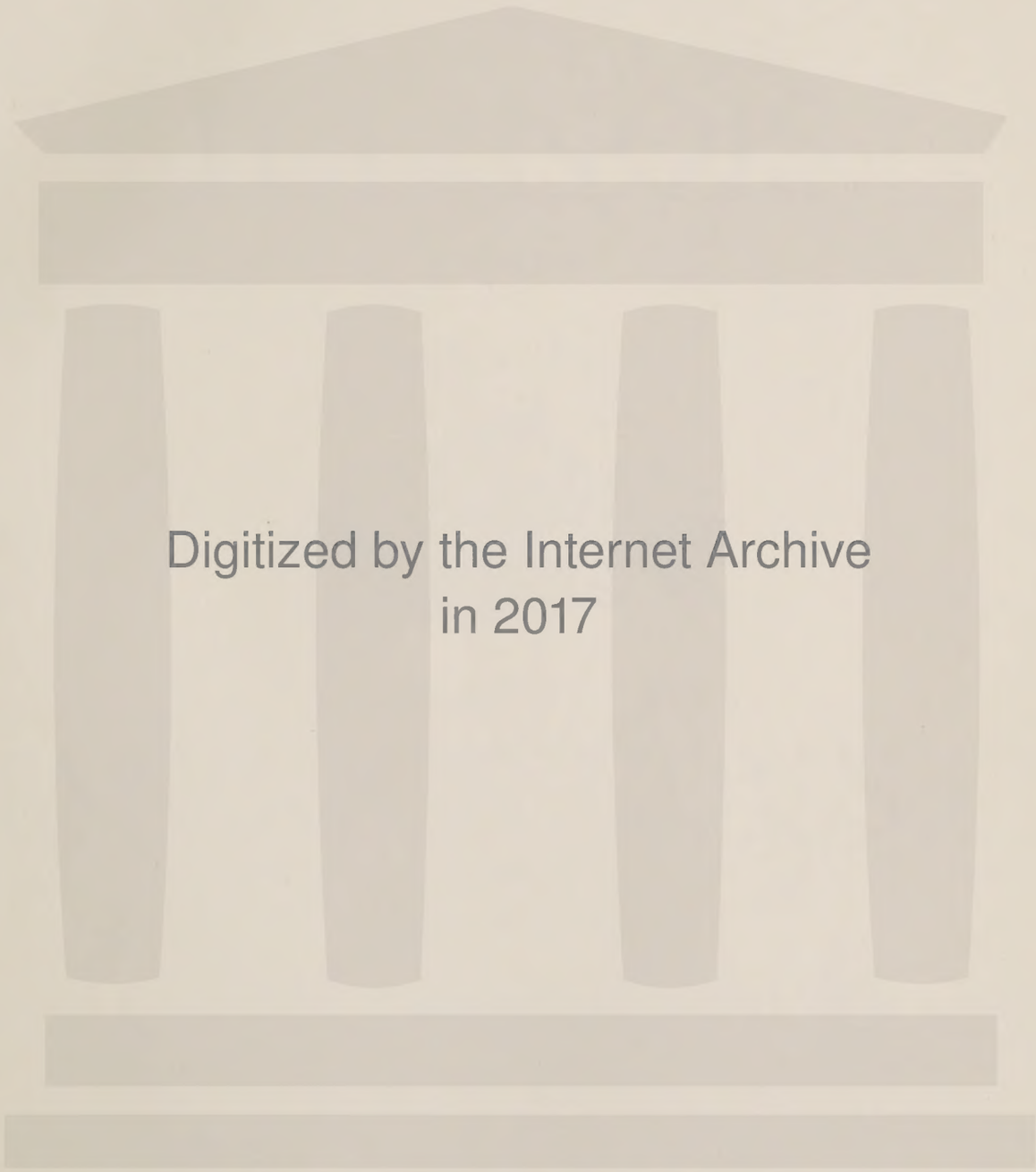
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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D. PAUL SELBY, A. M.
J. SEYMOUR CURREY



AND HISTORY OF
HANCOCK COUNTY

EDITED BY

CHARLES J. SCOFIELD

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

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1921

In the first century of the Christian era, Tacitus (perhaps the greatest of Roman historians) wrote that the object of history was to "rescue virtuous acts from the oblivion to which the want of records would consign them."

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OUTLINE MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY ILLINOIS



PREFACE

It is not an easy matter to obtain the information necessary for the presen tation of a correct and well-proportioned history of a county like Hancock, the establishment of whose boundaries, by act of the General Assembly, occurred in 1825, and which was organized as a county in 1829, nearly a century ago. In the early days of the county history, local newspapers were not in existence, and to local newspapers must be the chief appeal for the facts relating to local history. There was a newspaper published at Carthage for a few months about the year 1836 and some of the files are in the possession of Mr. John A. Gordon of Hamilton, and these furnish valuable information as to local events of that time. As a rule, however, the files of the first newspapers published have not been preserved, or, if preserved, are to be found in the large libraries of principal cities, or those under the control of the state authorities, and are not readily accessible to an editor whose time and resources can not be wholly devoted to this purpose. Some of the newspaper files which are readily within reach have been consulted, with satisfactory results. As an illustration, the suggestion made in some recent issues of Hancock County newspapers to the effect that Lincoln and Douglas held a joint debate at Carthage in 1858 is shown to be without foundation, not only in general historical works involving these debates, but also in the files of *The Carthage Republican,* which show that Douglas spoke at Carthage on October 11th, and Lincoln on October 22d. Another source of infallible information as to certain county matters is to be found in the records and files of the courts of this county and of the various county offices. The recollection of those who have attained advanced years as to early historical events is valuable beyond estimation, but in many instances not to be fully relied upon as to dates and minor details. But the records and files of the courts and county offices, as far as they touch upon these questions, are to be accepted as absolute authority. It was suggested within the last two or three years that Lincoln and Douglas, according to a neighborhood tradition, were at one time opposed to each other in litigation in the Circuit Court when that court was held above Hamilton somewhere along the Mississippi River. The records of the Circuit Court show that, *commencing on June 3, 1833,* and thence without interruption to the present time, the sessions of the Circuit Court have been held at Carthage, which, during all that time, has been the county-seat. Douglas did not come to Illinois until 1833, and was then only about twenty years of age, so that the tradition of a legal controversy between him and Lincoln along the Mississippi River north of Hamilton is without any foundation whatever. This fact is established by the records. As to matters of this kind, the editor has examined such records as far as that has been practicable in the limited time allowed for this work.

Another source of information as to our county history, from the beginning up to the year 1880, is the *History of Hancock County, Illinois,* written by Thomas Gregg, and published in 1880. The editor remembers that there was much discussion of this history soon after its publication, by persons with whom he came in contact, that many criticisms were offered, and that numerous mistakes as to names and dates were pointed out by these critics, many of

which criticisms were in a measure justified, so far as the biographical part of the volume is concerned. However, such mistakes were unavoidable under the circumstances under which this history was prepared. The whole of the work was done by Mr. Gregg. Mr. Gregg must have spent many months, and perhaps years, in obtaining the data for this history. In many instances his informants were not fully advised as to the facts relating to themselves and their families. Men gave information in some instances at a venture, and, after the volume had been published, their attention was directed by a better recollection of the facts, or by members of their families or persons living in the vicinity, to inaccuracies in dates, in names, or in the relation of events, in these biographical records. Doubtless Mr. Gregg made some mistakes himself, and without doubt the publishers were not free from responsibility. When all this has been said, however, the great work accomplished by Mr. Gregg in the preservation of facts relating to Hancock County history, is beyond estimation. This is no place for criticism on the part of the editor, but only admiration for the man and the history, and a feeling of personal gratitude to him for what his researches, embodied in his volume, have done for our beloved county. Mr. Gregg's history has been copiously quoted from and in many instances relied upon as to historical events contained in the present volume, and this has been done, with indication of credit in many instances, and sometimes without reference to Mr. Gregg's work as authority.

Information as to the history of the Mormons in Hancock County has been obtained not only from Gregg's history of the county, but also from his history of *The Prophet of Palmyra,* as well as from *McMaster's History of the People of the United States,* and other works, including pamphlets and newspaper items, bearing upon the subject.

In some instances, sketches of local interest have been prepared by competent persons and published as prepared by them, sometimes with credit by name, sometimes without credit, the name being withheld by request of the person who prepared the article.

It would be impossible to refer by name to the many Hancock County citizens who have assisted in this work or contributed in some way to the accomplishment of it, and especially, in view of the fact that in attempting to enumerate, some name might be inadvertently omitted, which would be an unfortunate omission, readily avoided by not attempting to give a list of the names at all.

It is proper to state, however, that, soon after this history was undertaken the editor was called into the service as a member of the Local Board of Hancock County under the Selective Service System, which rendered it necessary for the publishers to make arrangements with others to visit the different parts of the county and secure data to be used in the preparation of the history, which the editor, under the war emergency, was not able to do for himself. This information has been generously used, corrected, as far as possible, under the direction of the editor.

It is proper to state also that, in collecting information, in the examination of records and documents and newspaper files, as well as in stenographic and other work, Miss Julia Tate Noyes has rendered valuable services in the preparation of this history.

Some matters of great interest are necessarily imperfectly presented, or not presented at all, because of inability, after strenuous effort, to obtain the necessary information. This is true as to the boys who served in the great World War, by enlistment from Hancock County, and not under the Selective Service System, notwithstanding a most diligent effort has been made by the editor to secure these names and any interesting information concerning these patriotic

citizens. Some showing of the effort made to obtain the facts for incorporation in this history appears elsewhere in this work.

This volume is submitted to the citizens of Hancock County in the hope that it may develop an interest in our local history and may stimulate Hancock County citizens to collect and preserve permanently in some form all facts and matters within their knowledge, or which have come to them from reliable sources, pertaining to the history of our county, and which may be lost if not promptly and fully preserved.

Charles J. Scofield.

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Charles J. Scofield



Rose N. Scofield

HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

A LARGE TERRITORY—ITS GEOLOGY—COAL MEASURES—HANCOCK MOUNDS—SOIL—POTTER'S CLAY—PRAIRIE GRASSES—BEAUTY OF ITS WILD FLOWERS—GAME, BIRDS AND FISH—PHYSICAL FEATURES GENERALLY.

Hancock County, one of the wealthiest of the counties in Illinois, is bounded on the north by the Mississippi River and by Henderson County, on the east by McDonough County and the northern part of Schuyler County, on the south by Adams County, and on the west by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the states of Iowa and Missouri. The county contains 16 full congressional townships and 8 fractional townships, amounting in area to about 21¼ full congressional townships. From north to south the county measures 30 miles, and from east to west averages a little more than 24 miles. It is said to contain about 492,160 acres, or about 769 square miles. Worthen, in his *Geological Survey of Illinois* and in his *Economical Geology of Illinois*, gives 756 as the number of square miles. The Mississippi River is the western and northwestern boundary, the county line being the state line, or the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River. The central part of the county is mainly prairie land. Originally the creeks in these prairies, some of them with bluffs or rough land on either side, were heavily wooded, as also were the bluffs along the Mississippi River. The principal creeks are Crooked and Bear Creeks, which, with their tributaries, afford ample drainage for those parts of the county which are not drained by the Mississippi River. The watershed between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers passes through the county north and south, and at Carthage is about half way between the east and west county boundaries.

The history of the organization of the county and other matters of like character and interest, will be found in chapter 4, and further information as to the various parts of the county will be found in the chapters devoted to townships and in other parts of this volume.

GEOLOGY

The geology of Hancock County is quite fully considered in *Economical Geology of Illinois*, Vol. 1, by A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, published in 1882 by authority of the Legislature of Illinois. The following extracts are taken from that volume.

"A large portion of the surface of this county is prairie land, the proportion of prairie and timber being about three of the former to one of the latter. But notwithstanding the great preponderance of the prairie over the timber land, and the fact that the greater portion of the prairie is now occupied and improved, the amount of timber still remaining is probably nearly, or quite, as great as at any period before its settlement by the white race, showing that the annual growth has proved adequate to supply the wants of the population for fuel, fencing and building purposes. By the settlement of the county, the fires which annually swept over its surface while in a state of nature, were prevented from spreading over the whole area as before, and the young growth of timber which had previously been destroyed by these annual fires was preserved, and in this way the supply has been fully maintained.

"The soil upon the prairie land is usually a deep black loam, with a brown clay sub-soil. On the ridges that skirt the streams the soil is usually a chocolate-brown loamy clay, becoming locally light-brown or yellow, on the

slopes of the hills, from the predominant character of the sub-soil. The timber on these ridges consists for the most part of black and white oak and hickory, with an undergrowth of red-bud, sassafras and hazel. On the more level portions of the timbered uplands we find, in addition to these, elm, linden, wild cherry and honey locust. The soil, on the lands where the last named varieties of timber are found, is fully equal, in its productive capacity, to that of the prairies, while that on the oak ridges is comparatively thin. In the southwest portion of the county there is a wide belt of laluvial bottom skirting the Mississippi river, commencing at the city of Warsaw and extending to the south line of the county, with an average width of about three miles. A part of this bottom is prairie, and a part is covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of cottonwood, sycamore, red and slippery elm, black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, honey locust, pecan, persimmon, paw-paw, coffee-nut, white maple, red birch, linden and mulberry, and the common varieties of oak, and shell-bark and pig-nut hickory. The greater portion of this bottom is susceptible of cultivation, and possesses a sandy soil that is not surpassed, in its productive capacities, by any other portion of the county. It is subject to overflow, however, during seasons of extraordinary high water, and those who cultivate these lands must calculate on a partial, if not a total loss of their crops once in about seven years.

"Springs are not abundant in this county, but are occasionally found at the base of the river bluffs and in the valleys of the small streams. Some of these are chalybeate, and contain, in addition to the iron, both sulphur and magnesia. Good wells are usually obtained on the uplands at depths varying from twenty to forty feet. The surface deposits of this county comprise the usual subdivisions of the Quaternary system, and attain an aggregate thickness of about seventy-five feet. All the uplands are covered by accumulations of drift, varying in thickness from twenty to sixty feet or more. This usually consists of a bed of blue clay or hard pan at the bottom, of variable thickness, which is overlaid by brown clays, with gravel and boulders of water-worn rock of various sizes. Sometimes there are thin beds of sand in the brown clays, that present a stratified appearance, and serve as channels to the underground streams of water. A large portion of the material composing the drift deposits has been transported from a distance, and many of the boulders are derived from the metamorphic strata of Lake Superior, several hundred miles from the spot where they are now found. Many of these boulders are of great size and many tons weight, and must have required a mighty force to transplant them to their present position. One of these may be seen at the foot of the bluffs between Nauvoo and Appanoose, composed of the metamorphic rock of the northwest, which is nearly twenty feet in diameter. The power required to wrench such a mass of rock from its native bed and transport it, for hundreds of miles, with a force sufficient to obliterate all its angles, is inconceivably great; but here is the boulder of granite, nearly five hundred miles, as the crow flies, from the nearest known outcrop of this kind of rock, giving unmistakable evidence that such a result has been accomplished. Several specimens of native copper have been found in the drift deposits of this county, which, from their appearance, leave no doubt that they have been transported from the copper region of Lake Superior.

"Specimens of bituminous coal are also frequently met with in the drift clays of this county, and have come from some of the coal seams in the adjacent region. To those who are unacquainted with the manner in which the drift clays and the inclosed boulders and gravel beds have been accumulated, these specimens of coal and copper, or any of the metallic ores that are to be found in them, may be regarded as indications of the near proximity of valuable beds of these minerals, whereas they were perhaps transported for hundreds of miles and then only in isolated specimens, and furnish no evidence whatever of the existence of any deposit of mineral wealth in the vicinity where they occur.

"Along the river bluffs the accumulations of drift appear to have been subjected to a partial sifting process, which has given the whole a stratified character, which may be termed *modified drift*. In the section of the river bluff exposed in grading Main street, in the city of Warsaw, a very interesting section of modified drift may be seen, showing the following order of super-position:

Ash colored marly clay, resembling *loess*	10 ft. 0 in.
Brown drift clay	10 ft. 0 in.
Brown sands, partly stratified	8 ft. 0 in.
Blue sandy clay	2 ft. 6 in.
Fine gravel and clay	2 ft. 6 in.
Yellow sand	2 ft. 0 in.
Gravel and boulders	8 ft. 0 in.
Blue clay	5 ft. 0 in.

"The upper clay bed in the above section resembles the loess in its color and general appearance, but contains no fossils at this locality. In the vicinity of Hamilton there is an exposure of loess, fifteen feet thick, in the railroad cut; and at this point it contains a few fossil shells. It appears to be generally more argillaceous here than at points farther south, and it probably nowhere exceeds, in this county, a thickness of fifteen or twenty feet. Where it forms the sub-soil its porous character allows the water to pass freely through it, affording a more thorough drainage to the surface than that afforded by the clay sub-soils of the drift. Along the river bluffs in this county the drift, either in its normal or modified condition, appears everywhere below the loess, while the deposits of the latter are comparatively thin, and restricted to the vicinity of the river bluffs. The drift clays that underlie the central and eastern portion of the county contain fragments of wood, and often the entire trunks of trees of considerable size are met with, in sinking wells in this formation. These woods are coniferous, and appear to belong to a species of cedar. At several points in this county, one of which is on the State road, five miles nearly east of Warsaw, there is, at the base of the drift deposits, a bed of ferruginous conglomerate, exactly resembling the conglomerate of Southern Illinois, which we regard as of Tertiary age. Whether this bed in Hancock county, which appears to be only about two feet in thickness, is really referable to the same age, is a point we have not yet been able to determine; but the fact, alluded to in a previous chapter, of the occurrence of shark's teeth in the alluvial sands of the Mississippi river, in this county, renders it highly probable that beds of this age were really deposited as far north as this; and if so, this band of conglomerate is most probably referable to the same age. As it contains no fossils, its age can only be inferred from its stratigraphical position, which is below the blue clay or 'hard pan' that is usually regarded as the base of the drift formation. These superficial deposits, belonging to the *Quaternary*, or most recent of the geological systems, are spread entirely over the surface of the county, except in the valleys of the streams, where they have been carried away by surface agencies. Hence the underlying stratified rocks are only to be seen in the bluffs and valleys of the streams, where the clays and gravel beds have been removed by the agency of water currents.

"The stratified rocks that are exposed above the surface, in this county, comprise a limited thickness of the lower Coal Measures, and about one hundred and fifty feet of lower Carboniferous limestone belonging to the St. Louis and Keokuk groups. A vertical section of these rocks would exhibit the following order and thickness of strata:

Coal Measures:

Sandstone, passing downward into clay shale	30 feet
Coal	2 feet
Bituminous and argillaceous shales	9 feet
Coal	1 foot 6 in.
Conglomerate sandstone	20 feet

St. Louis Limestone:

Brecciated and concretionary limestone	10 to 25 feet
Calcareous grit stones	10 feet
Blue clay shales and Archimedes limestone	20 feet
Magnesian limestone	8 to 12 feet

Keokuk Limestone:

Geodifieros shales and shaly limestone	30 to 40 feet
Light, bluish-gray limestones	20 to 30 feet
Cherty thin-bedded gray limestones	40 to 50 feet

"From the above section it will be seen that the aggregate thickness of the Coal Measures in this county is only about sixty-five feet, and they include the horizon of two coal seams, both of which are comparatively thin. The best outcrop of coal in the county is on Williams creek, near Augusta, in the southeast corner of the county. The upper seam, which we regard as perhaps identical with the Colchester seam, is here about two feet thick, sometimes as much

as twenty-eight or thirty inches, and affords a fair quality of coal. The roof is usually clay shale, and when worked by drifting it requires a good deal of expense in cribbing, to keep the roof from falling in. Just above the bridge on the Pulaski road, the following strata were exposed at the time we first visited this locality in 1853:

Shaly sandstone	14 feet
Sandy and argillaceous shales	16 feet
Coal	2 feet
Red shale	1 foot
Unexposed slope	7 feet
Fire clay	3 feet

"The sandstone and shale above the coal seam was somewhat ferruginous, and contained nodules of argillaceous iron ore. At another exposure of these beds, not more than fifty yards from Hawley's coal bank, the coal was replaced by a thin band of bituminous shale, and the following section was exposed:

Ferruginous shale and shaly sandstone	32 feet
Bituminous shale	0 feet 4 in.
Gray shale	9 feet
Bituminous shale	1 foot
Fire clay	3 feet

"These two sections were made less than fifty yards apart, and represent exactly parallel strata, and will serve to illustrate the sudden changes that sometimes occur in coal seams, or indeed in any other stratified rock, even in very limited areas. The coal which, in the first section, is two feet thick, is represented in the last by four inches of bituminous shale. The lower seam of bituminous shale represents the horizon of the other coal seam, and at this locality it contains a few fossils, among which were *Discina nitida* and a few scales and spines of fishes. A coal seam—probably the same as the upper one in the foregoing sections—outcrops about one mile southeast of Plymouth, which had not been worked to any extent at the time of my visit to the locality.

"In the central and western portions of the county coal has been found at several localities, but it appears to exist only in detached outliers, and probably occupies shallow depressions in the concretionary limestone. On the small creek north of Carthage there are two or three outcrops of coal, one of which is on the lands of A. Simpson, Esq., the northeast quarter of section 11, township 5 north, range 6 west, and another on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 5 north, range 6 west. The coal at these outcrops is only from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and is of little economical value at the present time. On the head waters of Waggoner's creek, which enters the Mississippi one mile above the old town of Montebello, there is an outlier of coal, that was worked to some extent in the early settlement of the county. The coal at this point is from twelve to fourteen inches thick, and strongly impregnated with iron pyrites. On Mr. Miller's place, a little farther north, on the northeast quarter of section 32, township 6 north, range 8 west, there is another exposure of about the same thickness. The coal is here underlaid by about thirty feet of conglomerate sandstone. At Nauvoo this thin outlier of coal was found about a hundred yards south of the 'Temple,' and was worked, while the city was occupied by the Mormons, by stripping off the overlying drift clays and loess which rested directly upon the coal. It is only about eighteen inches in thickness, and having no roof, could not be profitably worked at the present time. It is probable that this outlier of Coal Measures originally extended continuously from Waggoner's creek to Nauvoo, and it is also found on the opposite side of the river, just below the old town of Nashville, where it is represented by a bed of massive conglomerate sandstone, that caps the bluffs at that point. There are also outcrops of sandstone and bituminous shale extending up the river bluffs nearly to the north line of the county, but up to the present time they have afforded no valuable deposit of coal. On section 13, in the eastern part of township 4 north, range 8 west, on the waters of the north fork of Bear creek, coal was found and worked in the early settlement of the county, but was soon abandoned.

"From the fact that all the streams of any considerable size in the county cut down to the limestones that underlie the Coal Measures, it is not probable that any very extensive and valuable deposits of coal will ever be found in this county. Local deposits, however, may exist beneath the heavy drift deposits that are spread over the broad prairies, and may be found by boring through these overlying deposits. It is probable that a boring one hundred feet deep would reach the limestones below the



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coal at every point in the county, and thus settle definitely the question as to the amount of coal that existed at the point where the boring was made. By referring to the general section of the strata in this county, it will be seen that all the limestones underlie the Coal Measures, and consequently the search for coal either in or below these limestones would be in vain. All the coal in this county lies between the limestones and the drift, and if the drift is found resting directly on the limestone, no coal will be found.

"The concretionary or brecciated limestone, which is the upper bed of lower Carboniferous limestone in this county, underlies the Coal Measures throughout this county, and it therefore forms a reliable and easily recognized horizon to guide those who are in search of coal.

"Fossils are quite rare in the Coal Measures of this county, but the bituminous shale overlying the lower seam on Waggoner's creek, and near Augusta, has afforded a few marine shells, as well as some fish remains, and the Conglomerate sandstone has afforded a few specimens of plants, such as *Sigillaria, Stigmaria, Lepidodendron,* etc.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE

"*Concretionary and Brecciated Limestone.*—This division of the St. Louis group is a bluish-gray, sometimes nearly white, limestone, concretionary in structure, and sometimes brecciated, and rarely presents any regular lines of bedding. It contains locally, irregular seams and crevices filled with green marly clay, and also seams and nodules of chert. At some localities the chert forms a stratum a foot or two in thickness at the top of the limestone. This limestone outcrops in the river bluffs throughout the county, and on all the principal streams in the interior. On a branch of Bear creek, in the vicinity of St. Albans, it forms the entire bluff, and also outcrops at several other points in this part of the county. On Crooked creek it was met with as far north as the crossing of the Pontoosuc road west of La Harpe, and it may be found along this creek as far south as it runs in this county. It is also found on the forks of Brunce's creek, northwest of Plymouth. Its thickness in this county is variable, ranging from ten to thirty feet.

"*Calcareous Grit-stone.*—The concretionary limestone is usually underlaid by about ten feet of grit-stones in regular beds, that are locally calcareous, and vary in thickness from two inches to a foot or more. It is extensively quarried in the vicinity of Warsaw, where it is exposed on all the small streams, as well as in the river bluffs. It is an excellent material for foundation walls, and is very generally used in the vicinity of its outcrop.

"*Blue Shales and Archimedes Limestones.*—Below the grit-stones above described, there are a series of blue clay shales, with intercalated beds of coarse granular gray limestone, that attain a thickness of twenty feet or more in this county. They are well exposed at the city of Warsaw, and also in the river bluffs, both above and below. On the southwest quarter of section 24, township 4 north, range 6 west, the beds are well exposed on Brunce's creek, and are twenty feet in thickness. This division of the group is somewhat variable in its lithological characters, and is sometimes composed entirely of blue or gray clay shales, without any intercalations of limestone, and at other localities it becomes a shaly magnesian limestone.

"*Magnesian Limestone.*—The lowest member of the group is a brown or gray magnesian limestone, generally evenly-bedded, is easily dressed, and is an excellent material for caps and sills, and is generally used in the vicinity of Warsaw as a building stone. Its thickness in this county ranges from eight to twelve feet. It is extensively quarried at several points in the river bluffs, from two to three miles below Warsaw, where it attains its maximum thickness, and is quite regularly-bedded, and these quarries afford nearly all the dressed stone used in the city. For evenness of texture and durability, this limestone is not surpassed by any other in the county, but it contains minute crystals of iron pyrites, which oxydize on exposure to the atmosphere, giving origin to patches of rusty brown on the exposed surface of the rock. Zinc blend in crystals, associated with crystals of dolomite and calcite, is occasionally found in pockets in this limestone. It will be found in all the highest points of the river bluffs from Warsaw to Nauvoo, and is also exposed on Brunce's creek and Crooked creek in the east part of the county.

"Fossils abound to some extent in all the subdivisions of the group, but are most abundant in the shales and Archimedes limestones. The *Archimedes Wortheni* is, perhaps, the most abun-

dant and conspicuous fossil in this bed, but there are several other very beautiful forms of *Bryozoa* associated with it, among which are *Coscinium plumosum, C. elegans, C. sagenella, C. Michelinia,* and *Polypora Varsouviensis.* Fossil shells are not so abundant, but the following species are to be found at Warsaw: *Spirifer lineatus, Orthis dubia, Productus Altonensis, Rhynchonella subcuneata, Conularia Verneuilii,* and *Lithophaga pertenuis.* The exposures of this bed at Warsaw have also afforded several very beautiful specimens of crinoidea, the most of which are unique. They comprise the following species: *Cyathocrinus Thomae, Platycrinus Georgii, P. Pumilis, Actinocrinus caroli, Rhodocrinus Varsouviensis, Scaphiocrinus divaricatus, Dichocrinus dichotomus,* and *Pentremites conoideus, Zaphentris spinulifera,* and two or three undetermined corallines, are also quite common at this locality. The calcareous grit-stone and Magnesian limestone, that lie above and below these shales, contain the same species of fossils in a less perfect state of preservation.

"The concretionary and brecciated limestone which forms the upper division of the group is characterized by two species of fossil corals, the *Lithostrotion mamillaris* and *L. proliferum,* and an undetermined species of *Aulopora.* The specimens of *Lithostrotion* are almost invariably siliceous, and are found weathered out of the limestone in the *debris* of the streams that cut through it, in masses from a few ounces to forty pounds or more in weight. They are usually of a reddish-brown color on the surface, and a delicate pink or flesh color within, and at once attract the eye even of those who know nothing of their true character as fossils. The *L. mamillaris* is generally known as a *petrified honey-comb* or *hornet's nest.*

KEOKUK GROUP

"*Geodiferous Shales.*—The upper division of this group consists of blue and brown calcareo-argillaceous shales and shaly limestone, and in this county is from thirty to forty feet in thickness. A good section of these shales, exhibiting the full thickness of the bed, may be seen just above the steamboat landing at Warsaw, and above the railroad grade. It is about forty feet in thickness at this point, and at the bottom is an irregularly-bedded argillaceous limestone, passing upward into a blue clay shale. Running through the bed, near the middle, there is a band of brown, cherty magnesian limestone, about two feet in thickness. Siliceous geodes, the crust of which is composed of chalcedony and crystalline quartz, are disseminated through the entire bed, but at this locality they are most abundant near the base. These geodes are lined with beautiful crystals of limpid quartz, calcite, dolomite, zinc blende, iron pyrites and arragonite, or with botryoidal forms of blue and milk-white chalcedony. In the north part of the county a few have been found that were filled with petroleum and asphaltum. For a detailed description of these geodes the reader is referred to the report of Prof. Brush, of Yale College, in a previous chapter, to whom a collection of them was submitted for examination. This bed outcrops in the river bluffs, from the northern to the southern extremity of the county, and is also exposed on several of the creeks in the interior. Waggoner's creek, above Montebello, and all the smaller streams along the rapids, intersect this bed, and on several of them fine geodes may be obtained. Waggoner's creek has afforded the largest specimens yet found in the county, some of which are from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. At some localities the bed affords no good specimens, the geodes all being imperfectly formed, and at others many of the geodes are solid globes of quartz, with no cavity in the centre. Some of them are partly filled with water, which is sometimes quite bitter to the taste, from the mineral substances held in solution. The crystallized minerals contained in these geodes are by far the most attractive specimens in mineralogy to be found in the State.

KEOKUK QUARY ROCK

The limestones of this group that are quarried for building stone, are restricted mostly to the middle division, and comprise a thickness of from twenty-five to forty feet in this county. They are mostly of a bluish-gray color, in tolerably regular beds, that vary from four inches to three feet in thickness. Some of the thickest beds are a light-gray color, and are as completely crinoidal in structure as any portion of the Burlington limestone. The Mormon temple at Nauvoo was built of this limestone; and at Loomis' quarries, just below the city, where a part of the material for the temple was ob-

tained, the beds show the following detailed section:

Thin-bedded, gray limestones	6 feet	0 inches
Argillaceous shale	2 feet	0 inches
Gray limestone, in two layers	3 feet	10 inches
Clay shale	1 foot	10 inches
Light gray limestone (single layer)	3 feet	6 inches
Dark gray limestone	1 foot	10 inches
Cherty limestone	3 feet	0 inches
Light gray limestone	2 feet	0 inches

"This quarry furnished a considerable portion of the material used in building the United States Custom Houses at Galena and Dubuque, and the equivalent strata are generally used as a building stone wherever they are found. It cuts freely, and, when free from chert, may be sawed with facility. All the ornamental stone work for the Mormon temple, even the stone oxen on whose backs the baptismal font rested, were carved from this limestone. These quarries will afford an inexhaustible supply of superior building stone for the whole region adjacent to the outcrop. The lightest colored layers are a nearly pure carbonate of lime, and are also valuable for the manufacture of quicklime. Its outcrop is confined mainly to the river bluffs, and to Crooked creek, and Brunce's creek, in the eastern part of the county.

FOSSILS

"To the palaeontologist this limestone presents a most interesting and varied field for study. It seems to have been deposited in a quiet ocean, where the delicate bryozoa and the beautiful and graceful crinoid flourish in great profusion, and their calcareous skeletons are found attached to the solid surfaces of the limestone, or enclosed in the shaly partings that separate the harder layers, in a most perfect state of preservation. The solid limestone itself is a complete aggregation of the remains of organic beings, including the Mollusk and the Coral, the Crinoid and the Trilobite, associated with the teeth and spines of fishes. A residence of a quarter of a century in the vicinity of some of the most productive localities of fossil organisms ever yet found in this formation, has afforded us an opportunity to study somewhat minutely its palaeontological features, and we feel fully warranted in the assertion that, excepting the Burlington limestone, no sub-division of the whole palaeozoic series presents, in the same thickness of strata, so rich and varied a series of marine fossils.

"Fishes appear to have abounded, both in individuals and species, during the deposit of this limestone, more than at any other period of the lower Carboniferous era. Their remains are not generally distributed through the limestones like those of the Mollusk and the Coral, but are restricted to certain beds, where they are far more abundant than anywhere else. The fishes of the lower Carboniferous period appear to have been entirely cartilaginous, possessing no bony skeleton; yet their teeth and the thorny spines with which they were armed are found, in some layers of the limestone, in great numbers. There are two beds of limestone in the Keokuk group in which these remains are far more abundant than elsewhere, one of which is at the top of the limestones and near their junction with the geodiferous shales, and the other is about twenty-five feet below this, and near the base of the quarry rock. The upper one was first observed in the vicinity of Warsaw, where only the upper beds of limestone appear above the surface; and the other one was found in the bed of the creek that intersects the bluffs just below Hamilton. Neither of these beds are above six inches in thickness, and from the lower one, at the locality above named, we obtained at different times more than a thousand specimens of teeth and spines on a surface not exceeding ten feet square. Forty-eight species from this horizon will be found figured and described in the second volume of the original Report, nearly all of which were obtained from these two localities.

CHERTY LIMESTONE

"At the base of the Keokuk group we find a bed of chert alternating with thin beds of light gray limestone, and attaining a thickness of from forty to sixty feet. The only outcrop of these beds in this county is along the base of the bluffs from a point about two miles above Warsaw to the north line of the county. It not only forms the lower portion of the river bluffs between the points above named, but extends entirely across the bed of the river, forming the serious obstruction to navigation known as the *Lower Rapids*. For economical purposes this rock is of little value, the limestones being generally too thin to be of much value as a build-

ing stone. The cherty portion, which constitutes the greatest part of the bed, would make an excellent material to macadamize roads, and for this purpose it would prove of far more value than the limestone.

"The following section of the upper portion of these beds, as they appear above the river level, just below Nauvoo, will afford a very correct idea of their general character:

Chert	3	feet.		
Shaly limestone	2	"	6	inches
Siliceous limestone	2	"	6	"
Limestone	1	"	0	"
Chert	0	"	10	"
Limestone	1	"	0	"
Chert	6	"	0	"
Limestone	0	"	6	"
Chert	2	"	5	"
Limestone	1	"	6	"
Chert	1	"	6	"
Limestone	0	"	9	"
Chert	1	"	2	"
Limestone	0	"	8	"
Chert	0	"	10	"
	26	"	2	"

"The limestones in this section are all light gray in color, irregular bedded, and contain more or less chert in nodules and lenticular masses. This chert approaches a true flint in hardness, and was used by the aborigines for arrow heads and other implements. In its fossils, this division presents no marked difference from the limestone above it, except that they are much more rare, and generally not so well preserved as in the higher and more calcareous beds. This is the lowest rock exposed above the surface in this county, and its outcrop is confined to the vicinity of the river bluffs between Warsaw and the north line of the county, and here the lower portion of it is below the river level, so that there is but a partial exposure of the bed even here. Its entire thickness is probably not less than sixty feet, though in this county not more than forty feet is exposed at any locality that we have examined. The only fine examples of *Spirifer striatus* that have been met with in this county, with both valves of the shell together, were found in a band of limestone intercalated in these cherty beds about two miles below Nauvoo.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY

"*Building Stone.*—Hancock county is well supplied with good building stone, and there is perhaps no natural resource of this portion of the State that is so lightly appreciated at the present time in proportion to its intrinsic value as this. In the early settlement of a country, the people are compelled to content themselves with primitive and cheaply constructed dwellings, but as wealth increases, and a taste for more elegant structures is generally disseminated, these cheap primitive dwellings will give place to those of a more substantial character, and many of the quarries, now regarded as of little value, will become a source of wealth to their owners.

"The middle division of the Keokuk group will afford the greatest amount as well as the finest quality of building stone, and where this is easily accessible, no better material need be looked for. It is generally even textured, dresses well, and is well adapted for all the ordinary uses to which a building stone is applied. It is also tolerably even bedded, and affords strata thick enough for all the ordinary requirements of architecture. Some of the beds are susceptible of a fine polish, and may be used as an ornamental stone. It outcrops on all the small streams in the western part of the county, as well as in the river bluffs throughout the county, except in the vicinity of Warsaw, and for a distance of five miles below, where, by an undulation of the dip, it is carried below the surface, with the exception of a few feet of the upper layers. It appears again, however, on Rocky run, six miles below Warsaw, forming bluffs on that creek twenty feet or more in height. In the eastern part of the county it outcrops on Brunce's creek, north of Plymouth, and Crooked creek, in the vicinity of St. Marys.

"The arenaceous and magnesian beds of the St. Louis group will also furnish a building stone but little inferior in quality, and quite equal in durability, to that afforded by the Keokuk limestone. The Magnesian limestone of this group, especially, affords a most excellent building stone, and it has been very generally used at Warsaw and vicinity for many years, not only for foundation walls, but for the construction of entire buildings of the largest size. At the quarries a mile and a half or two miles below the city of Warsaw, this bed, although only about ten feet in thickness, has afforded

the largest portion of the cut stone used in the city and vicinity for the last twenty years. It is even textured, cuts easily when freshly quarried, and hardens on exposure to the atmosphere. It is thick bedded at this locality, and is readily quarried into blocks of suitable size for ordinary use. North of Warsaw its outcrop is generally high up in the bluffs, or on the small streams that intersect them, and in the interior of the county it will be found on all the principal creeks that intersect the limestones immediately below the Coal Measures.

HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE

"At the top of the geodiferous shales, in the vicinity of Warsaw there is a bed of bluish-gray earthy limestone that presents the external characters of a hydraulic rock, and it occupies the same stratigraphical position as the hydraulic beds in Jersey and St. Clair counties. Its thickness is from three to four feet. An analysis of this rock by Messrs. Blaney and Mariner, of Chicago, showed a deficiency of lime and magnesia necessary to constitute a good hydraulic limestone, with a superabundance of clay; but an analysis of a single specimen is hardly sufficient to determine its true value for this purpose. It is highly probable that some of the earthy magnesian limestones of this county will be found adapted to this purpose when an increased demand for such material shall require careful practical experiments to fully test the value of those rocks that seem most likely to answer such demand.

LIMESTONE FOR LIME

"The best rock in this county for the manufacture of quick-lime is the concretionary and brecciated limestone, which immediately underlies the Coal Measures, and outcrops on every stream of any size in the county. Its thickness ranges from ten to twenty-five feet, and it will afford an inexhaustible supply of material for this purpose. At Hamilton, Nauvoo and Niota, lime is manufactured from the Keokuk limestone, and the purest layers, when carefully selected, make a good lime.

POTTER'S CLAY

"The under-clays of the coal seams are almost the only clays in the State used for the manufacture of potters' ware, and are the only ones from which a good article of fire brick has been made. The under-clay below the lower coal seam on Williams creek, in the southeast part of the county, is about three feet thick, and appears to be of good quality, suitable either for potter's ware or fire brick. There are probably many localities in the eastern part of the county, where this clay may be found equal in quality and quantity to that at the locality above named. Beds of soft material like this are seldom well exposed by natural causes, and are best seen by artificial cuts through the strata with which they are associated. The coal seams will always serve as a guide to those in search of these clays.

IRON ORE

"Nodules of carbonate of iron are disseminated through the shale over the lower coal seam, and are found in considerable abundance along the beds of the small creeks that intersect the shale, but no deposit was seen that promised anything like a profitable bed of ore for the manufacture of metallic iron.

COAL

"The supply of bituminous coal in this county is quite limited, and the inhabitants, especially in the western and northern portions of the county, will have to rely mainly upon more highly favored localities, for a supply of this southeastern portion of the county, but the area over which it will be found to extend with sufficient thickness to be profitably worked is probably quite limited. A coal seam from twenty-four to thirty inches thick may be profitably worked by the ordinary process of drifting horizontally into the seam, and a thinner one is often successfully worked in open trenches, where there is only a few feet of superficial material above the coal. This seam of coal, where it is worked in the vicinity of Augusta, will probably average about two feet in thickness, and affords a coal of fair quality, and according to the usual mining estimates will afford about three thousand tons of coal to each acre of land, provided all the coal is taken out, and if it should be found to extend uninterruptedly of this thickness over any considerable part of that township, it would afford an ample supply of coal for this portion of the county.

"At the other localities where coal has been found in this county, it appears to occur in detached outliers of very limited extent, which afford only a thin seam, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and the coal itself is generally of an inferior quality. Such deposits are rarely of any considerable economical value.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

"The prairie soil which covers fully two-thirds of the entire surface of this country, does not present any very marked difference from its general character and appearance in Central and Western Illinois. It is everywhere productive where the surface is properly drained and thoroughly cultivated. Its deep chocolate-brown or black color shows that it contains a large per cent. of humus, the result of the growth and decay of vegetable and animal matter upon the surface for untold centuries, which were a necessary addition to the finely pulverized mineral matter that constituted the original surface, when it was first drained from the waters in which the drift accumulated, in order to render it fit for the production of the cereals and fruits necessary for the support of man. The subsoil is a brown clay that does not absorb water freely from the surface, and hence, where the surface is level the soil is too wet to be cultivated successfully without artificial draining.

"In the vicinity of the streams the surface is more rolling, the soil is lighter colored from the washing away in part of the vegetable humus that would be retained on a level surface, and the lands require no artificial draining. In the immediate vicinity of the river bluffs the soil is more sandy from an admixture of the sandy marls of the loess, which forms a dry calcareous soil that has proved to be admirably adapted to the growth of fruit. The most productive apple orchards in the county are those planted along the bluffs of the Mississippi river, and these lands, which have hitherto been considered the poorest in the county, are now considered the most valuable, and for the use of the fruit grower will command as much per acre as the best prairie lands.

"The cultivation of the Catawba grape for wine was undertaken a few years since by the German settlers at Nauvoo, and the marked success which attended the effort at that locality stimulated others to follow their example, and this branch of horticulture has spread to such an extent as to place this county in advance of any other in the State, in the production of pure native wines."

MODERN CONDITIONS

Since the publication of the above extracts from Prof. Worthen's works in 1882, a period of thirty-eight years has elapsed, during which time low lands have been drained and forests have been cleared off and uncultivable parts of the county have been rendered cultivable and productive, so that, at the present time, there are few, if any, counties in Illinois, or elsewhere, which contain more valuable or more highly cultivated farms than are to be found in this county. Hancock County is superior for agricultural purposes. Parts of the county are admirably fitted for horticultural purposes. Stock raising is conducted on a large scale, and very successfully. To Hancock County residents, it seems to be one of the most favored spots of the world.

It has also been ascertained in recent years that certain lands in the eastern part of the county contain valuable reservoirs of oil, and productive wells have been drilled in those regions, from which the owners of the lands have realized satisfactory profits.

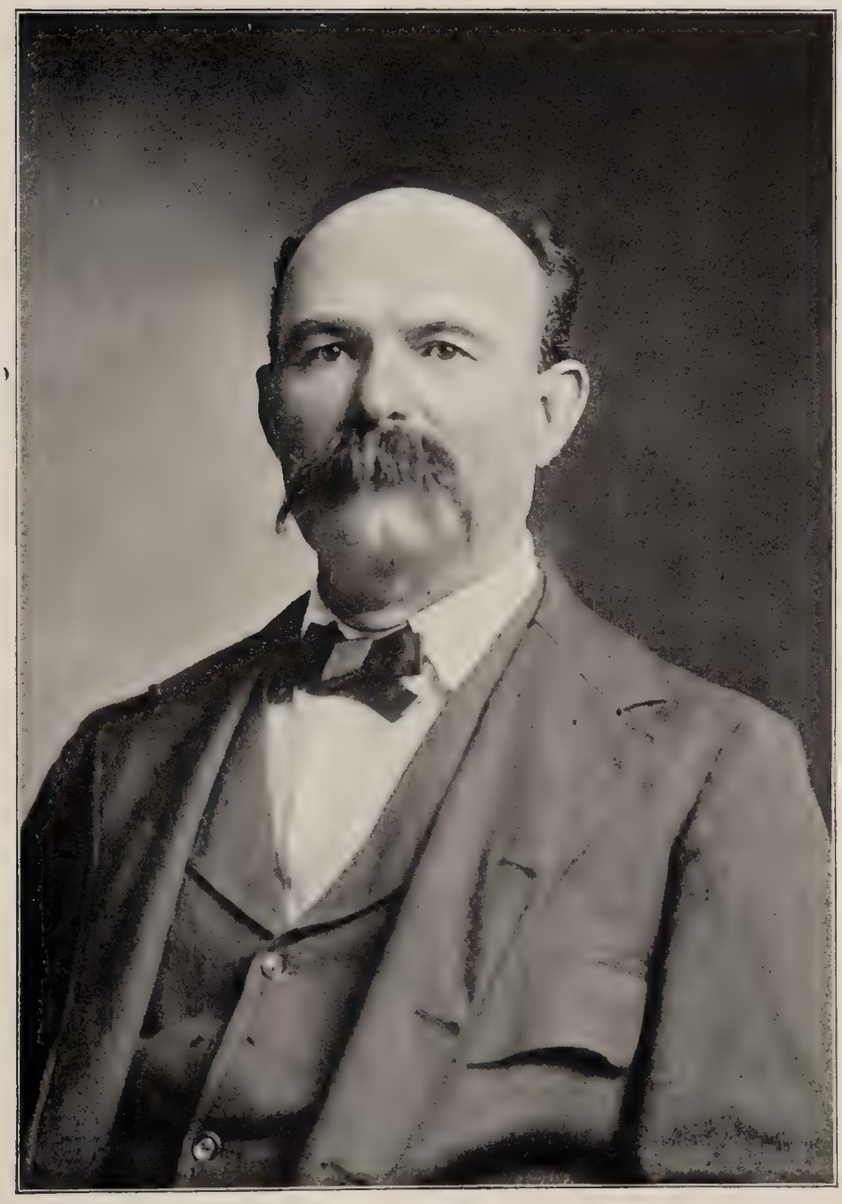
HANCOCK COUNTY MOUNDS

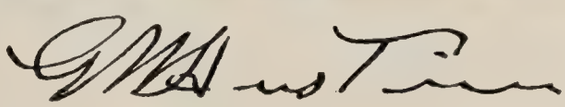
The following extracts are taken from Gregg's History of Hancock County.

"There are numerous mounds throughout Hancock county, as in many other sections of the State and the whole Mississippi valley. They are found chiefly on the bluffs bordering the river and the smaller streams. In some instances they are in the open prairie, but most of them are in the timbered lands, and often covered with large trees. They are mostly small, of various sizes and elevations, from a few feet in height up to fifteen or twenty, and from ten to forty or fifty feet in diameter. It is very rarely that one is found in this county to exceed these measurements.

"We know of but two exceptions. One of these is the Gittings Mound in the north part of the county, and though possessing all the characteristics of the smaller ones, covers nearly a section of land, and is perhaps fifty or more feet high. Mr. Gittings' farm lies on it,

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and it is without doubt a mere natural elevation of the prairie. The other is what is known as the 'Big Mound' in Appanoose township. This mound is situated about seven miles east of Nauvoo, and in the open prairie. On the east, south and west of it, the prairie is quite level for several miles, but on the north it is approached by the broken timbered lands skirting the river bluffs. We are not aware that any accurate measurement of this mound has ever been made; but from the best observation we could make, by standing on its top, and also on the prairie at its base, we judge it to be not less than forty to fifty feet high, while it is about one-fourth of a mile in diameter."

The above mound in an early days, was part of the farm of Amos Davis, who chose it for the site of his fine residence, barn, stables, and two or three large orchards.

Mr. Gregg quotes from Prof. Worthen as follows:

"We should not omit to mention that, in digging the well for Mr. Davis on the summit of the Appanoose mound, a piece of timber, said to be a species of cedar, was found at a depth of thirty feet from the surface. Many similar discoveries have, however, been made in other places where no mounds exist."

Mr. Gregg further says:

"Excavations have been made into numbers of these mounds, and in most instances human skeletons have been found, together with various art utensils, such as knives, tomahawks, stone axes, beads, pottery articles, etc."

TREES, GRASSES, FRUITS AND FLOWERS

In the foregoing extracts from Prof. Worthen's works, sufficient mention has been made of the varieties of trees found in Hancock County in an early day. These varieties of trees are still to be found here, though not in such profusion, since so many thousands of acres of land have been denuded of their forests to render them fit for cultivation. It is well to state, however, that in an early day, many large groves of sugar maple grew in the wooded parts of the county, and that the early settlers did not fail in the late winter or early springtime, when the sap began to rise, to convert the sap into maple syrup and maple sugar, which took the place, in part, of the more expensive cane sugar. Collecting and boiling down the sap was an arduous enterprise, and yet thoroughly enjoyed by those engaged in it, who thus took a sort of vacation from the work of their farms, living in camps, with a bountiful supply of food, and often of certain fiery beverages which have passed into oblivion with the eighteenth amendment to the National Constitution.

The first act in the maple-sugar-making drama was the preparation of spiles, in which the small boy was permitted to participate. But the assistance of the small boy was generally dispensed with when the spiles were completed, and he was not as a rule permitted to take part in the labors and orgies of the camp life at the maple groves.

In an early day the cottonwood tree was a prominent feature of the prairie landscape, growing singly, or in clumps of two or three or more, and attaining large proportions. One of these trees stood in isolation about three miles south of Carthage, and was called the "lone tree." It must have been as old as the state of Illinois, and was probably older.

There were some large groves of wild plum trees in the county, such as the grove four or five miles southwest of Carthage in the brakes of Bear Creek, in which several varieties of plums were represented. The fruit was delicious and was used by the early settlers for preserving and other like purposes.

Skirting the tracts of timber and covering the open spaces in the woods were hazel bushes, furnishing hazel nuts, and the woods contained an abundance of nut-bearing walnut and hickory trees, and it was the custom of the early settlers to lay in a sufficient quantity of these nuts for use during the winter season.

In the flat and swampy portions of the county, swamp grasses abounded, growing at the high tide of the summer to such proportions as to conceal cattle and horses which in that day were allowed to roam unrestrainedly on the prairies, and it was sometimes found expedient to hang a bell from the neck of a milch-cow in order to locate her in the swamp grass when she tarried there beyond milking time.

The higher prairie lands were covered in the summer season with the common prairie grasses. and were ravishingly beautiful with wild flowers.

The wild rose grew abundantly and its five-petaled flowers made an especial appeal to early settlers, and, even now the old wild rose, in its most favored state, is a formidable rival of its

more gorgeous and many-petaled descendants, which, in some instances, have lost the delicate fragrance characteristic of the older and simpler flower.

Sunflowers and rosin weeks were abundant. In every direction scarlet clumps of sweet-william attracted attention and delighted the eye. and really, nuisance though it was, the spanish needle, when at the height of its glory in the late summer or fall, covering, as it often did, a large expanse of country, presented a most gorgeous spectacle when viewed from a distance. And nothing was much more attractive than the delicate coloring of the flowers of the jimsonweed, which the farmer wisely sought to exterminate, but which is represented in our flower gardens of today by some of the more pretentious, but not more beautiful, varieties of the datura.

Wild strawberries abounded. The berries were small, but sweet, and had a flavor superior to that of the cultivated varieties. The children were often given the irksome task of gathering these berries for the family use. It was never an irksome task for these youngsters to gather them for the individual mouth.

There were large blackberry patches in many parts of the county, which furnished a delicious fruit to the early settler. One of the most important of these lay southwest of La Crosse at what was known as Shakerag. Those who wanted blackberries went to Shakerag the evening before and camped so as to begin gathering the berries with the first approach of dawn, as the blackberry patch was ordinarily gone over and the berries were appropriated by the early risers, leaving practically nothing for the late comers.

No scene was more beautiful or inspiring than the large stretches of prairie land, wild, uncultivated, covered with grasses and flowers, and those who lived through the old times look back longingly to the days of these "unshorn fields," these "gardens of the desert," for which, as Bryant says, "the speech of England has no name."

Dr. Arthur W. Haupt of the Biological Department of Carthage College, who has conducted an investigation, wonderfully thorough, to ascertain and catalogue trees and flowers, now growing in woods, field, yard and garden in Hancock County, has generously furnished the editor the result of his researches for use in this history. There is no effort here at classification, but the names, are here given, without special arrangement, for the information of the reader. The list is a long one and yet it is not supposed to be complete, and doubtless the catalogue will receive valuable additions as Dr. Haupt continues his investigations. In most instances the common names only are here given, although the scientific names have also been furnished by Dr. Haupt.

Soft maple, American elm, Slippery elm, Snow trillium, Arbor-vitae, Balsam poplar, Squill, White willow, Cottonwood, Snowdrop, Dandelion, Quaking aspen, Box elder, Golden crocus, Hyacinth, Daffodil, Chionodoxa, Sweet violet, Spring crocus, Hepatica (acutiloba), Rue anemone, Dutchman's Breeches, Shepherd's Purse, Silver poplar, Spring beauty, Pepper root, Golden bell, Virginia cowslip-bluebell, Poet's Narcissus, Red cedar, White violet, Golden osier willow, Bloodroot, Grape Hyacinth, Apricot, Paper birch, Tulip, White ash, Hard maple, Everlasting, Dwarf Iris, Japanese apricot, Russian Mulberry, Wood sorrel, Common blue violet, Japanese quince, White adder's tongue, Cherry, Red-bud, Wild plum, Peach, Ironwood, Hepatica (triloba), Pear, Plum (domestica), White spruce, Bell-wort, Golden currant, Ohio buckeye, Bleeding heart, White birch, Wild mulberry, Prickly ash, Myrtle, Lilac, Spiraea, Flowering almond, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Wild ginger, Trillium (cractum), Wild strawberry, Everlasting, Wind flower or Wood anemone, Wild gooseberry—Smooth gooseberry, Crab-apple, Flowering dogwood, Squirrel-corn, Bud's foot violet, Puccoon, Bell wort, Violet wood sorrel, Blue phlox, Buttercup (common swamp), Red trillium, Bird's foot violet, Hair yellow violet, River or black birch, Japanese spiraea, Narcissus, Plain's violet, Siberian crab-apple, Jacob's ladder, Small flowered buttercup, Japanese barberry, Common horsetail, Wild crane's bill, Shadbush, Horseradish, Red currant, Apple, Large flowered trillium, Yellow adder's tongue, Pawpaw, Neckweed, Sassafras, Wilson's spiraea, Norway maple, Hawthorne (punctata), Black oak, White oak, Pansy, Hawthorne (macauleyae), May-apple, Lily-of-the-valley, Single peony, Kentucky blue-grass, Yellow dock, Snowball, Columbine, Waterleaf, Shooting star, Bur oak, Ground ivy, Shingle oak, Rhubarb, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, Butternut, Black walnut, Cypress spurge, Field sorrel, Japanese lilac, Strawberry, Choke cherry, Red brown flag, Bush honeysuckle, Marguerite, Carolina allspice, Hoary willow,

White mustard, Rough bedstraw, Marsh fox-tail grass, Asparagus, Green dragon root, Small Solomon's Seal, Wild Hyacinth, Star grass, Celandine poppy, Weeping birch, False Solomon's Seal, Hound's tongue, Prickly ash, Mouse-ear chickweed, Pennsylvania spring cress, Pepper grass, Cat's foot, Water elm, Daisy flea bane, Blue-eyed grass, Iris, Star-of-Bethlehem, Wild crab-apple, Red-osier dogwood, Bridal wreath, Common mallow, Silverberry, Five finger—Cinquefoil, Sandwort, Peppergrass, Garden columbine, Red mulberry, Ellisia Nyctelea, Currant, Iris, Palmate-leaved violet, Rye, Carrion flower, Kerria Jopomica, Horse-gentian, Viburnum, Tumblemustard, Arrow-leaved violet, Skull cap, Yellow clover, Prairie phlox, False indigo, Wild parsnip, Viola Striata, Sorrel, White clover, Anemone (tall), Larkspur, Larkspur, Seneca snake root, Waterleaf, Henbane, Quince, Bush honeysuckle, Neibena Canadensis, Raspberry, Dewberry, Garden pea, Horse chestnut, Red clover, Iris Pseudacorus, Luzula Compestris, Dentzia, Golden ragwort, Chinese wistaria, Hoarhound, Moneywort, Spring cress, Red raspberry, Creeping cinquefoil, Locust, Vitaceae, Tansy, Pale dock, Sand bar willow, Frost grape, Cornflower, Spideruset, Black Medick clover, Clover, Siberian Pea Tree, Blue spruce, White pine, Evening Primrose, Figwort, Austrian pine, Golden Alexanders, Syringa, Bristly locust, Shellbark hickory, Dog fennel, Milkweed, Potato, Spinach, Wheat, False dandelion, Oat, Oriental poppy, Honeysuckle, Charlock mustard, Clematis Lawsoniana, Eglantine rose, Rose, Bittersweet, Wild rose, Ground Cherry, Timothy, Early meadow rue, Wild onion, Barnyard grass, Smoke tree, False jessamine, Smooth sumac, Large Solomon's Seal, Hop tree, Motherwort, Wormwood, Persimmon, Sage, Alfalfa, Panicled dogwood, Honey locust, Sweet alyssum. California poppy, Day lily, Small snap-dragon, Yellow day lily, Hordeum Jubtum, Basswood, Black-eyed Susan, Catalpa.

HANCOCK COUNTY BIRDS IN GENERAL

The following list has been compiled from the records of the Biological Department of Carthage College by Prof. Earl Logan Lambert, Instructor in Science and Assistant in the Biological Laboratory of Carthage College. The following prefatory statement also was prepared by Prof. Lambert.

Carthage is located in the center of Hancock County, 12 miles east of the Mississippi River, 60 miles west of the Illinois River and about 100 miles north of their junction. The region used to be prairie, with woods along the streams. At the present time virtually all of the area is under cultivation. Woods are limited to the immediate vicinity of the more pronounced watercourses. Dense woods occur only along the larger streams. Many of the streams in the county dry up during the summer.

The wooded and marshy conditions along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers are very attractive to a large number of birds. Carthage, lying between these two prominent watercourses on open uplands, does not attract many birds in competition with river conditions to the north and south of Hamilton. Consequently the birds seen in the vicinity of Carthage represent those relatively independent for a living or as a line of migration.

The localities in which the work was carried on are here given.

Carthage: The city of Carthage is fairly open, with many trees and shrubs, and is favorable for a considerable number of birds, both during the winter and summer.

Moss Ridge Cemetery: At the northern edge of Carthage is a medium sized cemetery in which are a large number of pines and spruces as well as such deciduous trees as white and black oak and birch, and quite a number of shrubs. Parts of two ravines which terminate at Long Creek have their beginnings in this cemetery. On the whole this is a rather favorable spot for bird work, although capable of considerable improvement by increasing the number of shrubs and desisting from burning and otherwise devastating the ravines and the slope down to Long Creek. West of this cemetery are ravines, wooded with oaks and hickories, which are frequently worth visiting.

Long Creek: This stream, averaging about 20 feet in width but very shallow, is suitable for certain shore and water birds, but is quite overshadowed by conditions along the Mississippi River. The banks of Long Creek are quite largely wooded with elm, soft maple, buckeye, sycamore, honey locust, river birch, basswood and hackberry. Away from the creek along the ravines oaks and hickory are in abundance. This area, extending for several miles, is excellent for bird work.

Prairie Creek: This creek rises in Carthage and passes by the East Cemetery and east, and

north and east, into Crooked Creek. The last eight to ten miles of its course is through wooded and bottomland country and is good for bird work.

Crooked Creek: This is the largest stream in the vicinity. It flows through lowlands which it occasionally floods. Wherever human activities do not interfere, a dense lowland forest of soft maple, sycamore, elm, swamp white oak, honey locust, hackberry, basswood and wahoo, several shrubs, and many herbaceous plants, develop. This is the best area close to Carthage.

Hamilton and vicinity: This region presents conditions which are unsurpassed in the county. To the south of the dam the lowland is marshy and therefore suitable for shore and marsh inhabiting species. The slopes, between the lowlands and the uplands, which are inundated during the early spring months, are densely wooded and have an abundance of shrubbery. The lake and shore conditions north of the dam are admirable for water and shore birds.

In addition to the places mentioned, the roadsides, hedges, farmyards and similar places furnish suitable conditions for different kinds of birds.

The following is the list of birds (with A. O. U numbers).

Order I. Pygopodes. Grebes and Loons—Family Colymbidae: 3, Horned Grebe; 6, Pied-billed Grebe. Family Gaviidae: 7, Loon.

Order II. Longipennes. Gulls and Terns—Family Laridae: 51, Herring Gull; 54, Ring-billed Gull; 60, Bonaparte's Gull; 69, Forster's Tern; 77, Black Tern.

Order IV. Steganopodes. Pelicans and Cormorants—Family Pelicanidae: 125, American White Pelican.

Order V. Anseres. Ducks and Geese—Family Anatidae: 129, American Merganser; 130, Red-breasted Merganser; 131, Hooded Merganser; 140, Blue-winged Teal; 143, Pintail Duck; 147, Canvasback Duck; 148, Scaup Duck; 149, Lesser Scaup Duck; 150, Ring-necked Duck; 153, Buffle-head; 171a, American White-fronted Goose; 172, Canada Goose.

Order VII. Herodiones. Herons, Starks, Ibises—Family Ardeidae: 190, American Bittern; 191, Least Bittern; 194, Great Blue Heron; 200, Little Blue Heron; 201, Green Heron; 202, Black-crowned Night Heron.

Order VIII. Paludicolae. Rails and Coots—Family Rallidae: 212, Virginia Rail; 214, Sora Rail; 221, Coot.

Order IX. Limicolae. Shore Birds.—Family Scolopacidae: 228, Woodcock; 254, Greater Yellowlegs; 255, Lesser Yellowlegs; 256, Solitary Sandpiper; 261, Bartramian Sandpiper; 263, Spotted Sandpiper. Family Charadriidae: 273, Killdeer Plover.

Order X. Gallinae. Grouse and Patridges—Family Odontophoridae: 289, Bob-white; Family Tetraonidae: 205, Prairie Chicken.

Order XI. Columbae. Doves and Pigeons—Family Columbidae: 316, Mourning Dove.

Order XII. Raptores. Vultures, Hawks and Owls—Family Buteonidae: 331, Marsh Hawk; 332, Sharp-shinned Hawk; 333, Cooper's Hawk; 334, Goshawk; 337, Red-tailed Hawk; 337b, Western Red-tailed Hawk; 339, Red-shouldered Hawk; 347a, Rough-legged Hawk; 349, Golden Eagle; 352, Bald Eagle; Family Falconidae: 360, Sparrow Hawk; 364, Osprey; Family Aluconidae: 365, Barn Owl; Family Strigidae: 366, Long-eared Owl; 367, Short-eared Owl; 368, Barred Owl; 372, Saw-whet Owl; 373, Screech Owl; 375, Great Horned Owl; 376, Snowy Owl.

Order XIV. Coccyges. Cuckoos and Kingfishers—Family Cuculidae: 387, Yellow-billed Cuckoo; 388, Black-billed Cuckoo; Family Alcedinidae: 390, Belter Kingfisher.

Order XV. Pici. Woodpeckers—Family Picidae: 393, Hairy Woodpeckers; 394c, Northern Downy Woodpecker; 402, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; 406, Red-headed Woodpecker; 409, Red-bellied Woodpecker; 412a, Northern Flicker.

Order XVI. Macrochires. Goatsuckers, Swifts and Hummingbirds.—Family Caprimulgidae: 417, Whip-poor-will; 420, Nighthawk. Family Micropodidae. 423, Chimney Swift. Family Trochilidae: 428, Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Order XVII. Passers. Perching Birds.—Family Tyranidae: 444, Kingbird; 452, Crested Flycatcher; 456, Phoebe; 459, Olive-sided Flycatcher; 461, Wood Pewee; 465, Acadian Flycatcher; 467, Least Flycatcher. Family Alaudidae: 474b, Horned Lark, Prairie. Family Corvidae: 477, Blue Jay; 488, Crow. Family Icteridae: 494, Bobolink; 495, Cowbird; 497, Yellow-headed Blackbird (rare); 498, Red-winged Blackbird; 501, Meadowlark; 501i, Western Meadowlark; 506, Orchard Oriole; 507, Baltimore Oriole; 509, Rusty Blackbird; 511b, Bronzed Grackle. Family Fringillidae: 517, Purple Finch; 528, Redpoll; 529, Goldfinch; 542a, Savanna Sparrow; 546, Grasshopper Sparrow; 552, Lark Sparrow; 553,

Harris's Sparrow; 554, White-crowned Sparrow; 558, White-throated Sparrow; 559, Tree Sparrow; 560, Chipping Sparrow; 561, Clay-colored Sparrow; 567, Slate-colored Sparrow; 575a, Bachman's Sparrow; 581, Song Sparrow; 583, Lincoln's Sparrow; 584, Swamp Sparrow; 585, Fox Sparrow; 587, Towhee; 593, Cardinal; 595, Rose-breasted Grosbeak; 598, Indigo Bunting; 604, Dickcissel. Family Tanagridae: 608, Scarlet Tanager; 610, Summer Tanager. Family Hirundinidae: 611, Purple Martin; 612, Cliff Swallow; 613, Barn Swallow; 614, Tree Swallow; 616, Bank Swallow; 617, Rough-winged Swallow. Family Mimidae: 618, Bohemian Waxwing; 619, Cedar Waxwing. Family Laniidae: 622, Loggerhead Shrike. Family Vireonidae: 624, Red-eyed Vireo; 627, Warbling Vireo; 629, Blue-headed Vireo. Family Mniotiltidae: 636, Black and White Warbler; 637, Prothonotary Warbler; 645, Nashville Warbler; 647, Tennessee Warbler; 648, Parula Warbler; 652, Yellow Warbler; 654, Black-throated Blue Warbler; 655, Myrtle Warbler; 657, Magnolia Warbler; 659, Chestnut-sided Warbler; 660, Bay-breasted Warbler; 661, Black-poll Warbler; 662, Blackburnian Warbler; 667, Black-throated Green Warbler; 671, Pine Warbler; 672, Palm Warbler; 674, Ovenbird; 675, Water Thrush; 681, Maryland Yellow-throat; 686, Canadian Warbler; 687, Redstart. Family Mimidae: 704, Catbird; 705, Brown Thrasher. Family Troglodytidae: 718, Carolina Wren; 719, Bewick's Wren; 721, House Wren; 724, Short-billed Marsh Wren; 725, Long-billed Marsh Wren. Family Certhidae: 726, Brown Creeper. Family Sittidae: 727, White-breasted Nuthatch; 728, Red-breasted Nuthatch. Family Paridae: 731, Tufted Titmouse; 735, Black-capped Chickadee. Family Sylviidae: 748, Golden-crowned Kinglet; 749, Ruby-crowned Kinglet; 751, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Family Turdidae: 755, Wood Thrush; 756, Wilson's Thrush; 757, Gray-cheecked Thrush; 758a, Olive-backed Thrush; 759b, Hermit Thrush; 761, Robin; 766, Bluebird.

CERTAIN GAME BIRDS

Formerly, when there was much uncultivated land, the depressions were filled with water in the rainy season, and were sometimes called duck-ponds. These ponds, and the low, marshy, water-covered lands of the Mississippi River bottoms and of the creeks of the county, were frequented by ducks and geese and other water-fowl in the spring and fall of the year, and these became the prey of hunters, who shot them with the old-fashioned muzzle-loading single-barreled shot-gun, which later gave place to the double-barreled shot-gun, and that, in turn to modern rapid-fire guns. In flight, these birds went in flocks, sometimes in a single line, straight or a little curved, but generally in the shape of the letter V, with the leader in advance at the apex. The honking of the geese gave notice of the passing of the flock.

Another game-bird of the early days was the prairie chicken. This was a large bird, much prized for food. It built its nest on the ground in secluded parts of the prairie. The writer found a nest on one occasion beside a hill of corn in the middle of a corn-field. There were 15 or 16 eggs in the nest. In early days, and even in the days of the Civil War, prairie chickens were very abundant in this county. Large flocks of them were to be found, not only in the unploughed prairie lands, but also in the meadows of cultivated lands. When disturbed they would fly to some distance and alight, and then, if approached, indulge in a similar flight. They were heavy and flew ordinarily close to the ground. It was easy in that way for the skilled hunter, even with the single or double-barreled shot-gun to bag many prairie chickens in a short time. During the Civil War one hunter killed about 75 in half a day. The birds were shipped to distant points for use in the larger cities.

Quail abounded also, and there were pheasants and other game-birds. It was a land of plenty for those who were able to avail themselves of their opportunities and were industrious enough to seek them.

There were also flocks of wild turkeys, although these were not so numerous as the prairie chickens and other game-birds we have mentioned.

Wild ducks and geese still visit this county, but to a comparatively limited extent, while prairie chickens have almost wholly disappeared. Now and then a few prairie chickens may be found, and in the springtime, one who rises early and listens attentively may yet be able to hear the distant drumming noise made by these birds.

We take the following items from the Carthage Republican.

"THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN AND QUAIL TRADE—We venture the assertion that no town in Illinois of equal or twice the size of

Carthage has done the business in chickens and quails, that our business men can, with pride, boast of. We do not pretend, to day, to give the result of the season's work, but hope to give the number shipped, in our next issue. The following is the result of one week's shipments by Granger & Thomas, alone, others not having reported:

Prairie chickens.....2724
Quails 300

"Of quails nearly three times the above amount have been sold for home consumption. In the above estimate of chickens, 972 were received and shipped on Saturday.

"Our country friends and sportsmen generally must remember that the 1st of January closes, by law, their slaughter of chickens and quails, and that dealers will not receive them on and after that date. All will acquiesce in the wisdom of the law and take an interest in its observance.

"Granger & Thomas advertise that they will receive dressed poultry at usual prices, after this date."

"Carthage Republican—Jan. 7, 1864.

"Game.—Messrs. Granger & Thomas have furnished us with the total of their shipments of game this season as follows:

Prairie chickens.....5000
Quails 500

"More quails were consumed at home than were shipped. Other parties in the business here doubtless, shipped 500 to 1000, in addition to above."

WILD ANIMALS

We quote from Mr. Gregg's history (published in 1880) the paragraph relating to wild animals, which is as follows:

"Under this head we group together the productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Of the animal, the buffalo, once so common all over the western prairies, has entirely disappeared. Indeed, it is doubtful if one of the species has been seen in the county by any of its pioneers. The same may be said of the elk. Bears, though not common, have occasionally been seen and taken; but have now forsaken us. Wild-cats were quite plenty in the early days, and almost all the old pioneers have wild-cat stories to tell. Wolves, the black and gray, formerly abounded, and the bounty on scalps still draws money from the county treasury. They find retreats among the fastnesses of Bear and Crooked creeks. The little prairie wolves,—so numerous 40 years ago, and whose laughlike bark awoke the echoes of the night, around the farm houses, and even in the village streets, like the still smaller prairie dogs—have fled before the tramp of civilization. Panthers have been seen, and killed, and today one of these animals, or something else, produces an occasional scare in the neighborhood. That 'same old coon,' the opossum, the mink, and the skunk still abound, as many settlers can testify; an occasional fox is seen; but the beaver, badger and otter have disappeared. Wood-chucks and musk-rats still find holes, and a variety of squirrels tempt the sportsman's shot. Deer, so numerous 40 years ago, are now very scarce, and many a pioneer longs for the 'saddle of venison' he once procured so cheaply, and so richly enjoyed."

Mrs. Eudocia Baldwin Marsh in an article on "Pioneering in Illinois," published in *Social Progress* of February, 1918, quotes from an article recently contributed to a county paper as follows:

"When we came here, in 1837, the country was a veritable wilderness, scarcely any land broken, except in patches of eight to eleven acres. What roads there were ran straight from one point to another in whatever direction. There was an abundance of prairie chickens, turkeys, and deer. Many times have I seen ten to thirty deer in a drove; so many wild turkeys in a flock that they could not be counted; and prairie chickens so numerous that when they arose from a cornfield, the noise sounded like thunder."

Before Hancock County was organized, and thence until comparatively recent times, wolves gave the farming population much annoyance and were the subject or object of many an act of the Illinois Legislature.

The territorial legislature at its fourth session, held at Kaskaskia, in 1815-16, passed an act to encourage the killing of wolves, with a preamble that the raising of sheep ought to be encouraged by every possible means, and the destruction of wolves would greatly tend to so desirable an object. It was enacted that every person of the age of ten years and upwards, who should kill



Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

W L Bainter

any wolf within six miles of any of the settlements in any county within the territory, should receive fifty cents for every wolf he should kill, not exceeding six months old, to be adjudged of by the justice before whom the head or scalp thereof should be taken, and should receive seventy-five cents for every wolf of the age of six months and upwards. The affidavit to be made by the claimant was of the most stringent character. In order to obtain his four "bits" or six "bits," depending on the age of the wolf, it was necessary for him to swear that he had not "wittingly or willingly spared the life of any bitch wolf, in my power to kill, with a design of increasing the breed." Evidently the territorial legislature was opposed to the business of breeding wolves for revenue purposes.

The legislature at its next session increased the bounty to $2.00 for every wolf killed, regardless of its age.

In 1825, the same year in which there was a delimitation of Hancock County by a legislative act, although the county was not organized until four years later, the legislature granted a bounty of one dollar, or its equal in state paper, for each wolf killed or taken by any person within this state. In order to obtain the reward, it was necessary to produce the scalp entire to the clerk of the circuit court and take a stringent oath "that the scalp or scalps produced by you, were killed or taken by you (evidently meaning that the wolf, and not the scalp, was killed), within this State," since May 1, 1825. Thereupon the clerk was required by law to cause the ears to be destroyed in his presence, but whether by cremation or by delivering them to a dog, is not indicated. An order was given the wolf-scalper on the state treasury, and the person receiving such order was required to pay the clerk twenty-five cents. The collector of taxes on land was required to receive any such order as a payment on such taxes. The commissioners of any county were authorized to raise the bounty to any sum not exceeding two dollars, which additional bounty was to be paid out of the county treasury.

Undoubtedly there are wolves in Hancock County at the present day, maintaining an insecure existence in the rough and wooded portions of the county. Upon inquiry of Mr. W. E. Miller, our efficient county clerk, we have learned that wolf scalps are still a source of income to Hancock County citizens. The bounty paid for the old wolf is now $10, and for the youngster $5. In 1918, Hancock County paid $165 for wolf scalps, and in 1919, $185. In April and May of 1920, the following amounts were paid out on this account:

To James Ritchie of West Point for five young wolves killed in Wilcox township, $25.

To J. R. McHone for one wolf killed in Chili township, $10.

To Ed Duncan for one wolf killed in Appanoose township, $10.

To John Zern for five young wolves killed in Pontoosuc township, $25.

To Ed Duncan for eight young wolves killed in Appanoose township, $40.

The following account of an advertised wolf hunt is taken from The Carthage Republican of March 10, 1864.

GRAND WOLF HUNT

"Mr. John Bailey, one of a committee of citizens appointed for that purpose, requests us to announce a grand wolf hunt to take place on Saturday the 19th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning of that day. The circle to be formed is bordered as follows:

"Commencing at Dallas leads to Gidding's Mound, La Harpe, Fountain Green, Hobert's Mill, Carthage, Oak Wood, from thence up the river to Appanoose, Pontoosuc and Dallas. The centre will be made at or near where the Madison state road crosses the Summit in Rock Creek township.

"Those in each township who desire to aid in the hunt are requested to meet at their respective places of holding elections or other convenient place and elect a captain. On the morning of the 19th day they will form the line, *on foot*, at 8 o'clock, taking with them arms and dogs, and so govern their approach that the centre may be reached between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

"At a hunt recently held in the same locality, a large number of wolves were seen, but, owing to a lack of proper organization and understanding none were killed. It is hoped that as many citizens as can leave their business will turn out, as it is desirable to abate a common nuisance, and some rare sport may be expected.

"We shall have a reporter on the ground who will minute all matters of interest connected with the hunt."

FISH

Hancock County is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, having a shore line of forty miles or more. Hence, this county has always had access to an abundance of Mississippi River fish, among which are the cat and buffalo. The creeks also have furnished fish in generous numbers for Hancock County inhabitants. This county has also furnished its due share of "fish" stories, some of which are stock stories such as are told in practically every other county as having occurred in that county. The historian may safely omit these stories, leaving the transmission of them to the progressive embellishment of tradition.

HANCOCK COUNTY ROADS

Many of the roads of the county were established by user, and very little attention was paid in so doing to the cardinal points of the compass. The easiest route was taken by the driver of the first wagon, and those who followed ordinarily took the same general course until a well-defined road was established, which, after the lapse of twenty years, became a public highway under the Statute of Limitations of that day.

In passing over the prairies flat lands and duck ponds were avoided as far as possible and in going through the woods the easiest way in the depressions between the bluffs of the streams was selected so as to lead to a suitable place for fording the streams. Bridges were rare at that time, and the streams were forded when the water was low enough, and, when the water was too high for fording, the would-be travellers awaited the subsiding of the waters.

The drives through the cool, moist forest tracts on hut summer days, over roads winding around the shoulders of the hills to the creeks, and the splashing of the hoofs of the horses in the water when the streams were forded, and the ascent through the woods over the bluffs to the prairie lands on the other side are among the many delightful recollections of the persons who lived in those days and experienced those pleasures.

Under the constitutions of 1818 and 1848, which did not prohibit special legislation, many public highways were established, altered or vacated by act of the legislature. There existed also a general law under which new roads could be established and useless roads vacated, such as the act which went into effect on March 1, 1827. Some of the special acts of the legislature as to Hancock County roads, or roads running into that county, are here given as illustrations of the special legislation of those days as to public highways.

In 1833 the legislature appointed John Wood and William Vineyard of Adams County and Cavil Archer of McDonough County commissioners to mark and locate a road from Quincy to Macomb on the nearest and best route, doing as little injury to private property as the public good would permit. The width of the road was to be four poles. (Recently, the writer heard a learned attorney making inquiry as to what the word perch meant, forgetting, doubtless, the old arithmetics which stated that 16½ feet make a rod, perch or pole.)

This act was amended on Jan. 17, 1835, so as to require the road to run from Quincy to Fairfield in Adams County, and thence to Macomb in McDonough County. There seems to have been some delay in locating the said road from Quincy to Macomb, for, by act of the legislature in force Jan. 16, 1836, William G. Flood of Adams County, Daniel Cane of Hancock County and George Miller of McDonough County were appointed commissioners to locate the said road from Quincy through Fairfield to Macomb.

In 1833 John Young of Schuyler County and Christopher Yates of Hancock County were appointed by the legislature commissioners to view, survey, mark and locate a road from Rushville in Schuyler County, to Brown's Settlement in said county, and thence to the county seat of Hancock County, varying as little as practicable from a direct line, having in view the most eligible route, its permanency, and a due regard to the public convenience. This road was declared to be a state road.

In 1833 John Kirkpatrick, Sr., of Adams County, and Joshua Owen of Hancock County were appointed by the legislature commissioners to view, survey and locate a road from the permanent seat of justice of Hancock County to intersect the above mentioned road from Quincy to Macomb. This road was required to run on the most direct route and best ground to the ford on Bear Creek "where the road now crosses that stream," and thence through the center of the west tier of sections in range eight west till it intersected the said road from Quincy to Macomb. This was declared to be

a state road. The same act of the legislature declared the road leading from John Wigle's in Adams County to Philip's Ferry in Pike County a state road.

By act of the legislature in force Feb. 3, 1835, the general law for the establishment and vacation of roads was revised, and former general laws on the subject were repealed. Jurisdiction over roads was given, as theretofore, to the County Commissioners' Court.

By act of the legislature in force Feb. 9, 1835, Alexander Hollingsworth of Schuyler County, and James Miller of Hancock County, were appointed commissioners to view, mark and locate a road from Rushville in Schuyler County, on the nearest and best route, running into Hancock County at or near the southeast corner of township four north, range five west, thence to Carthage, the seat of justice of Hancock County, and thence to the town of Commerce on the Mississippi River, having in view its permanency and a due regard to the public convenience and private interest. This was declared to be a state road.

By act in force Jan. 15, 1836, John Green and John Ritchey of Schuyler County and Isaac Briggs of Hancock County were appointed commissioners to locate the said road from Rushville, through Carthage, to Commerce.

By act of the legislature in force Jan. 15, 1836, Marvin Tryen of Hancock County, Daniel Babbit of Fulton County, and Thomas Phillips of Peoria County, were appointed commissioners to view, mark and locate a road, by setting stakes in the prairie, sufficiently close to be easily followed, and marking the trees in the timber, from Commerce, in Hancock County, on the nearest and best route, to the town of Franklin in said county, thence to some eligible crossing on Spoon River, in a direction to Farmington, in Fulton County, and thence to Peoria, in Peoria County. The commissioners were required to meet at the town of Commerce, in Hancock County, on the first Monday in March, 1836, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take the oath and begin the discharge of their duties.

By act in force Jan. 16, 1836, the legislature appointed Capt. Daniel Matheny of Schuyler County, and William Abernathy of Hancock County to view, mark and locate a state road from Rushville, in Schuyler County, on the nearest and best route, to Warsaw, in Hancock County.

On July 20, 1837, George Briscow, Solomon Pendowis and David Atkins were appointed commissioners to review and relocate that part of the state road leading from Rushville, in Schuyler County, to Carthage, in Hancock County, which lay between Roll's Mill and the Hancock County line.

On July 20, 1837, the legislature appointed John R. Atherton and Jalus A. Beebe of the County of Hancock, and Robert Alexander of the County of McDonough, to view, mark and locate a state road from Edward White's Ferry, in Hancock County, on the nearest and best route, to intersect the state road leading from Beardstown to Commerce, where said road crossed the "Drowning Fork" of Crooked Creek, in McDonough County. The commissioners were required to meet at "Apanooce," in Hancock County to take the oath and begin the discharge of their dudties. Sec. 4 of the act provided that all that part of the state road leading from Beardstown to Commerce, "as lies between the Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek," in McDonough County, and Commerce, in Hancock County, be vacated.

By act of Feb. 28, 1837, the legislature appointed John L. Smith, Enoch Conyers and Ishmael Davy, of Adams County, commissioners to view, lay out and mark a state road, from a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the town of Tully, in the state of Missouri, by John McFadden's store, William Wakefield's farm, thence to the town of Woodville, to the nearest and most practicable point on the road leading from Quincy to "McComb," said road to be viewed and laid out on the most practicable ground from point to point. (Tully, mentioned above, was an old town on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River, about one or two miles north of the present town of Canton, Missouri.)

By act of Jan. 27, 1837, the legislature vacated so much of the state road leading from Rushville, in Schuyler County, to Commerce, in Hancock County, as lay between Jarvis' Creek and the court-house in the town of Carthage and by the same act declared to be a state road, that County road which had been laid out under an order of the County Commissioners' Court of Hancock County, at the Sept. term, 1836, commencing at the public square in the town of Carthage, running out at the east end of South Main street, and in a southeast direction, so as to intersect the said state road at Jarvis' Creek.

On Jan. 31, 1837, the legislature appointed Joel Huston, Jr., of Warren County, David Greenleaf, of Hancock County, and John Hardystee, of McDonough County, commissioners to view, survey, mark and locate a state road from Shokokon, in Warren County, on the nearest and best route to La Harpe, in Hancock County, and thence, on the nearest and best route, until it intersected the Rushville and Fountain Green state road, at or near Samuel Hants', in McDonough County. The commissioners were required to meet at Shokokon to take the oath, and to designate the route by setting stakes in the prairie and by marks on the trees in the timber. (David Greenleaf was one of the old citizens of Carthage, a quiet man, esteemed by his associates, who served at one time as postmaster, and was for many years police magistrate of the town, now city, of Carthage. He was in the drug business in an old frame building on the north side of the public square. He served as Probate Judge in Hancock County from 1843 to 1849. At the time mentioned in the above act of the legislature, what is now Henderson County was part of Warren County. Shokokon was a shipping point on the Mississippi River. Its glory has long since faded.)

On Feb. 4, 1837, John Montague, of Hancock County, Daniel Campbell of McDonough County, Amos Stevens of Peoria County, and William Walters of Fulton County, were appointed commissioners by legislative act to view, survey, mark and locate a state road from Warsaw, in Hancock County, through Carthage, on the nearest and best route to "McComb," in McDonough County, and thence to Canton, in Fulton County, and thence to Peoria, in Peoria County. The commissioners were to meet at Warsaw and take the oath before some Justice of the Peace of Hancock County.

On March 1, 1837, Levi Williams of Hancock County, James Willard of Adams County and Allen Persinger of Schuyler County, were appointed commissioners to view, mark and locate a state road from "Meredocia," in Morgan County, to Warsaw, in Hancock County.

By act of the legislature, in effect on March 1, 1837, Marvin Tryen of Hancock County, David W. Barnes of Fulton County, and Elijah Bristow of McDonough County, were appointed commissioners to view, mark and locate a state road, by setting stakes in the prairies, sufficiently close to be easily followed, and marking the trees in the timber, from Commerce, in Hancock County, on the nearest and best route to "Lahart" (sic) in said county, and thence to Farmington, in Fulton County. ("Lahart" mentioned in the session laws, is undoubtedly intended for La Harpe.)

On March 2, 1839, the legislature passed a single act for the location of many roads. The act contains 95 sections. The first 90 sections relate to as many different roads. Two of these roads were in Hancock County. Sec. 43 appointed John M. King, Q. A. Cook and J. W. Bell to review, survey and relocate that part of the state road leading from Rushville, in Schuyler County, to Carthage, in Hancock County, which lay between the town of Plymouth and the south line of section 31 in township four north, range four west. Sec. 60 appointed James Head and Nathan Ward of McDonough County and William Smith of Hancock County to view, survey and locate a state road from Appanoose to "Lahart," in Hancock County, thence to intersect a state road to be located from Macomb, in McDonough County, to the Mississippi River opposite Burlington.

By act of the legislature in force Feb. 22, 1839, Levi Williams and William Crawford of Hancock County, and E. P. Wade of Adams County, were appointed commissioners to view, mark and locate a state road from Warsaw, in Hancock County, to the town of Lima, in Adams County, on the nearest and best route. The act provided that the said road, when so laid out, and the road as theretofore laid out from the town of Lima by order of the County Commissioners' Court of Adams County, by way of the bridge then being built on Bear Creek, to Quincy, should be a state road, and should be opened four poles wide. On Feb. 1, 1840, the legislature extended the time for locating the said road to Aug. 1, 1840.

A ferry is not technically a road but it is an important connecting link between public highways, and so it seems proper to mention in this connection the act of the legislature of Feb. 22, 1839, by which Amzi Doolittle was authorized and licensed, for the term of ten years, to "keep" a ferry across the Mississippi River at section two, in township seven north, in range eight west, in the County of Hancock, and was allowed the same rates of ferriage as were then allowed by the County Commissioners' Court of Hancock County to Edward White, for similar services at his ferry.

On Feb. 28, 1839, the legislature licensed Edward White to establish and keep a ferry for ten years across the Mississippi River at his landing on the northwest quarter of Sec. eleven, in township seven north, range eight west. He was to "receive such rates" as were then allowed him by the County Commissioners' Court.

By act of the legislature, in force March 1, 1839, B. Whitaker, Sevier Tadlock and S. B. Garnett of the County of Hancock were appointed commissioners to relocate a part of the state road leading from Quincy to Macomb, commencing the work of relocation at or near the town of Plymouth, and relocating the road to the south line of Hancock County upon the most suitable ground, so as to intersect the said road again where it crossed the line between Hancock and Adams Counties.

On March 1, 1839, the legislature vacated that part of the state road leading from Appanoose, in Hancock County, to the Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek, in McDonough County, which lay between Pilot Grove and the middle branch of Crooked Creek, and declared the road laid out in pursuance of the order of the Hancock County Commissioners' Court, at their last June term, connecting the two last mentioned points, to be a part of the said state road.

On Jan. 27, 1841, the legislature passed an act vacating that part of the Warsaw-Peoria road, which lay between Warsaw and Carthage. In the same act, in Sec. 2 thereof, it was provided that any citizen of Hancock County might, by voluntary enrollment, attach himself to the Nauvoo Legion, with all the privileges which appertained to that independent military body. The act itself was entitled, "An act in relation to a road therein named." Thus, there was introduced into an act relating to a road, this extraordinary provision concerning the Nauvoo Legion, which was wholly foreign to the subject of the act as stated in the title. Under the constitution of 1870, this could not have been done. Under any constitution, or under any circumstances, such method of legislation carried upon its face indisputable evidence of a fraudulent purpose. The effect of section two, as we have shown elsewhere in this volume, was to enable Mormons living in Hancock County outside of and at a distance from Nauvoo, to attach themselves to the Nauvoo Legion, an independent military body, and so to free themselves from any obligation for military service except through this independent military body, which was under absolute command of the Mormon authorities.

On Feb. 19, 1841, John Williams and John Day of Hancock County and Vandiver Banks of McDonough County, were appointed, by legislative act, to review and relocate a part of the state road from Hunt's Bridge, in McDonough County, to Appanoose, in Hancock County, viz.: to begin at a suitable point between James Dye's and Elijah Pope's, bearing south of where the state road runs, so as to leave the farms of the said James Dye, Elijah Pope and Moses Wallace, on the north; thence running in a suitable direction to intersect the state road near the town of Jo Durkin (Dunkin); the commissioners to meet at James Dye's.

On Feb. 1, 1843, the legislature, by special act, appointed John Camron, James Dale and Abel Parker, commissioners to view, survey and locate a state road, commencing at the town of Carthage, thence running east in a direction to Macomb, crossing Crooked Creek at Owen's Mills, thence on the nearest and best route to intersect a road now laid out from Macomb to the county line betwixt Hancock and McDonough counties, at or near Thomas Dorothy's farm.

On Feb. 3, 1843, the legislature appointed Joel G. Williams, Joel Danah and John Biler, commissioners to view, mark and locate a state road from Quincy, in Adams County, via Houston in said county, to Augusta, in Hancock County.

On March 1, 1845, the legislature, by act in force on that date, appointed Nathan Prentice, Thomas Park and Benjamin F. Johnson, commissioners, to view and locate a state road, commencing at the "Worchester" post-office in McDonough County, thence west, and as near the township line between five and six as practicable, to the town of Macedonia, in Hancock County, thence to the center of section No. 31, in township six north of range five west of the Fourth principal meridian, thence on the nearest and best route to the town of Carthage, in Hancock County, and to commence at the said section 31 in said township, and thence on the nearest and best route to the city of Nauvoo.

On March 1, 1845, the legislature appointed Erastus Benton, Charles Poling and Amos F. Herrich, commissoners, to view, mark and locate a state road from Mendon, in Adams County,

running to the forks of Panther Creek, and from thence to Carthage, in Hancock County.

On Feb. 13, 1847, the legislature appointed Hickerson Wright of the County of Hancock, Thomas A. Brooking and Henry A. J. Averill, of McDonough County, commissioners, to review and relocate so much of the state road as lay between Worcester post-office, in the County of McDonough, and the county line of Hancock County.

By this time the matter of establishment, alteration or vacation of public highways, under general law, through the County Commissioners' Court or other proper authorities, had become well established, and the practice relating thereto had become well understood, so that resort to special legislative enactments was gradually disused, and such special acts occurred rarely in the subsequent session laws.

The foregoing summary of legislative enactments as to roads from 1833, for a period of ten years or more, is given by way of illustration, and for the further purpose of showing how roads were designated in that day by giving points of commencement and termination and describing the intermediate course by reference to farms and the owners thereof, and bridges, and natural objects, and by the use of stakes on the prairie and marks on the trees, in the woods, so that the reader may be able to contrast this ancient method with the more exact method of the present day when all lands are fenced and when most roads have been straightened so as to run along section or quarter-section lines.

It is interesting also to consider the names of the commissioners who were appointed by these special acts, who were undoubtedly representative men of their respective localities, and, in many instances, ancestors of representative citizens now living in Hancock County. The reader may find in one of these names his father or grandfather, or other relative, or a friend of himself or of some of his ancestors, and so may have one additional item of interest in the participation of such person in the early affairs of Hancock County.

It is not intended to suggest that all roads were laid out or authorized or required by the foregoing legislative acts, for some of these roads may never have been laid out, or may have been vacated or abandoned afterwards and may not be public highways at all at the present day, especially along the original lines.

CHAPTER II

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—OCCUPATIONS—AMUSEMENTS—CONDITIONS YEARS AGO—PIONEER INCIDENTS—FIRST SETTLERS—PROMINENT PIONEER SETTLERS—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—OLD LANDMARKS.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

The first steamboat, the General Pike, ascended the Mississippi River above St. Louis in 1817, bringing the first load of merchandise to the pioneers of the regions along the river. Prior to that event, which was naturally regarded as a very important one, all the merchandise, aside from the products of the farm and loom, had to be brought across the mountains with teams from the Atlantic seaboard, or "cordelled" up from New Orleans in keel-boats by muscular force. Salt could be obtained in very small quantities from Kanawha and Shawneetown, but other articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar and spices, which we regard as necessities today, were luxuries to the pioneer, and ones he had but seldom. The men went about clad in buckskin moccasins and breeches, and rabbit and coon-skin caps, and the women folks and children wore garments manufactured from cloths woven from flax and wool by the skillful housewives. The log cabins were built of rudely cut timbers, put together without a single nail; and the windows, when any were cut, were guiltless of glass. The hinges were home manufactured of wood, and the door fastenings were either wooden bars or pegs.

It is wonderful what courage those pioneers possessed in leaving comfortable homes in the east, for not only did they have to brave the hardships incident to frontier life, but the very present dangers from wild animals and the savage Indians. Yet these men and women, the majority animated by the sacred spirit of parenthood, in order to secure better advantages for their children than were offered in the more congested regions along the Atlantic, set forth with all their worldly possessions in a covered wagon, drawn, sometimes by oxen, occasionally



J. Norman Bennett

by horses, and made the trip across the mountains and plains, uncomplainingly and fearlessly. Then, as now, the hardships fell heaviest upon the women and children, and many graves marked the trail of the emigrant. Some of these graves were of a length that told the story of a mother who laid down her life for the new opportunities for her children, but the majority (fortunately for the happiness and prosperity of the family, because when the mother died the father and children were bereft indeed, even more so than today), were of a size that proclaimed them to be the last earthly resting-place of the little ones for whom the great change had been made. Now and then the father was taken away, and the little band was forced to go ahead without his guidance and protection.

With the ending of the trip, however, came new perplexities. While the timber afforded fuel and building material, and held plenty of water, there was a vast amount of work ahead to clear the land for crops, and owing to the necessity for having wood and water close at hand, and a misconception relative to the fertility of the prairies, settlements were always first made in the woods bordering the water-courses. The first work upon arrival, of course, was the erection of shelter for the family and stock, and until the cabin was built the wagon continued to be the home, and its near vicinity the gathering place for the domestic animals which had been brought along. Fortunately it did not take long to put up the little one-room cabins, with clapboard roof, dirt floor, and at one end a fireplace, which was made large so as to take in big logs and thus economize in wood-chopping. About this rude cabin, and the still rougher shelter made for the stock, the pioneer broke the soil for his first crop. When it was in he felt he could draw a long breath for he had then provided for the period when what foodstuffs had been brought along would be exhausted and new food become necessary. Every man in those days (and many of the women), was an expert shot, and meat was furnished entirely by the prowess of the hunter. Sweetening came from wild honey in large part, and the housewives were experts in deciding upon the edibility of various vegetable growths, and all of the simple medicinal remedies were brewed from herbs and roots in the fireplace.

OCCUPATIONS

The pioneers were tillers of the soil, coming here to secure cheap land, and their efforts were directed toward improving their farms. Their occupations, aside from farming, were those most nearly connected with their life work, such as blacksmithing, wagon making, cabinet making, carpentering and milling, their mills being both grist and saw mills. In time the services of the lawyer were required to settle local and land disputes and to defend those who were unfortunate enough to run counter to the law. At a very early day schools were opened, and the young men aiming to secure a professional training found in the school room an opportunity to provide for their living expenses while pursuing their own studies. Some of the girls, before marrying the men of their choice, put in a few months as "little school mistresses," and these early instructors are held in tender recollection by the old settlers who still survive. With the establishment of permanent church organizations came members of the clergy, both Protestant and Catholic, the former oftentimes also engaging in farming or school-teaching. Ferries were established, taverns opened, and stores stocked with merchandise. The government in time established post offices, and men were appointed to attend to the mails. However, as said above, the prevailing occupation, and the one upon which everything else hinged, was farming.

AMUSEMENTS

To the rising generation the narratives of pioneer days seem singularly devoid of the lighter features, and they wonder how their forebears managed to exist without the thousand and one diversions of today. Yet no one should imagine for a moment that the pioneers were without amusements. They were just as eager to secure happiness as we are today, and took enjoyment as they went along, although in a somewhat different fashion. A wedding was an event that called for a celebration that usually lasted several days, and brought together the pioneers from a wide radius. They came in their rude wagons, on horseback and on foot, and all brought along something to add to the feast. Singing and spelling schools, apple bees, dances, where the music was furnished by some widely-famed fiddler, and corn huskings, all

brought the people together and afforded a vent for their good spirits. As the communities grew the settlers made it a practice to gather whenever a new building was to be put up, the men doing the work of building and the women cooking for the crowd.

The pioneers enjoyed their religious services in a whole-hearted manner, and whenever the traveling preacher arrived in the neighborhood he was sure of a warm welcome and an attendance upon his ministrations that would overflow whatever building was available, for none would stay away. They came to church in the morning, adjourned for a brief recess during which they ate the lunches brought with them, and then gathered again for an afternoon service, and if the preacher was equal to an evening meeting a third service was held.

Contests in strength and manly prowess were held, and every community had a champion in wrestling, shooting, running and similar sports. The women also competed in housewifely contests, and many a family in Hancock County today has relics of those days in bedspreads and samplers wrought by the hands of their pioneer ancestors.

CONDITIONS YEARS AGO

More than two score years ago the following was written by pioneer B. Mendenhall, of Dallas City:

"The writer of this was a small boy in those days and he has sat at the log fires of the early settlers (the fire-place occupying nearly the entire end of the cabin) and listened to the stories of pioneers with eager delight as they gathered around the hearth on winter nights and recounted to one another the hardships, toils and dangers encountered in order to gain a foot-hold in western fields.

"Over the huge fireplace hung the trusty rifle, on the prongs of the sturdy buckhorn. The well-filled shot bag made of the skin of some wild animal generally the raccoon or fox hung by the rifle. In one corner was a meal sack accompanied by the tin-grater. If the former failed resort was had to the latter which never failed. Overhead were long strings of golden colored pumpkins cut in rings hung up to dry. Generally the pumpkin was interspersed with dried venison steaks. A barrel of honey was almost always found in the cabin of the settler. Frequently, as the meal sack would become low, the anxious housewife would state the fact to the husband and a new supply would be looked after. But many times supplies could not be had as the mills were so few and far away. So to lengthen out the meal the housewife would steam the dried pumpkin and mixing it with meal in equal parts bake it into bread. It was palatable and kept hunger away. People enjoyed themselves in those days but those days have passed away and the early settler too. One by one at first and then by twos and threes they have passed away and are at rest. But few remain. Occasionally a white-haired sire remains a living monument of the hardy frontier settler waiting and watching with an eye of faith, until he too will be called on to join his companions in that home beyond the skies where all is joy and peace. The younger ones are pressing on, filling their places in the great drama of human life. But the eagerness to obtain wealth and position has effaced from these young ones many of the noble and generous traits of character that were prominent in their fathers."

PIONEER INCIDENTS

In those good old pioneer times sheep were kept both for flesh and wool. The latter was carded into rolls and then spun into threads on one of those high spinning wheels made by Mr. Church. He used a turning lathe propelled by a treadle to turn the spokes and other parts. Every family had a wheel and loom and mother and daughters wove woolen blankets for the bed and linsey-woolsey for women's dress and jeans for men's clothing. Many a laddie wooed and won his lassie in homespun.

Father sowed, and reaped, and threshed with flail, hatcheled the flax, and mother used the small wheel to spin it into threads, and then wove it into linen cloth to be used for various domestic purposes, such as towels, tablecloths, etc. He was proud to wear tow breeches and a red wammus (wamus), and many a child was proud to imitate his father. Girls and boys frequently went barefooted during summer, but during winter wore heavy shoes which had been bought at Warsaw in exchange for pork and wheat. Shoes were made by a local cobbler. He came to the home and took the measure, then manufactured shoes for all the members of the family. Primitive cooking was done in ovens and skillets. Geese, ducks and wild tur-

keys were roasted to perfection before the wood fire on a crane that swung back and forth to adjust the game to the desired heat. The old fashioned fireplace with a back log five feet long and two feet in diameter with blazing faggots in front was a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It naturally inspired feelings of hospitality. It set pioneer tongues wagging, delineating wild adventure. For the time being the log cabin was converted into a temporary theater. Ghost stories were told that made children tremble with fear. It was before the days of the piano, but the fiddle took its place and passers-by could distinguish the tune, usually "The Arkansas Traveller."

When the log cabin fire ceased to furnish sufficient light they lighted a tallow dipped candle, or used instead an iron ladle with a nozzle to hold a wick which when filled with lard was lighted and stuck into the wall or side of the jam. Matches were unknown and fires were kindled by striking a flint with steel. The cross-cut and hand saw, the axe, the adz, and the frow were the main tools used in building a cabin. The floor was slabs smoothed with an adz and roof was covered with shingles rived with the frow. The latch string always hung on the outside.

Plowing and hauling were frequently done with oxen, and originally wooden mould board plows were the only plows in use. Wheat was sown broadcast by the hand and covered with a brush drag. Corn was dropped by hand and covered with hoes. Father marked off the ground, mother dropped the corn and the children, strung out in a row across the field, covered it with hoes. There were no sawmills and gristmills, run by water power, were few and far between. It took three days to go to Ellison and return with a load of wheat, drawn by oxen. You sometimes waited a long time for your turn, possibly all night. A large part of the grist was taken for toll. Sometimes when the meal sack was empty and the weather being bad, meal was ground at home on a gritter. It was then separated from the bran by means of a sieve and called Indian meal, and it made delicious bread or mush. The pioneer appetite was satisfied with corn pone and Johnny-cake supplemented with fresh butter and sweet milk. Wheat flour was usually reserved for Sunday biscuits, which cooked in a skillet, and served with fresh butter and honey, were good enough for a king. Pies and cakes adorned the table, especially when there was a quilting bee and a husking contest. After the day's work was over, the fiddle was brought out and dancing commenced, which frequently continued until the wee sma' hours of morning.

The pioneer's gun frequently supplied the table with gild game of various kinds: deer, turkey, geese, ducks, quail, and prairie chickens. Money was scarce but very little was needed. Every pioneer put up his bacon, pickled pork and corned beef. The minister was paid principally in produce, and the school-teacher boarded around among his pupils. The log schoolhouse stood in the edge of the woods. Pupils sat on benches without backs. The window was simply a log left out of the side of the building. The surrounding glade and brush served as toilet and campus. Nothing was taught beyond "readin,' writin', and 'rithmetic." Grammars were unknown and the Kings English murdered *ad libitum.*

Any family that had the itch and harbored bedbugs was denied entry into good society. The ague and malarial fevers were not uncommon, and contagious diseases ran their course. Quinine was a panacea for all ills, supplemented with Pennyroyal and sheep tea. In some quarters a belief in ghosts, signs and witches prevailed. Signs still seem to dominate men of the present generation.

In early times farmers in the vicinity of La Harpe hauled their pork and grain to Warsaw, resting over night at the half-way house west of Carthage. Pork sold at $1.50 per hundred and wheat at about fifty cents per bushel. The proceeds were usually invested in groceries, shoes, seal-skin caps and jack-knives.

Milch cows grazed on the common and one, at least, was compelled to wear a bell. Calves and lambs were gathered into a corral, at night, near the house under the guardianship of a faithful dog which kept at bay lynx, wolves and catamounts.

In early times the public streets served as hog runs and cow pastures. Men used them in pitching horse shoes and boys in playing marbles. A horse race down main street was not an uncommon sight. The love and affection of the pioneer for his horse is probably the reason that he regarded a horse thief as worse than a murderer, and was ready to string him up to the nearest limb if caught. The pioneer valued his horse for joy riding perhaps more than his grandchildren do autos and aeroplanes.

The first apple orchards were seedlings. The fruit was fairly good, and some of the trees survived for half a century. Wild fruits were in abundance, such as plums, blackberries and strawberries. Canning of fruits was unknown but the various wild fruits were preserved, either with cane sugar from New Orleans or homemade maple sugar and also dried. Potatoes, turnips, beets and cabbages were usually buried below the frost line for use during the winter months. Sauerkraut was common, so was dried venison and jerked beef and sausage. Hard cider and buttermilk took the place of beer. Whiskey was cheap and in great abundance, especially on Muster-days when its evil effects were most visible. It inflamed personal feuds and caused disgraceful fights. Christmas night frequently became an occasion to do mischief and a wedding was sure to be disturbed by a wild and hilarious charivari.

FIRST SETTLER

The answer to the question as to the name of the first white man to take up permanent residence within the confines of Hancock County has never been satisfactorily given. It is not known whether, or not, when Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818, there was a white resident of the territory that was later to be set aside as Hancock County, outside of the garrison at Fort Edwards. Until 1825 Hancock County territory was included in other counties, as Madison and Pike, and from 1825 until 1829 in Adams County. Hence the pioneers of these other counties may be fairly included in the records of the history of Hancock County.

The records of Quincy show that a Frenchman by the name of Bauvet had a trading post at the present site of Quincy in 1811. The Indian village of the Sauk tribe at this point was destroyed in 1813 by two regiments of mounted rangers from Missouri, and from then until 1819 Quincy does not appear to have attracted settlements. In the latter year Willard Keyes floated past the place and was so favorably impressed that he later returned and built the second house to be erected on the site.

PROMINENT PIONEER SETTLERS

Richard M. Young, judge of the Fifth Judicial circuit, while not an actual settler in Hancock County, had so much to do with the organization of the new county that he properly belongs at the head of this list. George Y. Cutler was a storekeeper, one of the first judges of election and one of the first county commissioners. Henry Nichols, another of the first county commissioners, settled in Rocky Run Township and lived there for many years. James White was engaged in farming and keel boating on the Mississippi River for many years, and died in 1837. His son, Alexander White, was candidate for sheriff at the first election, but was defeated by Edson Whitney, who after serving his term as sheriff, became a farmer of Rocky Run Township, nine miles below Warsaw. He later served as sheriff of Hancock County for several terms, being elected on the Whig ticket, and he was very active in the campaign against the Mormons. Robert Wallace, the first coroner of the new county, left it many years ago. John Johnson, the first county surveyor, was appointed by the governor, and he served on the first jury. Later he located at Montebello, and was appointed its postmaster by President Jackson, which office he held until his death in 1836. Wesley Williams, first clerk of the county commissioners court, and first circuit clerk, held other offices, and although an attorney he never engaged in active practice. His son, Wesley C. Williams is said to have been the first white child born at Carthage. Isaac R. Campbell, the first treasurer of the county, was appointed by the county commissioners court.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

Daniel Crenshaw settled in Rocky Run Township, and his estate was the third to be entered for probate, under date of October, 1831. Luther Whitney lived in Montebello Township and for some years served as a justice of the peace. Morrill Marston settled near the Calamus Spring in the vicinity of Fort Edwards, and was drowned in a shallow slough between the fort and his residence in the early part of 1831, his estate being the first to be probated. John Clark lived near Fort Edwards, and died during the early history of the county. Leonard L. Abney was an unsuccessful candidate for county commissioner in 1832, and in 1833 he was an acting justice of the peace. Philip Malette appears on the early records as being the first of the Hancock County settlers to divorce his wife. Soon after securing his decree

he left the county. William Clark, a brother of John Clark, only lived in the county for a brief period. Thomas Payne, who lived near the Calamus Spring, left at an early date. John Harding was one of the settlers of the Bear Creek region, his place being not far from the present site of Chili. It is believed that he and his brothers were the very first settlers in the southern part of the county. He left this vicinity in 1835. William Vance, a son-in-law of Luther Whitney, lived near Montebello on the river. The first postmaster of Montebello was Hazen Bedell, who was also a justice of the peace, and died in 1835. John Waggoner, without doubt the first settler of Riverside, came there in 1824, died in 1839, and was buried in the old Montebello Cemetery near his residence, overlooking the Mississippi River. James Miller lived near the rapids, but left the county in 1832. Davidson Hibbard's farm is now included in the city of Nauvoo, but when he came here there was but one other white family within several miles. It is interesting to note that not only was he acquainted with the Indian chiefs Black Hawk and Keokuk, but was upon such friendly terms with them that they attended the weddings of his two daughters, one of whom was married to a son of Captain White, and the other to a Mr. Waggoner. He was one of the sufferers from the thefts of the Mormons, and naturally was active in the early campaigns against them. Not only was he a farmer, but an expert cabinetmaker. His residence was the first stone house at Nauvoo, and it stood for many years as a monument to the solidity of building in those early days. To Mr. Hibbard belongs the honor of highest esteem. Samuel Gooch, who died about 1832, lived along the rapids, and later at Carthage. John Reed, who served twice on the jury in 1830, lived in what is now Appanoose Township. Edward White lived in Appanoose Township on the Mississippi River, was engaged in operating a ferry boat near Fort Madison, and later, in 1836, laid out the town of Appanoose. Hugh Wilson came to Hancock County in 1827, settling near the head of the rapids, but in 1833 moved across the river.

Amzi Doolittle came to Appanoose in 1826. Amzi's father, Edward, came to Sangamon County at an early day, bringing Amzi with him, who was then seventeen years old. He left his son in Illinois and started back to New York for his wife and the other members of the family, but died on the way. The son Amzi worked at farm labor in Sangamon County, receiving $9 per month for his work. He was thus employed for thirteen months and during that time had saved $100, which he invested in a heifer, a yoke of steers and a sow. He then broke eight acres of wild land, which he planted to corn, and in this way he gained his start in life. At the end of two years, having raised quite an amount of stock, which he disposed of, he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., where he also broke eight acres of land, on which he lived until 1826, and then came to Appanoose and built the first house in the village, a double log cabin. Many Indians were still to be found in this section of the state, and Mr. Doolittle traded some stock to them for a tract of land. He also conducted the first ferry boat running from Appanoose to Fort Madison, Iowa. He was married in this state to Miss Phebe White and they took up their abode in Appanoose. Later in company with his wife and one child he started for his old home in the Empire state, traveling on a steamer up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and it was not until he had reached his old home that he learned of his father's death, he having died twelve years previous while on his way to that state for his family. Mr. Doolittle after a time returned again to Appanoose, where he continued the operation of his ferryboat. He also built a large sawmill and in connection with two other men built one of the first houses in Burlington, Iowa."

Charles B. Doolittle, son of Amzi, was born here on May 25 1838. "His educational advantages were very limited for owing to the unsettled condition of the country in his youth there was not a good school system established and during the short time that he pursued his studies the sessions of school were held in private homes."

In the year 1831 William A. Smith came to Hancock County. He served as a soldier at the time of the Mormon War. John White came here about 1840.

James and Nancy Yeager came here in 1835. making their way by steamer from Kentucky down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to Keokuk, from which they travelled overland to Ft. Green Township where he entered a quarter of land, paying $1.25 an acre, situated on section 8, all covered with timber at that time. He built a log house, in which he and his fam-

ily lived for many years. The red men were still to be found here, while the Mormons were the principal white people who had located here. There were also many kinds of wild beasts roaming through the forests and over the prairies and wild game was to be had in abundance.

Norman Hobart came to Illinois in 1833. Soon afterwards he came to Hancock County. He bought the old grist-mill on Crooked Creek, which he rebuilt, making a steam flouring-mill of it.

Isaac N. Hobart was born in Fountain Green Township in 1834, and was educated partly in the school taught in the old brick church in Carthage Township, near what now is Elm Tree postoffice. The school was taught by Squire R. Davis and was a subscription school.

John Harnest came to Hancock County in 1838. He found a pioneer district and at once began to clear the land and built a log cabin. Every evidence of frontier life was here to be seen, and he killed many deer, turkeys and wolves in those early days. The homes of the settlers were widely scattered and many of the now thriving towns and villages had not yet been founded. In the early days of the family's residence here the winters were very severe. There were many blizzards. Mr. Harnest settled in the timber for protection for stock and for firewood. The prairie land was broken with a large plow which would turn a 26-inch furrow, drawn by oxen. The whip lashes were made of buckskin and the stocks were of hickory or iron-wood. Clearing off the land was hard on clothes, and the mother made her sons buckskin trousers.

Frederick M. Walton and wife came to Hancock County in 1835, and took up their abode in Augusta Township, section 3. His first home was a little log cabin, in which he lived until 1840, when he employed John Harper, who made mortar brick and was also a brick-layer, to build him a house. Mrs. Harnest (wife of S. E. Harnest) was the first child in the county born in a brick house.

Judge Thomas Coke Sharp came to Warsaw in September, 1840, and opened a law office in Warsaw, which he maintained there until 1865 when he located in Carthage. He was very active in the Mormon history and newspaper work. Judge Sharp was one of the prominent men of this county. He was one of the delegates who framed the constitution of 1848. He was at one time county judge. For many years he was editor of *The Carthage Gazette*, and also engaged in practicing law.

Samuel Gordon and wife landed opposite Montebello in 1831. They were accompanied by their two sons. They traveled by stage from New Hampshire to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio and up the Mississippi.

When Samuel Gordon came to Hancock County there were fewer than 500 people in the entire county, that is in 1831. Samuel R. Yetter came to this county in 1837.

In 1834 William R. Kimbrough, when four years of age, came to this county with his parents, who settled in Carthage Township, where they built a log cabin. William R. Kimbrough obtained his education in a log schoolhouse, walking six miles over the prairie to school.

Hickerson and Cynthia Wright came to Hancock County in May, 1834.

John T. Johnson came to St. Marys Township in 1839. He had to clear the land in order to have space enough on which to build a log cabin. He was the first man to move on to the prairie, for the pioneers in those days always settled near the timber.

Alfred Quick, Sr., settled in Rocky Run Township in 1834.

Robert Gillham arrived at Warsaw on April 11, 1837. He purchased 160 acres of land in Walker Township at $1.25 an acre. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made on the place. He built a little log cabin in which he lived in true pioneer style. The plows of that day had wooden mold-boards, and sickle and scythe were the leading features of the farm machinery.

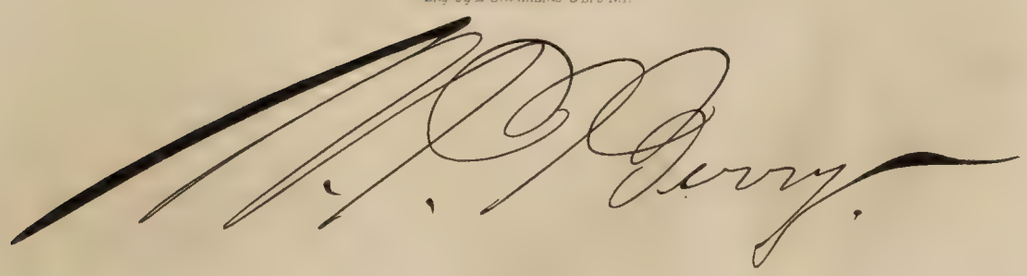
P. D. Williams came to this county in 1837.

William Wallace Reed came to Wythe Township in this county in 1836.

Harrison O. Knox was born in Green Plains on section 25, Wythe Township, May 5, 1833. His parents came to Hancock County in 1832, and Harrison was the first white child born in the part of the county where they made their home. Samuel Knox, the father, who came in 1832, was a minister of the Christian Church, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in Wythe township. He and his wife are buried in Green Plains Cemetery in Wilcox township. Harrison O. Knox acquired his early education in the schools of Green Plains and afterward attended the Warsaw High School. On the 6th of November, 1860, Mr. Knox voted for Abraham



Eng by E.G.Williams & Bro N.Y.



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Lincoln at Bank's schoolhouse in Rocky Run Township, where he was teaching in a log building, having there 108 scholars, or an average of 62½ for six months.

George Walker, while in Kentucky, rented land from Zachary Taylor and in 1831 had his goods all packed ready to load and start for Illinois. He was taken sick and did not come until 1833. He located at Quincy and in Adams County for a short time, and in 1833 bought 640 acres of land from two attorneys who spent the night at his home, twenty-two miles north of Quincy. These attorneys were going from Carthage to Quincy on horseback. One horse gave out and they put both saddles on the remaining horse and with each man in a saddle on the one horse proceeded on their way to Quincy and were thus riding when they stopped over night at Mr. Walker's residence. Mr. Walker spent two winters in Springfield as a member of the State Legislature and became associated with many distinguished men. During the second winter in company with Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and Jacob C. Davis, in a hired vehicle, he drove to his home in Hancock County, a distance of 120 miles, to make a visit over Sunday. They arrived Friday night and that night such a heavy fall of snow occurred that the next Monday morning they had to drive a herd of cattle ahead of them to break the road to Quincy, to which place they rode on horseback. They were three days in getting to Springfield.

Andrew McMahan came to Hancock County in 1831. This was the year of the great snow—a winter memorable in the history of Illinois. There were few settlers in the northern part of the state and the central and southern sections were but sparsely settled.

John Moffitt and his wife came to Hancock County, settling near Nauvoo, in the fall of 1828. His son, James J. Moffitt, was born on section 7 Sonora Township, Feb. 15, 1831. This was the winter of the great snow in Illinois—memorable in the history of the county—and a year prior to the Black Hawk War, a fact which indicates that the Indians were still numerous in this part of the Mississippi Valley. When John Moffitt came to this county in 1828 he entered from the government 320 acres of land on section 7 and 8 in Sonora Township, most of which was at that time covered with timber. In the midst of the forest he built a log cabin and began clearing away the trees. As soon as it was possible to plow he would place his land under cultivation and in the course of time became the owner of a well-developed property, and in the year 1839 witnessed the advent of the Mormons into that locality and he gave them some of his land that they might improve it. The pictures of pioneer life indicated exactly the conditions which existed in Hancock County at that period. The streams were unbridged, the prairie was covered with its native grasses, the timber was uncut and only here and there had a little clearing been made to show that the work of civilization had been begun on the frontier, while deer were plentiful and there were many wild animals roaming over the prairie or in the woods. The Indians, too, were numerous and going upon the war-path. Mr. Moffitt, during the Black Hawk War, enlisted in the army under Captain James White.

Rudolphus Chandler, in 1836, drove across the country with team and wagon and purchased the northwest of section 20 in Wythe Township. This was all wild prairie covered with the native grasses. Mr. Chandler brought with him his wife and three children. He built a log house and log stable and began life in pioneer style. He broke the prairie with the crude implements then in use. The early education of Guy B. Chandler, son of Rudolphus, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by three terms of study in Warsaw Seminary.

Stephen Gano Ferris, with his family, came to Hancock County in 1832. The history of Mr. Ferris, as given by Mr. Gregg so fully and aptly illustrates the condition of things in Hancock County at that time as to justify the use of portions of it in this history. Mr. Ferris came to Hancock from the state of New York. There came with him his wife and six children, John M., Leonard T., Francina R., R. G., Dorothy L., and Phidelia B., all of whom are now dead. In the preceding year (1831) Jabez A. Beebe, brother-in-law of Stephen Gano Ferris, had come to this county and purchased land where Fountain Green now stands. We take up Mr. Gregg's account with the arrival of the Ferris family at St. Louis.

"Arriving at St. Louis, it seemed as if the lateness of the season would compel the party to seek winter quarters in that vicinity; but luckily a small steamboat called the William Wallace was about to attempt the trip to Traders' Point, now Keokuk. Mr. Ferris engaged passage for himself and family, although the

captain would not agree to carry them to any particular point in view of the possible closing of navigation at any hour. On arriving at Quincy the captain declined going any farther unless liberally paid for it. Mr. Ferris and others paid the price demanded, and the avaricious captain—who was in addition to his rough manners a brutal fellow—came on to Traders' Point, landing there about the 10th or 11th of December. At that time Traders' Point comprised three or four log cabins at the base of the hill. The population consisted of three or four traders and their families, and 100 or so of Indians and half-breeds who were loafing about. There was no house where Hamilton now stands. The first house above Fort Edwards (now Warsaw) was the cabin of Abraham Smith, about two and a half miles above the present town of Hamilton. Desiring to cross the river to Mr. Smith's place, Mr. Ferris paid a man $16 to ferry his family and personal effects across the river. The boat was a crazy affair, very leaky and not at all adequate to the burthen imposed upon it. After loading the boat with its living freight and household goods, it was towed some three miles up the river by horses, and from that point "poled" across. In the boat, in addition to Mr. Ferris' family and effects, were Mr. Stearns and his family and effects, and a horse and wagon. After various and exciting besetments with the rapids and rocks, the boat, about one-third full of water, was finally landed not far from Mr. Smith's cabin, and the long and tedious journey by water was ended.

"The crossing at Traders' Point was made on the 13th of December, 1832; and on the following day Mr. Ferris and his son John M. walked across to Horse Lick Grove (now Fountain Green), some twenty-two miles, where they employed a man named George W. Howard to haul his family and goods to their destination. The trip was made with an ox-team to haul the household goods, and a one-horse wagon to haul the family. They arrived at Fountain Green December 15, 1832. Mr. Beebe and family, having arrived the year previous, had a comfortable double log house, which he shared with Mr. Ferris' family until spring. Mr. Ferris then purchased of Mr. Beebe 110 acres of land, upon which, on the ground now occupied by Mr. McClaughry's residence, in Fountain Green, he built a comfortable log house; in the spring of 1833 he opened out the farm and built a small tannery. The latter, after a fair trial, proved impracticable on account of scarcity of bark. Some five years later he built a small saw-mill on the creek not far from Fountain Green. This proved unprofitable, and thence forward until 1845 he gave his attention mainly to farming.

"When he (Mr. Ferris) first settled at Horse Lick Grove there were not to exceed 200 people within the present boundaries of Hancock County. The nearest mill was sixty miles distant; and in lieu of flour, people had to be content with coarse meal pounded from dry corn in a wooden mortar. These, among others, were some of the vicissitudes and hardships endured by the pioneers, that we might enjoy the conveniences and luxuries of the present day."

On page 710 Gregg says that when Ferris first settled at Horse Lick Grove there were not to exceed 200 people within the present borders of Hancock County. This shows the fallacy of history, for this was in the year 1832, whereas Hancock County had been organized as a separate county in 1829, three years before, and the law required the county to have 350 inhabitants before it could be organized, unless there had been a remarkable exodus from the county during the three years, or unless a fraudulent petition had been presented to Judge Young in 1829, the county must have had about double the population Gregg gives it in 1832. (How about White's house where courts were held?)

Ephraim and Eda Perkins were very early settlers in this county. Mrs. Perkins is said to have been the first white woman who resided in McDonough County, where she lived two years, before coming to this county. She learned to speak the Pottawatomie language, from which it appears that there must have been Pottawatomies here in that early day. The Perkins family lived in Pilot Grove.

In 1835 Ephraim Perkins bought the claim of one Franklin to certain land in Pilot Grove, a few miles northeast of Carthage, where Franklin had settled about 1830.

When the McKellips family moved to Rock Creek Township in 1851, that township was mostly wild prairie, and deer and wolves were numerous. The wolves were bold enough to sneak into the yards after chickens, and deer were sometimes shot in the cornfields.

John and Charity Newman moved, with their family, to Pontoosuc, in 1836. Indians were frequently seen in that region in those days.

Miles B. Mann came to this county in 1839,

and was employed for a time by Street & Bro., then doing a large merchandising business in Carthage.

John Cochran brought his family to Hancock County in 1831 and made his home in Montebello Township. His son Charles L. Cochran attended the first school taught in that township. The school was held in a log building 14 by 16 feet, and was taught by Mrs. McKinney.

Gen. Robert F. Smith came to this county in 1833, and permanently in 1834. He was an officer in the Mormon War and was wounded in the neck at the battle of Nauvoo. He served with distinction in the Civil War and was breveted brigadier-general. His home was in Montebello Township.

Samuel Steele came from New Hampshire to this county in 1830, when there were very few settlements here. He was one of the "Rangers" in the Black Hawk War.

Anthony Duffy came from Pennsylvania to Hancock Township in this county in 1836, when the county was a wilderness. On December 8th, he built a log-cabin 16 feet square, with half a room above, in which he lived until 1850. He was one of the leading men called out by Governor Ford to arrest Joseph Smith and bring him to Carthage. He had just returned home when the Smiths were killed. He claimed that he had pretty good information in advance that the deed would be done.

Dr. William Booz, physician, preacher and farmer, came with his parents to Hancock County in 1837. He located in Hancock Township. He was one of the pioneers, well versed in the early history of the county.

Isaac C. Howd, with his wife and five children, came to Carthage in 1837. He lived in Pilot Grove many years and then moved to Pontoosuc, where he built the Franklin House, which he kept as a hotel.

Jary White came to this county on June 17, 1835, locating in Fountain Green Township. At that time there was no mill nearer than Rushville, thirty-five miles distant. Corn-meal graters were much in use when corn was beginning to harden. He knew how to make a "lizzard," a kind of sled made from the fork of a tree, used by frontiersmen.

Joseph Lionberger and family came to this county in 1835, finally locating in Pilot Grove Township. He built the first saw and grist mill in the township, on Crooked Creek, in 1838.

George Waggener came to Hancock County and settled on December 31 in Pilot Grove Township in 1837. He was active in the Mormon difficulties, but not one of those who did the shooting, although he hauled the ammunition for those who did. When the Smiths were killed, he picked up in the jail the revolver which Smith had emptied, and presented it to the authorities when called on the coroner's jury.

Charles Abbott came with his parents to the county in 1844. He saw at one time in this county as many as sixty deer in a single drove. He attended the "Academy" at Carthage about eight months, there being no schools in his neighborhood. He lived in Rock Creek Township.

Wright B. Bailey came to this county in 1850. His home was in Rock Creek Township. In his school days, his text-books were a Testament, a spelling-book and an arithmetic. "So anxious was he to learn to write that he procured a piece of soapstone from the creek and dressed the side smooth, and, when a neighbor would happen in he would have him make the letters of the alphabet at the top of this rude slate, and he (Mr. Bailey) would sit for hours imitating the copy."

John E. Earl and family, except the oldest son, came to this county in 1844 by the following route: Leaving the old home in Schoharie County, N. Y., they proceeded by boat on the Erie Canal to Buffalo; thence on Lake Erie to Cleveland, O.; thence by the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, O.; thence down the Ohio river to Cairo; and thence up the Mississippi River to Warsaw. This journey covered three weeks and three days. When the family arrived at Warsaw, the family treasury contained $2.50 in money.

Matthew Ellison and family came to Rock Creek Township in 1843, when there were only four men in the township, viz., Timothy T. Terry, Abraham Shaw, Richard Lambert, and a Mr. Spencer.

Many of the early settlers of Rock Creek Township were from England. The Ellisons and Lambers were from Yorkshire, England, the Stevensons from Leicestershire, the Thornbers from Lancaster, and the Sleaters from Bath.

John Yaple and wife came to Pontoosuc Township in 1831, but removed to Madison County, whence they had come, at the beginning of the Indian troubles which culminated in the Black Hawk War.

Joel Catlin and William D. Abernathy, who were brothers-in-law, came to Oliver's Settle-

ment in 1832, and located where the town of Augusta now stands, and gave the name to the place. Mr. Abernathy was at one time sheriff of this county.

Dr. Samuel B. Mead came to Augusta in 1833. It is said that he was the second practicing physician in the county, Dr. Isaac Galland having preceded him at Riverside. Dr. John F. Charles came to Carthage a little later.

Miss Ruth Bateman, who was a sister of State Superintendent Bateman, taught the first school in 1835.

Benjamin Gould and Miss Rebecca J. Jones and Christopher E. Yates were living in Augusta Township on Christmas Day, 1833, for on that day Mr. Gould and Miss Jones were married in that township, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Yates.

G. W. Hawley came to Augusta in 1833. He built the first store-house, and bought and sold the first dry-goods brought to Augusta.

John H. Lawton was brought by his father to Carthage in 1835. He helped get out the timber for the windmill, and did certain work on the first number of the *Carthagenian.* He went to New Orleans, but came back to Carthage in the summer of 1837 and clerked a while in Matthews' store, and did some painting for Homer Brown.

John Griffiths was brought by his parents to this county in 1831, when the first threshing-machine was started in Hancock County by Mr. Robinson. It was a "chaff-piler." In 1844 he helped run the first reaper he ever saw. Mr. Gregg says he split more rails than Mr. Lincoln did. (But he did not attain the presidency.)

Green Harding came to Hancock County, with his parents, in 1831. There were then only four families in St. Albans Township.

Mr. S. R. Yetter, who died recently, came to this county eighty-five years ago, when a boy twelve years of age. An obituary notice recently published in the *Keokuk Gate City* states that, after the family had lost most of their possessions through the sinking of their boat on which they were traveling, they arrived at Warsaw, and finished their journey in a crude looking vehicle similar to a wagon, drawn by oxen. In that day oxen were used to break the prairie soil, one man working all day for a wage of from fifty to seventy-five cents. It is stated that fifteen acres could be broken by one man with a six-yoke (twelve oxen) plough in a week's time. The oxen were not guided by lines, but by the gee-and-haw method. The obituary notice states that Mr. Yetter is said to have had the first frame house in his part of the county, and that house still stands in good condition and is one of the oldest landmarks in that section of the county. It is stated that Mr. Yetter was present at the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, but that could not have been in Hancock County, for Lincoln and Douglas did not debate in this county. Each of them spoke in Hancock County in 1858, but on different days. Their famous debates were held elsewhere.

To those of the present generation events occurring at any time prior to the Civil War may be regarded as early history. Attention in this chapter so far has been given to events of the twenties and thirties, at the very beginning of the settlement of the county. There are some newspapers at hand, printed in the fifties, from which we are taking a brief survey of business interests in Hancock County in the fifties, as far as disclosed by these papers. Only those enterprises are mentioned which are advertised in these Warsaw and Carthage papers, and not even all of these, on account of lack of time and space.

The *Warsaw Commercial Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4, date of issue March 12, 1853, mentioned elsewhere in this history, was published at Warsaw by J. Mc Kee, at $1.00 per year. It is stated in that issue of the paper that its circulation in and out of Hancock County was greater than that of any other paper printed in the county. The paper in question contains advertisements of St. Louis businesses and enterprises which will not be of interest to the reader of this history. There are other advertisements which pertain strictly to our own county, among which are those which follow.

S. R. Holmes, forwarding and commission merchant and general steamboat agent, Warsaw, Illinois. This gentleman advertises himself always on hand—no waiting—no, *never!*

Another firm engaged in the same business was that of Cox & Elifritz, a firm composed of D. H. Cox and D. G. Elifritz.

N. Werneck and John Scott were each engaged also at Warsaw in the business of general forwarding and commission merchant.

L. Mussetter was a family grocer at Warsaw, who notified the people that he was dealer also in wines and liquors, as well as foreign and domestic fruits, and every description of country produce.

W. A. Watts, successor to C. Knopf, was a wholesale and retail grocer at Warsaw.

W. A. Katz was a grocer at Warsaw who dealt in liquors and cigars.

Among physicians at Warsaw were Dr. James J. Linn, Drs. English & Wilcox, a firm composed of Wm. English and I. K. Wilcox, and Drs. Coolidge & Judd.

There appears also the card of J. Mack, physician and surgeon, with office on the public square at Carthage, Illinois.

H. P. Spellman was a druggist at Warsaw, who identified his place of business by the sign of the Golden Mortar.

John Slater of St. Albans advertised about 100 choice varieties of apple trees, proved in his orchard to be genuine, for sale at $6.00 per 100 trees, and a small stock of other fruit trees, and osage orange plants from $1.00 to $3.00 per 100, according to size.

Eli Hilton advertised a wagon-yard at Warsaw, with plenty of good timothy hay and other necessary food for horses, and also blacksmithing in all its various branches and horseshoeing with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Peter Parr was also engaged in blacksmithing at Warsaw.

J. W. Ketchum advertised his well-known eating house at Warsaw, "where he (Ketchum) may always be found with food for the hungry, and bedding where the weary may rest with quietness." In addition to a stable and wagon-yard for the accommodation of traders, he furnished oysters, boiled, fried, stewed or roasted, and requested the people to remember that the expense was only fifteen cents per meal.

William P. Darst of Warsaw, under the name of "Hancock Emporium Store," called the attention of his customers to his stock of ready-made clothing and ladies' dress goods and shoes.

Another grocery store at Warsaw was that of Crawford & Knox, who carried a stock of family groceries and a few articles of staple dry goods, among the articles mentioned being "star and mould candles," "with many other articles too tedious to enumerate."

In another column L. Mussetter advised the thirsty that he had just received and had for sale twenty baskets of very superior champagne.

William Cooper of Warsaw gave notice that he had removed his stove, castings, tin, copper, and sheet-iron establishment, and that same could be identified by the "Sign of the Golden Coffeepot." He had for sale Bucks patent, the mother of all good cook-stoves, and the Charter Oak, Prairie State, St. Louis, Prize Premium, and Superior Premium, and among heating stoves, "'Cooper's patent portable *equinomical* (sic), parlor, bedroom, shop, school-house, etc., air-tight heating stove, that is ahead of all others in cheapness and everything."

John Thunhouser was engaged in selling boots and shoes at Warsaw in the building formerly occupied by T. C. Sharp, Esq., as a law office, while C. Kuennecke was conducting a new and cheap store, having just received a large shipment of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.

Charles E. Stone was engaged in the furniture business at Warsaw.

In No. 20 of Vol. 2 of the *Carthage Republican*, issued July 12, 1855, the following businesses and professions, among others, are advertised.

G. M. Child was the editor of the paper, and the subscription price was $1.00 per year. The paper was a four-page sheet, with seven columns to the page.

I. C. Howd was proprietor of the Franklin House at Pontoosuc.

William O. Torrey was a physician and surgeon at Pontoosuc.

H. Judd was a dental surgeon at Warsaw.

B. F. Newlon was a physician at Dallas City.

William A. Patterson was proprietor of the Madison House at Carthage.

Hinchman & Loomis, a firm comprised of J. R. W. Hinchman and John S. Loomis, were land agents at Carthage, and Mason W. McQuary was engaged in the same business.

J. J. Crawford was a physician and surgeon at Carthage, and N. B. Butler was a physician and surgeon at La Harpe.

In this paper Joel Howd of Webster Advertised the Franklin House of Pontoosuc for sale.

U. C. Taylor had purchased of Benjamin Clark his entire stock of goods, had added largely to the stock, and was engaged in selling dress goods, boots and shoes and clothing at Carthage.

L. Oudard advertises an ice-cream saloon at Nauvoo, advising the people that "the refreshing breezes, to say nothing of the good things to eat, and the taste with which his grounds are cultivated, will compensate for the trouble and expense of a visit."

J. & J. K. Lloyd were engaged in the grocery, hardware and iron business at Hamilton, and J. W. and G. S. Knox were selling dress-goods and groceries at Warsaw.

Samuel Wilson was conducting the Wilson

House on the east side of the public square at Carthage, sparing no pains to give satisfaction to the public.

Jesse R. Cunningham was selling spring and summer goods, including silk, satin, English straw, hair-lace and Leghorn bonnets, ready-made clothing, hardware, queensware and groceries.

J. F. & John Sample of Carthage were ready to undertake all kinds of carpenter and joiner work at the shortest notice.

E. Harris was engaged in selling dress-goods and clothing at Carthage and George Rockwell was engaged in the drug business at Warsaw, and Hendrix & Ellison in the grocery business at Carthage.

Dr. M. Crump was practicing medicine at Ft. Green, and Dr. A. J. Griffith at Carthage.

In the issue of the *Carthage Republican* dated November 19, 1857, other names of business men appear. The *Republican* at that time was published by Child & Garthwait.

Among professional cards are those of Dr. Adam Spitler, Dr. J. K. Boude and Dr. M. J. L. Birchard of Carthage, and Dr. A. Thompson, electric physician, two miles south of Basco on the Warsaw road.

John S. Cox advertises as a forwarding and commission merchant and dealer in groceries and provisions at Hamilton, and E. H. Williams as a nursery man at Carthage.

L. Wells was keeping the "Prairie House" five miles from Carthage, at the junction of the Warsaw and Keokuk roads, for the accommodation of the public.

D. L. Dudgen was a clock and watchmaker at Carthage. Crocket Wilson was engaged in selling goods at Carthage, as were also Le Tulle, Webb and Le Tulle, successors of Hill, Knox & Co. at Warsaw.

J. K. Anderson was keeping the Keokuk House at Plymouth.

OLD LANDMARKS

Under the title of "Old Landmarks," Mr. Gregg in his History of Hancock County deals with the early settlements under the names then used to designate them, as no one but one of the earliest settlers in the county, as Mr. Gregg was, could so satisfactorily and veraciously name and describe them. We give the history of these settlements and localities in Mr. Gregg's language.

Head of the Rapids.—This cannot be said to be passing away; but the term as a designation of a settlement is now seldom used, though once very common as a name for that early settlement in the county now occupied by Nauvoo.

Foot of the Rapids.—Embraced all that country opposite "The Point," from Fort Edwards to Chancy creek, or the Montebello House.

Fort Johnson.—The remains of an old stockade fort, on the high bluff south of Albers' mill, in Warsaw.

Fort Edwards.—A fort at Warsaw that was still standing and occupied by settlers as late as 1845.

Venus.—Was a postoffice only, and the first established in the county. It was at the head of the rapids, in the midst of the oldest settlement in the county, excepting Fort Edwards. Who was its first postmaster we have not learned.

Montebello.—This was the name of the oldest town in the county. It was laid out in 1832, by Luther Whitney and William Vance. It for many years was the business center for the settlers along the rapids, and a place where many goods have been sold. As a town or place of business, it is now unknown, and its name has been transferred to the township in which it was situated.

Green Plains.—Was once quite a famous locality in the county, now unknown. It embraced parts of what are now Wythe, Walker, Wilcox and Rocky Run townships, the postoffice for which was at Col. Levi Williams' home.

Golden's Point.—Was a point of timber projecting into the prairie on the borders of Lary's creek, in Sonora township, named from Abram Golden, a settler there at an early day.

Spillman's Landing.—The point on the river in the north part of the county, near the residence of Mr. Hezekiah Spillman, and where he kept a ferry, and a woodyard for steamboats. He was a settler of 1825.

Round Prairie.—A designation by which a rich prairie settlement was known in the early days, lying partly in Hancock and partly in Schuyler and McDonough counties. It was bounded north, east, and west by the waters of Crooked creek and branches, and south by Williams' creek, and had Plymouth for its business center.

Oliver's Settlement.—Was that early settlement in the southeast of the county around Pulaski, and had its name from Alexander Oliver, its earliest settler.



B M Bolton

Joe Duncan.—Was a town laid out in the years of town mania by Robert Miller, David W. Mathews and Isaac N. Morris. It was near the southeast corner of Fountain Green township. Ex-Governor Duncan was at that time a speculator in town lots, and it is stated that it received its name, Joe Duncan, because he refused to take stock in it. Mathews and Miller sold goods there for a short period.

Cutler's Grave.—At Commerce, the place where George Y. Cutler, one of the first county commissioners, was buried, enclosed by a stone wall.

Half-way House.—A little frame building erected about 1834, and occupied by one Chapman, at the place afterwards owned and occupied by Mrs. Samuel Comer, just west of Elvaston, and on the Warsaw and Carthage road.

Prentis' Shanty.—A shanty built near the line of the Warsaw & Peoria Railroad, soon after the state entered upon its magnificent scheme of internal improvements. Mr. Daniel Prentis, of Fountain Green, had a contract for grading in 1838-9 and to accommodate his hands erected a shanty there. The shanty remained there many years, and was a point well known to travelers. (Daniel Prentis spelled the name with one "s," but his son, S. W. Prentiss, doubles the "s.")

Rock Island Trail.—An old road that led from Quincy and beyond to Rock Island and Galena lead mines, from point to point in the prairie. In this county it ran from Green Plains to Golden's Point, thence to other points north. It crossed the Warsaw & Peoria Railroad at Prentis' shanty, two or three miles east of Hamilton.

Commerce.—A town at the head of the rapids, laid out in 1834 by Joseph B. Teas and Alexander White.

Commerce City.—Laid out in 1836, and designed to be *the town* of the West.

Commerce and Commerce City became parts or Nauvoo.

Des Moines City.—Laid out in 1837, by Dr. Adolphus Allen, on the Mississippi, about two miles above Montebello. It died in its infancy.

Hartford.—Was laid out in 1837, by James M. Campbell, on section 5, 7n., 7w., in the north part of the county. It also died in infancy.

Mechanicsville.—As its name indicates, was designed for a manufacturing village, and for a time bid fair to realize the expectations of its proprietor. It was laid out in 1842 by Alanson Lyon, near the northwest corner of Augusta township. The manufacture of wagons, carriages, and agricultural implements was entered into and carried on for a time; but for some cause the enterprise failed, and the town exists only in name.

Ramus.—Was a Mormon town, laid out in 1840 by Wm. Wightman, and settled largely by the Mormons, having at one time 400 or 500 inhabitants. It was sometimes called Macedonia. It is now Webster. The history of Ramus is more clearly shown by an act of the General Assembly in force March 3, 1843, for the incorporation of the town of Macedonia. Section 14 of the act appoints Joseph E. Johnson, William McLeary and Benjamin Andrews to conduct the first election for the seven trustees provided for in the act, and requires the persons elected to organize by electing one of their number president, and by appointing a clerk, and then provides that this board of trustees shall prescribe the mode of conducting all elections after the first election, and that "the *town of Ramus*, from and after the passage of this law, shall be known and designated as the *town of Macedonia.*" It thus appears that this particular municipality was first known by the name of Ramus, and that this name was afterwards changed to Macedonia by act of the General Assembly. It is probable that this change of names had in fact been effected before the act was passed, and that the act was passed to give validity to the new name and to confer corporate powers accordingly. This is suggested by the first sentence of Section 1, which enacts that the inhabitants and residents of the town of Macedonia are made a body corporate and politic in law, by the name and style of the "trustees of the town of Macedonia." At a later date the name of the town was changed to Webster, by which name it is known at the present day. The population of from 400 to 500 inhabitants which Ramus or Macedonia had in Mormon days was greatly reduced by the exodus of the Mormons.

Yelrome.—Was the name given by its proprietor, Isaac Morley (as attorney for Joseph Smith), to the Mormon town, in the township of Walker, laid out in 1844. It generally was known by the name of Morley-Town. It was principally burnt out during the trouble in 1845. It is now Tioga.

Franklin.—Was the name of the postoffice and settlement about La Harpe until 1836, when William Smith and Marvin Tryon laid out the

town, and gave it the name of the French adventurer.

La Harpe.—(This item has been written by the Hon. John H. Hungate of La Harpe.) The vicinity was originally called Franklin, but was changed to La Harpe when an old stockade was discovered on a high bluff of the creek north of the town which, at that time, was supposed to have been the camping place, during severe weather, of General La Harpe when he explored French possessions in the new world. It was named Fort La Harpe and it commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country. The ditch and raised earth, enclosing about two acres, is still visible, and inside of the enclosure are lookout pits and a place for cooking. However, there is no historic evidence that General La Harpe reached this part of the country, and some years ago the Reverend Doctor Peet, an eminent archaeologist, and the author of several books on aboriginal mound-building, visited the locality and pronounced the so-called fort an Indian stockade, probably the work of the Iroquois tribe from the east during a campaign extending as far west as the Mississippi River. Hancock County was evidently an ideal hunting ground and the permanent home of many Indians. Indian arrowheads and stone axes have been found in great abundance along all the streams and the river bluffs. There is a stone axe still preserved in La Harpe weighing seventeen pounds and there is not in the Smithsonian Museum a similar instrument more perfect and symmetrical.

Several years ago Wayman Huston was hunting in the woods about five miles northeast of La Harpe, when, from under an old stump his dog scratched out three stone tablets 6x9 inches, with inscriptions carved thereon in Norman-French. One of the inscriptions is as follows: "We are captured by the Indians and if we attempt to escape we will be burned." It is supposed that those stones were put there by those men who deserted from La Salle and Tonti during the building of Creve Coeur. They found themselves between the upper and nether millstones. They dared not desert from the Indians, under penalty of death, neither could they return to France where the penalty of their crime was also death.

Shakerag.—Years ago this was a common designation of a locality a short distance southwest of the present town of La Crosse. This part of the county, in an early day, was rough, wooded land, in fact, rather a wild place, where blackberry bushes grew in great abundance. In the blackberry season the locality was infested with people from all directions, many of whom went to Shakerag in the afternoon or evening and camped for the night, in order that they might be in the blackberry field at dawn of the following day. Those who were there first obtained the berries.

Tuckertown.—Two or three miles east of where Bentley stands, there was a small village in the sixties, named Tuckertown after the Tucker family of that vicinity. There were one or two stores, a blacksmith shop, and perhaps a mill, and some residences. After the Wabash road had been built and a station established at Bentley, Tuckertown declined and soon ceased to exist.

CHAPTER III

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

NORTHWEST TERRITORY—ORDINANCE OF 1787—INDIANA TERRITORY—TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS—STATE OF ILLINOIS—FIRST CONSTITUTION—STATE BOUNDARIES—SEVENTY SOULS—FORT JOHNSON—AND FORT EDWARDS—ORGANIZATION OF HANCOCK COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION—FIRST DISTRICTS—FIRST GRAND JURY—FIRST PETIT JURY—OTHER EARLY ACTS—ELECTION PRECINCTS—EARLY ROADS—EARLY BOUNDARIES—EARLY TAX LEVIES—COUNTY SEAT—CARTHAGE PERMANENT COUNTY SEAT—LAYING OUT OF CARTHAGE—COUNCIL OF REVISION—UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO CHANGE COUNTY-SEAT—SECOND CONTEST—ELECTION RESULTS—LOG CABIN COURTHOUSE (1833)—PERMANENT COURTHOUSE (1839)—PRESENT COURTHOUSE (1906)—JAILS—COUNTY FARM.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

That part of Illinois Territory now known as Hancock County is part of the lands referred to by act of Virginia, Dec. 20, 1783, with reference to what has been known as the Northwest Territory. The act in question authorized the delegates of the State of Virginia in

Congress to convey to the United States all the rights of that commonwealth in and to the territory "northwestward" of the river Ohio. The delegates referred to were Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe. On March 1, 1784, these delegates, by instrument reciting the act of session above mentioned, and reciting that they were the delegates referred to, and that the said resolution remained in full force, by virtue of the power and authority so committed to them, and in the name and for and in behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, conveyed, transferred, assigned and made over to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, Virginia inclusive, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth had to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio to and for the use and purposes and on the conditions of the said recited act.

At the time of this cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, that very small fraction thereof afterwards named Hancock County, Illinois, was a wilderness, its forests untouched by axe, its prairies covered with wild grasses and pools of water, the home of wild animals, and untrodden by any human beings except Indians, and giving little promise of its present population, wealth, fertility and beauty as one of the choicest spots of the great State of Illinois.

ORDINANCE OF 1787

On July 13, 1787, Congress, sitting under the Articles of Confederation, passed the celebrated ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. This ordinance was drawn by one Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, a distinguished jurist of that day, and was passed by the Continental Congress without any change or alteration whatever.

The ordinance of 1787 contains a clever and comprehensive statement of fundamental rights, drawn in part from *Magna Charta*, and largely preserved in the several state constitutions. Among them are the following:

"No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory."

"The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law."

"All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great."

"All fines shall be moderate and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted."

"No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensaton shall be made for the same."

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitiude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The act of cession provided that the Northwest Territory should be laid out and formed into states, containing suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would admit, to be admitted as members of the federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states.

But the State of Virginia, by act of Dec. 30, 1788, ratified and confirmed a different division of the territory requested by Congress under date of July 7, 1786, so far as to empower Congress to divide the territory into distinct and republican states, not more than five nor less than three in number, as the situation of that country and circumstances might require.

INDIANA TERRITORY

By act of Congress, passed on May 7, 1800, it was enacted that from after July 4, 1800, all that part of the Northwest Territory, lying westward of the line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north, until it should intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, should, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory. The government of Indiana Territory was to be in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of 1787, and the officers for the said territory were to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was further provided that whenever that part of the territory which lay east of the line running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, should be erected into an independent state and admitted into the Union, such line should remain permanetly the boundary line between such state and the Indiana Territory. It was further provided that Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and that Saint Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS

Illinois was constituted a separate territory by act of Congress, of Feb. 3, 1809, to take effect from and after March 1, 1809. This new territory called Illinois was described as all that part of the Indiana Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from the Wbash river and "Post" Vincennes due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. The ordinance of 1787 was made effective within this territory, and the officers were to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi river, was declared to be the seat of government.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

On April 18, 1818, Congress passed an act authorizing the inhabitants of the Territory of Illinois to form a constitution and state government, and to assume such names as they should deem proper, and providing that such state, when formed, should be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

In this act of Congress, the proposed state was described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana (which had theretofore been formed into a state), to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of the same lake, to North latitude 42° 30′; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river along its northwestern shore, to the beginning. These boundaries were subject to ratification by the convention provided for in the act, and, it was further provided that if the said convention should not ratify the boundaries, they should remain as prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio. It was further provided that Illinois should have concurrent jurisdiction with Indiana on the Wabash river as far as that river should form the common boundary, and also concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi river with any state or states which should be formed west thereof, so far as said river should form a common boundary to both.

Fifteen counties are specified in the act, three of them to have three representatives each, and the others two each, in the convention to be held at the seat of government of the Territory of Illinois, on the first Monday of August, 1818, to determine first, by majority of the whole number elected, whether or not it was expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people

within the said territory, and, if it was deemed expedient, to proceed to form a constitution and state government. But it was provided that Illinois should not assume statehood, unless it should appear, from the enumeration directed to be made by the Legislature, that there were, within the proposed state, not less than 40,000 inhabitants. A very important proviso in this act related to the ordinance of 1787, it being provided that the constitution and state government, whenever formed, should be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787. Thus slavery was forever prohibited in the State of Illinois.

It is a serious question whether Illinois Territory in 1818 had 40,000 inhabitants. There is evidence of some doctoring of the figures in order to swell the population to the necessary extent. It is said in "Illinois in 1818," by Solon Justus Buck, this being one of the Illinois Centennial publications, that "a comparison of the returns with those of the United States census of 1820, bears out, to some extent, the charge of padding." The return for Gallatin County had 101 more than the United States census figures for the same county, and for Washington County 190 more. The commissioner, by way of postscript, stated that "from good information," there were 680 at Fort Crawford, seventy at Fort Edwards, and eighty at Fort Clark, and these were counted as within the boundary of Madison County. But Fort Crawford was at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, which was north of the Illinois boundary. However that may be, the figures were sufficiently manipulated to make up a total of 40,000, or more, and Illinois, by hook or crook, got into the Union, and has been there ever since.

FIRST CONSTITUTION

A convention was held, as contemplated, and a constitution was adopted. This is known as the Constitution of 1818. The constitution was printed in Kaskaskia. On Sept. 11, 1818, a copy was forwarded to Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The speaker laid the constitution before the House, where it was tabled. (Buck's History, above referred to, 311.) The question was taken up afterwards, and the House, by a vote of 117 to thirty-four, passed a resolution for the admission of Illinois on an equal footing with the original states. On December 1st the Senate passed the resolution, and on the 3d the President approved the same. On December 4th Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas took their seats in the Senate, and John McLean took his seat in the House of Representatives as a representative of the State of Illinois. On December 22d, Shadrach Bond, Governor, by proclamation, appointed the third Monday in the month of January, 1819, for a meeting of the General Assembly of the State of Kaskaskia, the seat of government.

STATE BOUNDRIES

The northern boundary of the state, as above stated, was 42° 30′ North latitude. Such is its northern boundary at the present time. There are two matters in connection with the state boundary, which are sufficiently interesting to be referred to in this connection.

1. It should be observed that the jurisdiction of Illinois does not include any part of the Ohio river, the Illinois boundary being up the Ohio river, from its confluence with the Mississippi river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning. Such is the boundary line between Kentucky and Illinois. But it was provided in the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, though not in the Constitution of 1818, that Illinois should exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she was then entitled to, or such as might be agreed upon by Illinois and the State of Kentucky.

2. In the ordinance of 1787 it was provided that not less than three nor more than five states should be formed in the Northwest Territory; that the western state should be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, by a direct line drawn from the Wabash and "Post Vincents," due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle state extended also to the Canadian line, as was true also of the eastern state. This was in contemplation of the formation of three states only. If this proposition had been adhered to, Illinois would be composed of what are now the two states of Illinois and Wisconsin. But the ordinance further provided that the boundaries of these three states should be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress should thereafter find it expedient, Congress

should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lay north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Afterwards a controversy arose as to this boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. Illinois contended for 42° 30′ North latitude. On the other hand it was contended that the northern boundary of Illinois was a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Under this contention, Chicago would be a part of Wisconsin, and two or three tiers of counties in the northern part of Illinois would belong to Wisconsin.

The question was disposed of ultimately upon a theory, which answered the purpose of the people of Illinois. It was said that the ordinance of 1787 created three states, and that Illinois extended north to the Canadian line. It was said that the ordinance of 1787 gave Congress authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lay north of an east and west line drawn through the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, but that the ordinance did not say *how far north* of that line the new states should be, but only that they should be *north* of that line, that is, that the new states should not extend *south* of that line.

SEVENTY SOULS

Prior to the year 1818, when Illinois became a state, the population of Hancock County was an unknown quantity. There were Indians here undoubtedly. There were a few white persons here also, but the number of them is not known. When the census was taken in 1818 to ascertain whether or not Illinois contained the required number of inhabitants, which was 40,000, it was reported that Fort Edwards had "seventy souls." Waiving the question of demoniacal possession, under which one person was sometimes possessed of seven demons, it is fair to presume that every one of these "seventy souls" represented an individual man or woman, each of them in a single, fleshy investiture. In-as-much as Fort Edwards was a fort established in a wilderness for defensive and trade purposes, it is likely that these "seventy souls" were principally, if not altogether, souls of the masculine type.

FORT JONSON AND FORT EDWARDS

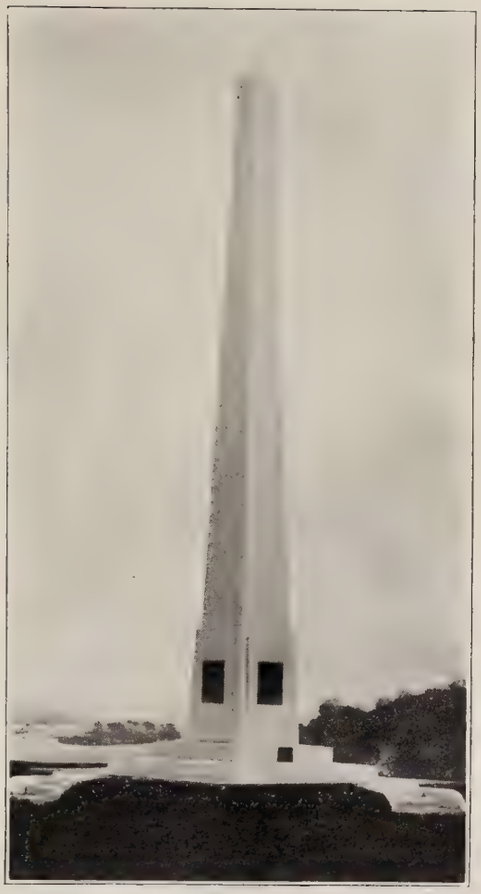
It is proper in this connection to give a brief statement of what is known concerning Fort Edwards, and its predecessor, Fort Johnson. In Buck's history, above mentioned, on page 17 it is said that in 1818, the government maintained a factory at Fort Edwards; that a trading house was built there in that year, as a branch of an establishment at Prairie du Chien, with Robert Belt as the assistant in charge, but that this was made an independent establishment in 1819.

In the same history it is stated, on page 18, that the articles designed for Fort Edwards and Prairie du Chien were generally shipped from Pittsburg down the Ohio to St. Louis, and forwarded thence by James Kennerley, as forwarding agent, up the Mississippi to Fort Edwards and Prairie du Chien, and that the peltry received from the Indians at Fort Edwards in 1818 included deer, bear, beaver, otter, raccoon and muskrat. Some of the goods were traded for lead which the Indians obtained from the lead mines below Prairie du Chien; for beeswax, tallow and Indian mats. The government obtained large returns in trade from Fort Edwards in 1818. Private traders were operating in these regions also, and probably transacted considerable business. Buck says that the Indian would give up everything he possessed, including furs and even clothing itself, for a little whiskey. This is a strong indication of the same origin for the white and red man.

In Chapter VII of Gregg's History of Hancock County it is stated that Fort Johnson, the predecessor of Fort Edwards, was erected in 1814, during the second war with Great Britain, by our own soldiery and by command of our own government; that Fort Johnson was destroyed the same year, and that Fort Edwards was built and occupied the same year; and that Captain Zachary Tylor, afterwrds General Taylor, and later President Taylor, was the builder of both forts.

We take the liberty of inserting at this point the proofs of these facts contained in Gregg's history.

The first is a letter to Mr. Gregg from the Secretary of War, which is as follows:



FORT EDWARDS MONUMENT



FORT EDWARDS, WARSAW
Built in 1814

"War Department, Washington City,
"Sept. 7, 1878.

"Sir:—In regard to the history of old Forts Johnson and Edwards, which were situated in Hancock County, Illinois, information concerning which was desired in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the only data in possession of this Department regarding Fort Edwards, is that it was established about the year 1814, and abandoned in July, 1824, per generl order No. 36, from the Adjutant-General's office, June 11, 1824, at which date it was garrisoned by Company F, Fifth Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Gideon Low, Fifth Infantry.

"There is nothing of record here regarding Fort Johnson.

"Very respectfully, your obendient servant,
"Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War."

"Thomas Gregg, Esq., Hamilton, Ill."

Following this is a copy of Order No. 36 as to the evacuation of Fort Edwards, which is as follows:

"ORDER NO. 36

"Adjutant-General's Office, Western Department
"Louisville, Ky., 11th June, 1824.

"The position of Fort Edwards, Ill., will forthwith be evacuated, and its garrison (excepting a faithful non-commissioned officer and six privates, who will be left for the preservation of the public property, and the crop at present standing) be removed to Fort Armstrong.

"Assistant Surgeon McMillan will, on the receipt of this order, report by letter to the Surgeon-General for orders, as to his present station, and will accompany the garrison at Fort Edwards to Fort Armstrong, where he is required as a witness before the Court to be convened at that post, for the trial of Brevet-Major Marston, of the Fifth Infantry.

"The Quartermaster Department will furnish the necessary facilities for the most prompt execution of this order. By order of
"Major-General Scott."

"H. Smith, Lt. and Aid-de-Camp."

Following the copy of this order, Mr. Gregg makes the following statement concerning Fort Johnson:

"The foregoing is to be taken as conclusive as to Fort Edwards, but it settles nothing regarding Fort Johnson. Recourse must be had, then, to the history of the times. This we have searched until we feel sure that the mystery is explained, and conclude that the two forts were built within a few months of each other, in 1814.

"Peck's 'Annals of the West,' second edition, St. Louis, 1850, on page 744, says:

"A detachment under command of Major Taylor left Cape au Gris on the 23rd of August, 1814 in boats, for the Indian town at Rock river. The detachment consisted of 334 men, officers and privates. A report from the commanding officer to Gen. Howard, dated from Fort Madison, Sept. 6, and published in the *Missouri Gazette* of the 17th, gives the details of the expedition.

"The expedition met with a superior force at Rock Island, were repulsed and fell back. The report says:

"'I then determined to drop down the river to the Des Moines without delay, as some of the officers of the Rangers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principle object of the expedition, in erecting a fort to command the river.'

"Fort Johnson (says the Annals), a rough stockade with block-houses of round logs, was then erected, on the present site of the town of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines.

"Then, on page 746, the Annals continue:

"Fort Madison, after sustaning repeated attacks from the Indians, was evacuated and burned. And in the month of October the people of St. Louis were astounded with the intelligence that the troops stationed at Fort Johnson had burned the blockhouses, destroyed the works, and retreated down the river to Cape au Gris. The officers in command (Maj. Taylor having previously left that post), reported they were out of provisions and could not sustain the position.

"That there was no fort between Cape au Gris and Fort Madison previous to 1814, is proven by several circumstances. In the several expeditions made up the river before that time, mention is made of the Des Moines river and rapids, but no mention of a fort till Madison is reached. Again, about 1813, Gov. Edwards furnished the War Department with a long table of distances from Prairie du Chien down, in which Madison, the head of the rapids,

the foot of the rapids, Des Moines river, are all named, but nothing about a fort."

From all of which Mr. Gregg concludes that Fort Johnson was built in 1814, and destroyed the same year, and that Fort Edwards was built afterwards and during the same year.

The garrison of Fort Edwards, consisting of about seventy persons, according to the enumeration made in 1818 to determine the number of inhabitants of the Territory of Illinois, was the total white population of Hancock County at that time, as far as that question can now be determined. The territory now comprising Hancock County was then included within Madison County.

ORGANIZING HANCOCK COUNTY

By act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved on Jan. 13, 1825, eight new counties were formed out of the counties of Pike and Fulton and attached parts thereof. These counties were Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox. That clause of the act establishing the boundaries of Hancock County is as follows:

"That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the place where the township line between townships two and three north touches the Mississippi River, thence as on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township seven north, range five west; thence west on said township line to the Mississippi River; and thence down the said river to the place of beginning; shall constitute a county to be called the County of Hancock."

The act of Jan. 13, 1825, in which the boundaries of Hancock County were established, described the county, as has already been shown, as beginning at the place where the township line between townships two and three north touches the Mississippi river, thence east, thence north, and thence west to the Mississippi river, and thence down the river to the place of beginning. This language was susceptible of such a construction as would limit the jurisdiction of the county to the east line of the Mississippi river, and was so indefinite as to raise a question as to the western boundary of the county. This doubt existed as to the boundaries of other counties which bordered upon the Mississippi and Wabash rivers.

It is proper in this connection to disregard chronological arrangement by referring to two acts of the General Assembly, one, approved and in force on March 3, 1837, and the other, approved and in force on March 4, 1843, which acts were passed for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of Hancock and other counties to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River. That part of the act of 1837, which refers to Hancock County, is as follows:

"Be it further enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundary to wit: commencing at the point where the township line between townships 2 and 3 north touches the Mississippi River, thence due west to the main channel of said river, thence up the said river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a place in the said river due west of where the township line between townships 7 and 8 north touches the said river, thence east to the bank of said river, thence down said river following the meandering thereof, to the place of beginning, shall constitute and forever remain a part of the County of Hancock." The act of 1843 is as follows:

"That all the counties of this State, or which shall hereafter be erected, which are or shall be bounded, or which may front on either the Mississippi or Wabash rivers shall respectively have and exercise jurisdiction upon such rivers so far as the counties shall respectively be bounded by the rivers aforesaid; which jurisdiction shall be exercised concurrently by the counties aforesaid with the contiguous States and territory bounded by said rivers, so far and to such extent as the said rivers shall form the boundary of the counties aforesaid, respectively, and also, the boundary between this State and contiguous States or Territories."

But Sec. 11 of the act of Jan. 13, 1825, provided that the County of Hancock should be attached to the County of Adams, for county purposes; but that when it should appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of the circuit court, that any of the counties established by the act should contain 350 inhabitants, such Judge was required to grant an order for the election of county officers as directed in Sec. 9 of the act. Sec. 9 provided the manner of calling the election for county officers of Adams and Schuyler counties, and provided further

that after the election of the county officers, these counties should be entitled to the same rights and privileges as other counties.

Therefore, whenever it should be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of the circuit court that Hancock County contained 350 inhabitants, the Judge was required to grant an order for the electon of county officers, and, upon such election being held, the County of Hancock was to become detached from Adams County, and to become established as an independent county with the rights and privileges of other counties.

This did not take place until 1829, so that, for a period of four years, Hancock County was an attachment of Adams County, with no independent county government, having no county-seat, and during this time deeds for Hancock County lands were recorded at the county-seat of Adams County.

On June 15, 1829, Judge Richard M. Young, being Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, made and entered of record an order, which is as follows, to-wit:

"Whereas, It has been represented to me, the undersigned, Judge of the Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, that the citizens of Hancock county in said State, are desirous that the same should be organized with as little delay as possible, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the said county contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants and upward;

"I do hereby, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, by virtue of the ninth and eleventh sections of the act entitled 'An act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof,' approved 13th January, 1825, order, direct and appoint that an election be held in some convenient house in Fort Edwards, in the said county of Hancock, on the first Monday in August next, and to continue for one day only, for the following named officers, to-wit: Three County Commissioners, one Sheriff, and one Coroner, to serve, when elected and qualified, in and for the said county of Hancock; and I do hereby nominate, and appoint Luther Whitney, James White and George Y. Cutler, Judges of said Election, whose duty it shall be to give twenty days' notice of said election, by posting up copies of this order, with such other notice of the same as they may deem necessary, in eight of the most public places in said county, distributing them as near as practicable among the principal settlements of the county, to the end that all persons concerned may have due notice. The election to be *viva voce*, and conducted in all respects as near as may be in conformity with the laws now in force respecting elections; and the result thereof, when ascertained, to be fairly and legibly made out, certified, and returned to the proper department, that commissions may issue without delay, to such persons as may be entitled thereto. And lastly, it is ordered, that Circuit Courts be held in and for the said county of Hancock, on the third Mondays in June, and fourth Mondays in October, at such place as may be selected by the County Commissioners of said county, until other regulations shall be made by law, or different times shall be appointed by the Judge of said Court."

FIRST ELECTION

The first Monday of August, 1829, was the third, and on that day an election was held at Fort Edwards in accordance with the foregoing order. Luther Whitney, James White and George Y. Cutler, mentioned in the order, were the judges of the election, and Davidson Hibbard and John R. Wilcox were the clerks. This election was required to be *viva voce*. This meant that the elector, offering to vote, should first announce his own name to the judges and clerks, and then the names of the persons for whom he wished to vote. The clerk was required to enter the names and votes accordingly. There was no secret ballot in such election, but every person present knew how every other person voted.

There were three county commissioners to be elected, and votes were cast for six men as follows: George Y. Cutler, fifty; Henry Nichols, thirty-seven; James White, thirty-one; Morrill Marston, thirty; Peter Williams, ten; and Hazen Bedell, nine. For sheriff, Edson Whitney received thirty-one votes and Alexander White, twenty-two votes. For coroner, Robert Wallace received thirty-five votes. If all electors present voted for sheriff, there were fifty-three electors. Every elector had the right to vote for three men for commissioners. There were 167 votes in all for commissioners, which would indicate that at least fifty-six persons voted for commissioners, fifty-five of them vot-

ing for three commissioners, and one of them for two only. It is possible that more than one elector voted for only two commissioners, and that some may have voted for one commissioner only, in which case the number of persons voting would exceed fifty-six. But it is fair to presume that there were fifty-six persons who voted for commissioners, three of them not voting for sheriff, and some of them not voting for coroner.

Perhaps not all of the electors of the county were present. The order of Judge Young had required notices of the election to be posted in eight of the most public places in the county, to be distributed as nearly as practicable among the principal settlements. There was no newspaper in the county in which to publish an election notice in that day. All electors may not have had notice, and some may have been prevented from going to Fort Edwards for the purpose of voting.

On the day following the election, the county commissioners, Cutler, Nichols and White, met at Fort Edwards, and organized. Wesley Williams was appointed clerk temporarily, and thereupon came into court, and was sworn according to law, and entered upon his duties as such clerk. Isaac R. Campbell was appointed treasurer of the county, and gave bond with security in the sum of $1,000.

FIRST DISTRICTS

Thereupon the court proceeded to divide the county into districts for the election of justices of the peace and constables. Three such districts were established.

District No. 1 comprised all the territory lying between the north line of Adams county and the line dividing townships 4 and 5 north, which would include the present towns of Augusta, St. Marys, Chili, Harmony, St. Albans, Bear Creek, Walker, Wythe, Rocky Run, Wilcox and Warsaw. The election for justices and constables was to be held at the house of Henry Nichols, and the judges of the election were Luther Whitney, Henry Nichols and John Clark.

District No. 2 embraced the territory lying between the south and north lines of townships 5 north, which included the present towns of Hancock, Carthage, Prairie and Montebello. The election in this district was to be held at the house then occupied by William Vance. The judges were Hazen Bedell, Charles Robison and John Waggonner.

District No. 3 embraced the remainder of the county, being the present towns of Fountain Green, La Harpe, Pilot Grove, Durham, Rock Creek, Dallas, Pontoosuc, Sonora, Appanoose and Nauvoo. The election was to be held at the store of Alexander White. The judges of the election were Davidson Hibbard, Peter Williams, and Edward White.

FIRST GRAND JURY

At the same session of the County Commissioners' Court (August 4, 1829) it was ordered that twenty-four persons, naming them, should be summoned to attend the October term of the circuit court of this county as grand jurors. (The law required but twenty-three.) These grand jurors were the following persons: Daniel Crenshaw, Luther Whitney, Morrill Marston, John Clark, Leonard L. Abney, Philip Malette, Wm. Clark, Reuben Brattan, Thomas Payne, John Sikes, John Johnson, John Harding, Wm. Vance, Hazen Bedell, John Waggonner, Robert Wallace, James Miller, Davidson Hibbard, a Mr. Dewey, Samuel Gooch, John Reed, Isaac R. Campbell, Edward White, and Hugh Wilson.

FIRST PETIT JURY

It was also ordered that thirty-six men be summoned as petit jurors for the same term. These were the following: Horace B. Whitney, John R. Wilcox, Edward Robertson, Samuel Brierly, James Brierly, Robert Harding, Aaron Harding, Abijah Wilson, Abdiel Parsons, Richard Chaney, Benjamin T. Tungate, George W. Harper, Charles Robison, Charles Smith, Patrick Moffit, William Wallace, Nathaniel Kennedy, John Campbell, Ralph Raborn, Thomas Sofly, Enoch Hankins, Arthur Parvin, Abraham Moore, Alexander White, Asa Reed, William Flint, Peter, Williams, Daniel Van Burkloe, Amzi Doolittle, Hezekiah Spillman, Richard Dunn, a Mr. Yaples, Samuel Bell, Noah W. Payne, Joseph P. Puryear, and a Mr. Lewis.

The grand and petit jurors made a total of sixty persons. Besides these, there were the three commissioners of the County Commissioners' Court, Wesley Williams, the clerk of that court, Edson Whitney, Charles Robison and Robert Wallace. This shows that there

were at least sixty-seven adult male persons living in Hancock County at the time of the election, and probably justifies the finding of Judge Young that the county contained 350 inhabitants when he made the order for the organization of the county on June 15, 1829.

OTHER EARLY ACTS

At the same session of the County Commissioners' Court John Johnson was recommended and nominated to the state executive to be commissioned as county surveyor.

It was also ordered that, until otherwise directed, the courts of the county should be held at the house of James White, at or near the head of the Lower Rapids.

It was also ordered that John Tillson, Jr., be authorized and empowered to obtain from the auditor of public accounts of this state a warrant on the treasury for $350, the amount of the revenue due Hancock County from the state treasury for 1829.

It was also ordered that Wesley Williams, clerk of the court, be permitted for the present to hold his office at or near the house of Hazen Bedell, near the foot of the Lower Rapids.

The voting places above mentioned, as established by order of the County Commissioners' Court, were near the Mississippi river, indicating that the settlements in 1829 were mainly on the west side, from Rocky Run to Spillman's Landing.

Gregg's history was published in 1880, and he says that Fort Edwards, near the foot, and the little village of Venus, at the head of the rapids, seemed to have been the chief centers of population and business fifty years before his book was published, which would have been in 1830.

The County Commissioners' Court held its regular session in December, 1829, at the house of commissioner, James White. Commissioners Nichols and White were present.

ELECTION PRECINCTS

At this session the county was divided into two districts or precincts for general election purposes. The upper district embraced all that part of the county whch lay north of a line running through the center of townships five north. The place of voting was the house of James White, and the election judges were Peter Williams, Andrew Vance and James Miller. The lower precinct or district embraced all the territory south of that line, the voting place being the house of Henry Nichols, and the judges, John R. Wilcox, Luther Whitney and John Shewey.

FIRST FERRY

At the same session Luther Whitney and William Vance were authorized to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river, on or opposite the southwest quarter of section 18, in township 5 north, range 8 west. They were to pay $1 for the license. Ferry rates were prescribed by the court. Whitney and Vance then lived about two miles above the present site of Hamilton, and at this point the ferry was established. For many years this property was known as the Montebello House.

EARLY ROADS

At the same session Edward White, Hugh Wilson and John Brewer were appointed viewers to establish roads as follows: Commencing at the termination of a road theretofore viewed, thence to the north line of the county; commencing where the line dividing townships 6 and 7 north strikes the Mississippi river, which commencing point was where Nauvoo is now located, running in an easterly direction through the settlement on Crooked Creek to the east boundary of the county; and commencing at some convenient point on the last named road, and running in a direction to strike the Mississippi river near the residence of Hezekiah Spillman. Mr. Spillman's residence was near what was known as Spillman's Landing, which was on the Mississippi river in the north part of the county. Mr. Gregg states in his history that this settlement on Crooked Creek must at that date have been quite limited, as he had been able to learn of but two resident families in that region in 1830, that of John Brewer, and that of Mr. Ute Perkins near Fountain Green.

EARLY BOUNDARIES

At this point it may be well to bring up the history of the territory now known as Hancock County while it was part of the Northwest Territory, and later of the Territory of Illi-

nois, to the year 1818, which we have just been considering. In 1790 there were two counties in the Northwest Territory, St. Clair and Knox, which embraced all the territory except such part thereof as lay north and northwest of the Illinois river. Knox County was then on the east side of the state and embraced a large territory. St. Clair County was on the west side of the state and was described as to its western boundary as running from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river, and so up the Illinois river. This did not take into account the wilderness west of the Illinois river, which was then uninhabited by white men and had no need of county government. In 1790 the southern end of St. Clair County, as above defined, was cut off and established as Randolph County.

In 1801 the boundaries of the counties were radically changed, so that Randolph County was at the southern end of the territory and Knox County was limited to a small strip of land lying on the east side of about the south three-fourths of the territory, while St. Clair County was made to include all the remainder of the territory. The boundaries of St. Clair County at this time (1801) were as follows: "Bounded on the south by the before mentioned east and west line running from the Mississippi through the Sink Hole Spring to the intersection of the north line running from the Great Cave aforesaid, thence from the said point of intersection by a direct line to the mouth of the Great Kennoumic river falling into the southerly bend of Lake Michigan, thence by a direct northeast line to the division line between the Indiana and Northwestern Territories, thnce along the said line to the territorial boundary of the United States and along the said boundary line to the intersection thereof with the Mississippi, and thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning." This included the present territory of Hancock County.

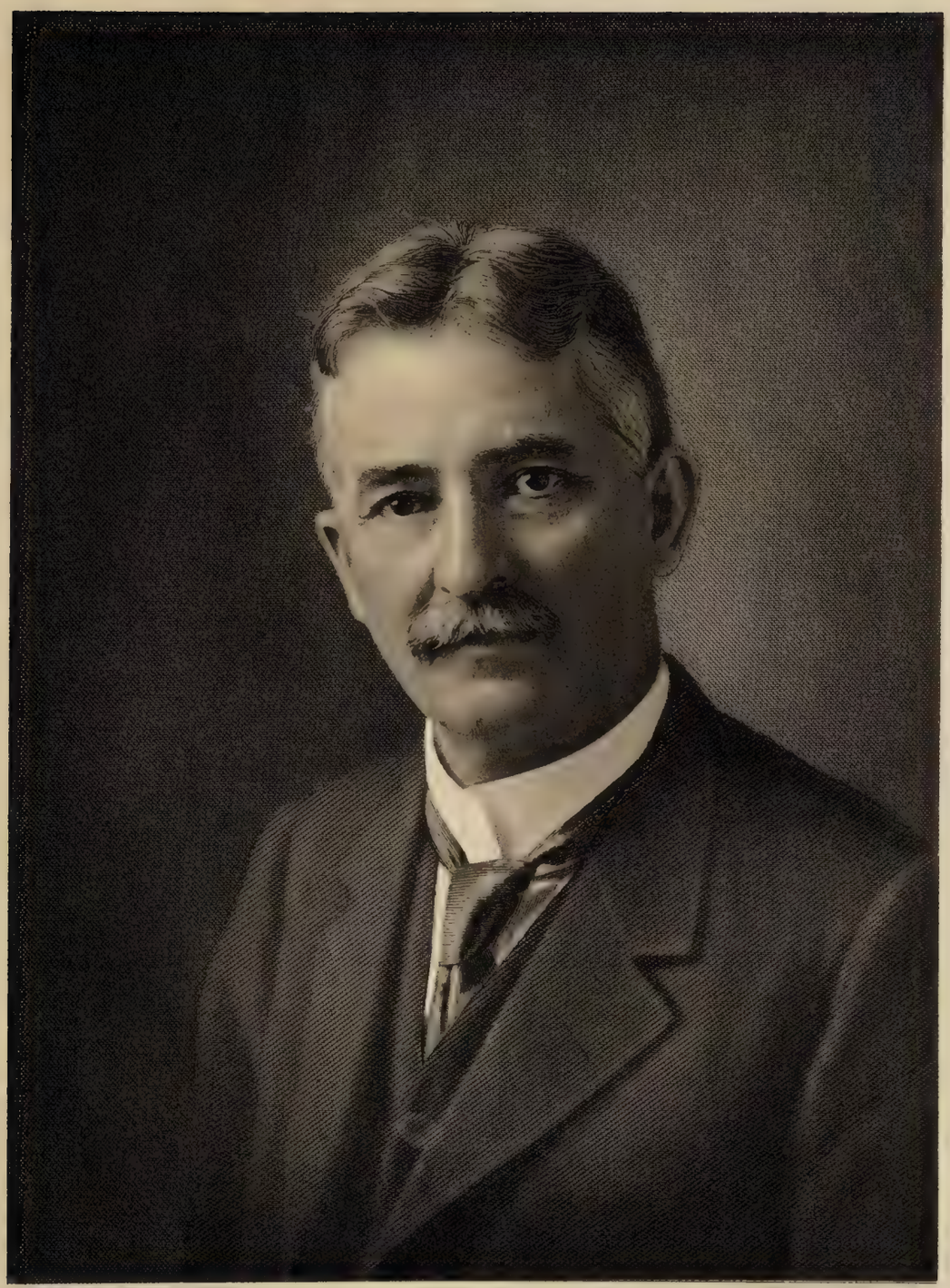
The southern boundary of St. Clair County was changed in 1803 and in 1809, but not so as to affect our own county. In 1812 St. Clair County was stripped of most of its territory, and limited to a comparatively insignificant space in the southern part of the territory, in association with Randolph, Gallatin and Johnson counties, whereas all the remainder of the territory was established as a new county, called Madison, described as follows: "To begin on the Mississippi, to run with the second township line above Cahokia east until it strikes the boundary line between the Illinois and Indiana Territories; thence with said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada; thence with said line to the Mississippi; and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning." This was done by proclamation of Governor Ninian Edwards at Kaskaskia, on Sept. 14, 1812, in which proclamation it was also provided that the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick should be the seat of justice of Madison County.

The boundaries of Madison County were changed from time to time from 1812 to 1818, but during all that time, and up to 1821, Hancock County lands were within the boundaries of Madison County. There had been no change of boundaries during that time which included Hancock from Madison. Edwardsville was laid out in 1816 and in that year a land office was established there. When the census was taken in 1818, its population was probably about 200. At that time Edwardsville was the county-seat of Madison County. Deeds for lands within the present territory of Hancock County were recorded at Edwardsville until the organization of Pike County in 1821.

The act concerning the organization of Pike County will be found in the laws of 1821. Pike County, as thus established, was bounded as follows: "Up the middle of the Illinois river from its mouth to the fork; up the south fork (Kankakee) to the Indiana state line; north with the state line to the north boundary of the state; west with said state line to the west boundary of the state; and thence with said boundary to the place of beginning. Therefore, from 1821 until 1825, Pike County included the Hancock County territory, and deeds for Hancock County lands were recorded at the county-seat of Pike.

In 1823 Fulton County was established and the boundaries of Pike were changed, so as to exclude Hancock and other territory adjacent thereto, but all this territory was attached to Pike for governmental purposes, and so Hancock County territory continued to be under the jurisdiction of Pike until 1825.

As heretofore shown Hancock County was attached to Adams from 1825 to 1829, when it was organized by order of Judge Young as a separate county and proceeded to elect the necessary county officers.



George T. Bott



EARLY TAX LEVIES

It is interesting to note that the County Commissioners' Court on March 3, 1830, ordered that an "advolarum" tax be levied on the value of horses, geldings, mares, mules, asses, stock in trade, wagons, carts, pleasure carriages, clocks, watches with their appendages, and cattle, and that the county treasurer assess the foregoing kinds of personal property according to value at the rate of one half per cent.

On the same day tavern rates were prescribed by the same court as follows:

"For each meal victuals.....25 cents
Lodging pr. night .....12½ "
Keeping horse pr. night.....25 "
½ pint whiskey .....12½ "
½ pint rum, gin, brandy or wine..25 "
Single horse feed .....12½ " "

(The possibility of an 18th amendment had no terrors for the citizens of that day.)

THINGS INDISPENSABLE TO CIVILIZATION

There are certain things which are indispensable to civilization, and among these are county-seats, courthouses, jals and cemeteries. No sooner had Hancock County been organized as an individual county than the county authorities began to make arrangements for the erection of a courthouse and a jail and the purchase of ground for a cemetery.

COUNTY SEAT

From the organization of the county in 1829 until 1833, there was no permanent seat of justice or county seat. The County Commissioners' Court was ambulatory. Its sessions, during these years, were held at the following places:

Aug. 4, 1829, Fort Edwards; Dec. 7, 1829, James White; Mar. 1, 1830, James White; June 7, 1830, Clerk's office in Venus; Sept. 6, 1830, Clerk's office in Venus; Dec. 6, 1830, James White; Mar. 7, 1831, James White; May 3, 1831, James White; June 6, 1831, James White; Sept. 5, 1831, Commenced at the house of Hazen Bedell and held at the clerk's office commencing on Monday the fifth day of September; Dec. 5, 1831, Montebello; Mar. 5, 1832, at the house lately occupied by Hazen Bedell in Montebello; June 5, 1832, at the court house in Montebello; Sept. 4, 1832, at the court house in Montebello; Dec. 7, 1832, at the house lately occupied by Hazen Bedell in Montebello; Mar. 4, 1833, Montebello; Mar. 20, 1833, house of Luther Whitney in Montebello; Apr. 2, 1833, at Carthage at the house of Thomas Brewer; Apr. 22, 1833, at Carthage; June 3, 1833, house of Wesley Williams in Carthage; Sept. 2, 1833, court house in Carthage.

(The words above, "courthouse in Montebello," should not be taken too literally.)

CARTHAGE PERMANENT COUNTY SEAT

On Dec. 6, 1830, the following order was made by the County Commissioners' Court:

"Ordered by the Court that our senator and representative in the General Assembly of this state be requested to use their influence and exertions, to have commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in this county at as early a day as practicable, and to require that duty to be performed by them without any unnecessary delay, and provided they shall locate the same on private land that they have the privilege of selecting the ground which may be donated by its proprietor for the seat of justice."

A committee was appointed by that court to ascertain the geographical center of the county for the county seat.

But the geographical center of the county had a rival in the fractional quarter-section of land on which Fort Edwards had been formerly located, as will appear from the following resolutions passed by the County Commissioners' Court on Dec. 7, 1830:

"Ordered that the clerk of this court enclose to the commissioner of the General land office Washington City the following queries and request his answer to the same as soon as convenient, viz: 1st. Is the County of Hancock entitled to the preemption right of a quarter section or fractional quarter section of United States land on which there is a resident citizen, who would be entitled to the preemption of the same, agreeably to the act of Congress entitled 'an act to grant preemption rights to the settlers on public lands approved 30th May, 1830' provided the surveys were completed, and the

necessary plats and certificates were on file in the proper land office? 2ndly. Is the county of Hancock entitled to the preemption right of a quarter section or fraction of land in preference to those individuals holding 'floating' or other claims but which cannot at present be located in consequence of the surveys not being completed, nor the necessary plats and certificates being returned to the proper land office? 3rdly. Can the County of Hancock locate her county seat on the fractional quarter section of land on which Fort Edwards formerly a United States post, is located?"

This resolution was never heard of afterwards, and the County Commissioners continued their search for the geographical center of the County.

Evidently the senator and representative in the General Assembly were obedient to this order of the County Commissioners' Court of Dec. 6, 1830, for on Jan. 1, 1831, the General Assembly of the state at its seventh session (held at Vandalia) passed an act providing for the location of a permanent seat of justice for Hancock County.

This act provided that, for the purpose above mentioned Hart Fellowes and Samuel Bogert of Schuyler county, and Daniel McNeil of Warren county, who were appointed commissioners, or a majority of them, should meet at the house of James White at the head of the Des Moines rapids in Hancock county, on the last Monday in the month of February, 1831, or within five days thereafter, and take an oath to faithfully take into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with an eye to the future population of the county, and the eligibility of the situation, and then proceed to fix upon a place for the permanent seat of justice for the county, and give it a name. Report was to be made by these commissioners in writing under their hands and seals, describing particularly the quarter or fractional quarter section, township and range, upon which they had located the county seat, together with the name they had given it, to the County Commissioners' Court, which court was required, at its next term thereafter, to cause the said report to be entered upon its records. It was provided by the act that the place so selected should be and remain the permanent seat of justice of the county, and be known and called by the name given it by the commissioners. The act provided that if an individual should own the site selected by the commissioners for the county seat, he should donate twenty acres of land for that purpose and make a deed, in fee simple, to the county therefor, and that should the owner of such land refuse or neglect to make the donation, the commissioners should then be required to locate the county seat on the nearest eligible situation on public land.

On March 8, 1831, the County Commsisioners' Court made the following order:

"Upon due consideration it is ordered by the court that Goerge Y. Cutler, Luther Whitney, and John Johnson be appointed a committee to ascertain the geographical center of this county and report to this court whether a situation can be found eligible for a seat of justice for the county near the same, and also report the situation of the prairie, water, timber, &c., and that they be authorized to employ two suitable chain carriers (if necessary) to effect the above objects and the said Committee are hereby required to meet on or before the first Monday in April next if the weather will admit or as soon thereafter as practicable, and that the place of meeting be fixed at the house of John Johnson and that they report the whole of their proceedings at the next term of this Court."

It seems that no action was taken by the commissioners appointed under the act of Jan. 1, 1831, for on Feb. 13, 1833, the General Assembly passed another act for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of justice in and for the county of Hancock, and named William Gilham, Scott Riggs and John J. Hardin of Morgan county, commissioners for this purpose. This act required the commissioners to meet at Montebello on the Mississippi river, in Hancock county, on the last Monday of February, 1833, or within thirty days thereafter, and, after having taken an oath to faithfully take into consideration the convenience of the present and future population and the eligibility of the situation, to proceed to fix upon a place for the permanent seat of justice of the county, and to give it a name. This act enlarged the donation required to 25 acres. It was further provided that if the commissioners should locate the seat of justice on the 16th section, it should be lawful for the school commissioners to sell and convey to the county commissioners for the use of the county any part of the section not exceeding one-quarter section at $1.25 per acre. It was further provided that if the location should be made on public land, or on the 16th

section, the county commissioners should purchase any quantity, not exceeding one-quarter section for the use of the county, and that such land should be laid off into town lots in such manner, and sold for the use and benefit of the county, at such time and place, as the County Commissioners Court of the county should direct.

The same Legislature, by supplementary act approved on Feb. 22, 1833, repealed so much of the act of Feb. 13 as required the commissioners named in that act to meet on the last Monday of February, 1833, and authorized and required the said commissioners to meet on the second Monday in March, 1833, or within thirty days thereafter.

On March 21, 1833, a majorty of the commissioners, William Gilham (Gillham) and Scott Riggs, under the hands and seals made to the County Commissioners Court, the following report:

"We the undersigned commissioners appointed by the general assembly, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice in the County of Hancock, have taken a general view of said county; viewing the present population, and the prospect of the future, believe it to be just, and equitable, to locate said seat of justice on town 5 north, range 6 west, section 19, northwest quarter, on the most eligible site on that quarter, which we have shown to the County Commissioners. And we further say that the above described spot shall be the seat of justice for said County of Hancock, and the name shall be Carthage, given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1833."

On the same day (March 21, 1833) the County Commissioners Court entered the following order:

"Ordered that the Clerk of this Court make out a certified copy of the report entered on the record of this Court of the Commissioners to locate the seat of justice and cause the same to be filed with the register of the land office in Quincy and also to inform the said register that the county claims a preemption right to the northwest quarter of section 19, town 5 north, range 6 west."

The name Carthage was given to the county seat by the two commissioners who signed the report, William Gilham and Scott Riggs of Morgan County. It would be interesting to know why these two men chose this name. It might be that one or both of them had come to Illinois from some other Carthage and that the former association suggested the name. Or, it may be that these men, or one of them, had been reading the history of the Punic Wars and that the name was suggested by a recent perusal of ancient history.

However that may be, the way for the use of this name for the county seat of Hancock County, without duplication of the name in the state, had been prepared by act of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Illinois Territory, at their 5th session, held at Kaskaskia in 1816, which act was signed by George Fisher, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Pierre Menard, president of the Legislative Council, and was approved by Ninian Edwards, Governor, on Dec. 21, 1816, and by which act it was provided that the town now (then) called "Carthage," in the county of Monroe and Illinois Territory, "shall hereafter be known by the name of Harrisonville." Thus the first Illinois Carthage was obliterated from the map, but the second has not as yet been destroyed.

LAYING OUT OF CARTHAGE

On April 2, 1833, it was ordered by the County Commissioners Court that John Johnston, county surveyor, be employed to lay off the town of Carthage into lots and that he have the "job" completed by the first of May next and be paid therefor out of the proceeds of the sales of lots, and not sooner.

On April 2, 1833, the County Commissioners Court passed the following order with reference to the sale of lots in the town of Carthage:

"Ordered that there shall be a sale of lots in the town of Carthage on the first Monday in June next on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers to be required to give notes with approved security and that the commissioners give title bonds for deeds when the final payments are made. And it is further ordered that the said sale be advertised for three weeks successively in the Sangamo Journal, and that 150 copies of said advertisement be struck off in hand-bill form and posted up at different places and that the clerk of this court cause the said printing to be done." (The name of the paper was "Sangamo," not "Sangamon.")

On June 3, 1833, the following order was made by the County Commissioners Court:

"Ordered that in selling lots in Carthage the county reserve to themselves one bid on each lot to be cried as the county's bid and that Thomas H. Owen, one of the commissioners of this court, be authorized to give the county bid and that any person buying a lot and failing to comply with the terms of the sale forfeit twenty-five cents to the crier, and ordered further that John Dedman be employed as public crier."

On June 6, 1833, the County Commissioners Court appointed Thomas H. Owen as agent to take and approve notes for lots sold "during this court," and to grant certificates to purchasers, which certificates should entitle the holder or holders to deeds when final payments were made for the lots.

On Sept. 26, 1838, it was ordered by the County Commissioners Court that David Greenleaf be appointed agent to have the town site of Carthage resurveyed and proper plat made.

James W. Brattle, county surveyor, made the survey, at the instance of David Greenleaf, which survey was completed on Dec. 17, 1838, and a plat thereof was duly made out and filed as required in such cases. The sworn chainmen were John C. Mather and William McKay.

On Dec. 18, 1838, the County Commissioners Court allowed the following sums for services in making such resurvey of the town of Carthage: James W. Brattle, $86; John C. Mather, $22; William McKay, $22; Neil McKay, $13.75; and Ransom M. Baker, $20.

On Feb. 26, 1839, the General Assembly passed an act to legalize the resurvey, as follows:

"That the survey and plat thereof, made in the year 1838, of the town of Carthage, in Hancock County, and now on file, to be recorded, in the office of the recorder of said county, be, and the same is hereby, legalized, and established, as the proper survey and map thereof; and that all county surveys of said town heretofore made be, and the same are hereby, vacated."

Attached to this act is a certificate of A. P. Field, Secretary of State, to the effect that the bill, having remained with the Council of Revision ten days, and the General Assembly being in session, it has become a law, Feb. 26, 1839.

COUNCIL OF REVISION

Under the constitution of 1818, what is ordinarily known as the veto power was vested in a Council of Revision, consisting of the Governor and the judges of the Supreme Court or a majority of them. If the bill should not be returned to the General Assembly by the Council of Revision within ten days, and the General Assembly was in session so that the return thereof was practicable, the bill thereupon became a law, after the expiration of the said ten days.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO CHANGE COUNTY SEAT

Carthage has continued to be the county seat of this county from 1833 to the present time. There have been two unsuccessful efforts, however, to change the county seat to Warsaw.

The first effort was under an act of the General Assembly, in force April 13, 1849, which authorized the legal voters of the county at the next general election of the county officers, to vote for or against the removal of the county seat of the county from the town of Carthage to the town of Warsaw, and that the same rules should be observed in the taking of the votes, and the returns thereof, and in the counting of the votes, and in all other things, as were required by law in elections for senators and representatives of the General Assembly. The right of contest was given as in case of the election of county officers, and it was provided that any legal voter of the county should have the right to appeal from the decision of such contest to the circuit court of the county.

It was further provided that if it should be found that a majority of the legal voters of the county voting at the election had voted for the removal, the clerk of the County Commissioners Court should make a certificate thereof, showing the number of votes for and against such removal, and should enter same of record in his office, and it should then be the duty of the county commissioners, as soon as practicable thereafter, to cause all public offices of the county, required to be kept at the county seat, to be removed from the town of Carthage to the town of Warsaw, and that the town of Warsaw should thereafter be the county seat of the county.

Provision was made in the act for the donation of lots or ground in Warsaw, or the erection thereon of any public buildings for the use of the county, or the doing or performing any other thing in consideration of the county seat being removed to Warsaw, but it was provided that

such provision should contain full specification of the same, and should be binding upon the parties executing and filing such propositions in the office of the clerk of the County Commissioners Court, and should have the force and effect of a contract. Any person filing such proposition was required to give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved by the county commissioners, payable to the county, and conditioned for the faithful performance of his proposition so filed.

In pursuance of this act of the General Assembly, the question of removal of the county seat from Carthage to Warsaw, was submitted to the legal voters of the county at the general election of county officers in November, 1849.

The act under which this submission of the county seat question to the people was made, was rather favorable to removal. The center of the county was given no advantage, and the majority required to justify removal was not the majority of the legal voters of the county, but the majority of those *voting* at the election. Nevertheless, the result was decidedly favorable to Carthage, there being 561 votes for removal, and 1,167 against removal.

SECOND CONTEST FOR REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT

There is a marked contrast in the law and procedure as to the removal of a county seat as the same existed in 1849 when the first contest in this county occurred, and in 1902, the time of the second and last contest.

In 1849, the matter rested in the discretion of the General Assembly, which had power to authorize such an election by special act, and to provide the rules of procedure for such an election.

In 1902 the action of the Legislature was circumscribed to some extent by the provisions of the constitution of 1870.

It is provided in the constitution of 1870 that no county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and not until three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point, except when the attempt is to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the center of the county, in which case a majority vote only shall be necessary. It is further provided that no person shall vote on the question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days, next preceding the election, and that the removal of a county seat shall not be submitted to a vote of the people, oftener than once in ten years.

The General Assembly passed an act in 1872, under this constitutional provision, to provide for the removal of county seats, which act particularly specified the rules of procedure from the inception to the conclusion thereof for the manifest purpose of guarding against fraud, or the opportunity for fraud, in such contests, in view of the fact that these contests were likely to engender feeling and bitterness between different sections of the same county, with temptations to use any means available for the purpose of retaining the county seat, on the one hand, and, on the other, of securing its removal.

It is not a part of this history to specify the various steps of the procedure prescribed by law for such cases. It is sufficient to state what was done in general terms.

A proceeding was duly initiated in 1902 for the removal of the county seat from Carthage to Warsaw. There had been some discussion of the insufficiency of the courthouse for county purposes, and the fact that a new courthouse was needed, or would probably be erected within a few years, may have stimulated Hancock County citizens who favored the removal of a county seat, to begin proceedings to accomplish that end.

The proceedings were brought by representative citizens, assisted by some of the ablest of the county's lawyers, and there was no substantial defect in any of the papers prepared or in the giving of the notices required, and so the way was prepared for an election on the question of removal to be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday of November, at the usual places of holding elections, as was required by the removal act. The object of the law in prescribing the second Tuesday, instead of the first, for such an election was to separate it entirely from other elections so that there might be no interference with a full and free expressoin of the will of the people on the question of removal. The second Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1902, was Nov. 11.

During the weeks preceding the election the question of the removal of the county seat was greatly agitated, the friends of the two cities participatng actively in the contest. There

were newspaper articles on each side and circulars were freely distributed by the friends of each contestant. Finally, a platform campaign was inaugurated. This speaking campaign became very animated and in some instances the expression of opinion was violent and unrestrained. But the people were not moved to deeds of violence, notwithstanding the intensity of their feelings.

As an illustration of the intemperance of language in which county seat contestants sometimes indulge, to their shame and mortification afterwards, we refer to two supplements issued by Hancock County newspapers and used as circulars, one dated Oct. 31, 1902, favoring Warsaw, and the other dated Nov. 5, 1902, favoring Carthage.

In the supplement of Oct. 31st, favoring Warsaw, the city and friends of Carthage and their actions in this contest are described in headlines as the "Chatter of Cormorants," "Some Evidences of Decay and Deterioration," "Let the Galled Jade Wince," "The County Her Prey," "Put Simple Simon to Shame," "Throwing Sand in Voters' Eyes," "Deliberate Attempt to Mislead," and "Levity and Insolence." A black-letter paragraph warns the voters not to be deceived by Carthage hirelings and their false statements.

In a publication in the interests of Warsaw, dated Nov. 7, 1902, the people are warned to keep their hands on their pocketbooks because Carthage had turned her lawyers loose.

In the supplement of Nov. 5th, favoring Carthage, there appear such headlines as, "Warsaw's Lying Campaign," "Warsaw's Attempt to Again Soak the People," "It Is a Lie," "Mud," and "A Journalstic Ananias."

In a black-letter paragraph, this supplement states that "upon absolutely no grounds except avarice and hate" Warsaw makes a campaign for the county seat that "rivals in malice, cupidity and falsehood anything in history."

The language used by the friends of the two contestants illustrated above is not more violent perhaps than the language used by parties in intense political contests. In fact, it is generally understood that, in such cases, American citizens do not mean what they say, or all they say, and that after the animosity of the contest shall have been smoothed out by the ironing process of time, those who were thus temporarily in such bitter opposition to each other, become again warm friends and faithful comrades. The above examples of extreme statement are to be regarded by the reader as humorous rather than rancorous, as examples of the meaningless criminatory and recriminatory power of English words, and not as indicating any real black-hearted antipathy of one individual for another.

In 1853, Squire R. Davis, a prominent Hancock County citizen, published an arithmetic founded upon the idea of concellation. It was an ingenious method of arranging problems for solution, so that the numbers representing the different aspects of the problem were to be arranged in appropriate positions on one or the other side of a perpendicular line and a vast amount of multiplication and division avoided by cancellation of the same factor when appearing on opposite sides. If the vituperative words above selected from the circulars were thus arranged for cancellation according to their signification, there would be nothing left on either side of the line when the process of cancellation had been completed. In other words, neither party in the contest could claim a preeminence in the John J. Ingalls manner of referring to an adversary.

And now, after the lapse of these years, the citizens of Warsaw and Carthage are good friends, and there remains scarcely a trace of the bitterness of the 1902 controversy. Warsaw is mollified by the fact that the majority was decidedly in her favor, while Carthage rejoices in the fact that she retained the county seat, even though by the application of the three-fifths rule.

ELECTION RESULTS

The election was conducted as quietly as such an election could be, where there was such strenuous endeavor on the part of the friends of each of the two cities. The total result was 4,152 votes for removal, that is, in favor of Warsaw, and 3,610 votes against removal, that is, in favor of Carthage. Carthage township cast 794 votes, all of them in favor of Carthage. Warsaw cast 574 votes, all of them in favor of Warsaw. The entire vote of Rocky Run, 194, and of Wilcox, 126, was given to Warsaw, while Carthage had two votes out of 308 in Walker, and six votes out of 203 in Wythe, and twenty-seven votes out of 302 in Nauvoo. But the vote in townships adjoining Carthage was more evenly divided. The interest in this



Joseph S. Botts



Carrie P. Botts

election is shown by the large vote which was polled, being a total of 7,762 votes. One week before, that is, on Nov. 4, 1902, the regular election for state senator and county officers had been held and the number of votes polled was about 1,000 less, ranging from 6,720 for the candidates for county treasurer to 6,779 for the candidates for county clerk. The two candidates for senator received a total of 6,774 votes. It was generally believed at the time that many voters who did not feel like attending both elections permitted the regular county election to go by default in favor of the county seat contest.

The inducements offered by the city of Carthage were embodied in an ordinance adopted and approved on Oct. 20, 1902, which ordinance is as follows:

"Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Carthage, in the state of Illinois:

Sec. 1. That the free use of the water and sewerage system of said city is hereby granted to Hancock county, for the use of its courthouse and jail, so long as the county seat of said county remains in the city of Carthage.

Sec. 2. The city of Carthage shall, as soon as a new courthouse is built in said city, make and lay at its own expense such walks, around the public square and from the streets up to the different sides of the courthouse, as the board of supervisors of said county may from time to time direct to be made, said walks to be made of brick or concrete, the same as said city lays for its own use, and said city shall at all times keep in good repair said walks, at its own expense, and shall also keep in good repair, the public park of said county.

Sec. 3. The said Hancock County shall have the right, free of charge, from time to time, to tap the water mains and sewer system of said city in such manner as the citizens of Carthage are, by the ordinances of said city, permitted to tap the same, and the said county, so long as the county seat thereof remains in said city of Carthage, shall be exempt from any water rents or tax, and shall be exempt from any charge whatever for the use of said water or sewerage system, for the use of its courthouse and jail, and said city will at all times keep the public square in good condition and preserve the trees thereon, and without any expense to said county."

The city of Warsaw, early in the contest, offered to build a courthouse and jail at a cost of $75,000, but as the campaign drew to a close, this offer was raised to $80,000, or a little more, represented at first by a subscription, but later by a check for that amount on the Hill-Dodge Banking Company of Warsaw, which check was payable to the proper county official, but was held in the bank during the pendency of the contest. The only question as to this check made by friends of Carthage was the question of delivery.

Warsaw, on its part, challenged the inducements held out by Carthage as niggardly, while Carthage, on its part, asserted that the inducement held out by Warsaw was an effort to purchase the election.

However, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, it was not improper for either party to offer to put up buildings or to furnish other benefits to the county as an inducement to influence the action of the voters at the polls.

The vote by townships and precincts, for and against, was as follows:

Augusta, 1st, 110, 159; Augusta, 2nd, 82, 73; St. Mary's, 1st, 37, 190; St. Mary's, 2nd, 82, 120; Hancock, 14, 227; Fountain Green, 93, 167; La Harpe, 1st, 150, 44; La Harpe, 2nd, 261, 52; Chili, 148, 187; Harmony, 39, 231; Carthage, 1st, ——, 387; Carthage, 2nd, ——, 407; Pilot Grove, 63, 152; Durham, 80, 84; St. Albans, 130, 145; Bear Creek, 174, 66; Prairie, 64, 168; Rock Creek, 61, 211; Dallas City, 84, 184; Pontoosuc, 68, 90; Walker, 308, 2; Wythe, 203, 6; Montebello, 1st, 151, 48; Montebello, 2nd, 204, 86; Sonora, 219, 46; Appanoose, 131, 51; Rocky Run, 194, ——; Wilcox, 126, ——; Warsaw, 1st, 295, ——; Warsaw, 2nd, 279, ——; Nauvoo, 302, 27. Total, for, 4,152; aganst, 3,610.

If it had not been for the constitutional provision that three-fifths of the voters of the county shall vote for removal except where the attempt is to remove the county seat to a point nearer the center of the county, the result would have been favorable to Warsaw, and the county seat would have been removed to that city. Warsaw would have been ruined by an invasion of Carthage lawyers.

It is not the purpose of this history to enter into a discussion of the questions involved in the contest, but simply to outline the facts, and to state that, under the constitution and the vote taken, the county seat remained at Carthage.

The feeling developed during the contest did not persist for any considerable period of time after the election. The result of the election

was accepted in the good spirit in which American citizens ordinarily acquiesce in the results of their elections.

THE "LOG-CABIN" COURTHOUSE OF 1833

In giving the places at which the County Commissioners' Court was held from the organization of the county to the location of the county seat at Carthage, it has been stated that certain terms of that court in 1832 were held at the Montebello courthouse. If there had been a courthouse at Montebello in 1832, as the word courthouse is ordinarily understood, subsequent sessions of the County Commissioners' Court would probably have been held there, and not at other places. Doubtless the word courthouse as so used refers not to a public building owned by the county, but to the place in Montebello where the court was being held at that particular term.

After the county seat had been located at Carthage in 1833, the County Commissioners' Court proceeded to make arrangements for the erection of a courthouse at Carthage. On June 6, 1833, it was ordered that Thomas H. Owen be authorized to "let out and enter into contract" with some suitable person to erect a temporary courthouse in Carthage "agreeably to a plan agreed on," to be completed on or before the 25th day of August, 1833; and it was further ordered that the said agent put up written advertisements at Carthage, at Venus and at Fort Edwards for ten days, that written proposals would be received for ten days, and that the said agent be authorized to select (accept) the most eligible proposal, and require the "undertaker" to give bond and security to the county commissioners in double the amount of the contract.

Though digressing somewhat, it is proper to state in this connection that Thomas H. Owen, the agent above mentioned, was a minister of the Gospel, who came in 1831 to the locality afterwards named Carthage, and to refer to the fact that the "written advertisements" above mentioned were to be put up at three places only, Carthage, Venus and Fort Edwards, which indicates strongly that these were the principal settlements or "business centers" of the county at that time.

The records of the County Commissioners' Court show that on Sept. 3, 1833, it was ordered that Thomas H. Owen be authorized to receive the courthouse in Carthage of John M. Forrest when completed, and to draw an order on the treasurer for the amount, who was to be required to pay the same out of any money in the county treasury unappropriated.

The June term of the County Commissioners' Court, 1833, was held at the house of Wesley Williams in Carthage, and the September term, 1833, was held at the courthouse in Carthage, the "temporary" courthouse having been erected between these two terms of the court.

The clapboard roof was put in place and anchored with poles at a later date, and the necessity for a stove for this building, as yet roofless, spurred the County Commissioners' Court to action, and the followng order was passed on Sept. 3, 1833:

"Ordered that George Y. Cutler be employed to procure a good 'ten' plate stove and sufficient pipes for the use of the courthouse in Carthage, and that he procure the same as soon as practicable, and that he be allowed such sum from the county as the same may cost."

It is highly probable that the stove was procured, although there is no record of the fact.

On Oct. 27, 1833, the County Commissioners' Court proceeded to "let out" the covering of the courthouse in Carthage and also to "ciel it underneath the joists," whereupon John A. McKinney became the "undertaker" and entered into bond and security which was approved and filed.

On Dec. 3, 1833, John A. McKinney was allowed by the court "$37.50 in full pay for covering courthouse." The building of this courthouse was such a stupendous undertaking, that the contract for the erection of the walls seems to have been awarded to John M. Forrest and the contract for the clapboard roof to John A. McKinney.

It would be interesting to know the dimensions and cost of this log-cabin courthouse. Mr. Gregg wrote that he could find no record of its cost or dimensions, but that its size was "probably about" 16 by 24 feet.

Small orders were issued about this time to John M. Forrest, who was the contractor, or "undertaker," but there is no evidence that these were in payment for the courthouse. But the condition of the county treasury was not such as to license "profiteering." The report of George Y. Cutler, Treasurer of the County,

for the year ending the first Monday of December, 1833, showed total receipts of $1,017.39¾, and total county orders redeemed of $849.31¼. If the total county expenditures for the year were less than $850, the amount paid for the courthouse must have been comparatively insignificant. The fine forest which used to skirt Long Creek reached southward almost to the city limits and logs were to be had for the asking. The logs which went into this building were unhewn. The erection of the courthouse was simply a question of labor, felling the trees, trimming, shaping and hauling them, and lifting them into their places, with such chinking as would prevent overworking the stove. Then floor, roof, benches, and a little furniture, were to be provided, and the work was done.

A picture of this temporary courthouse is given in this volume. This is taken from Gregg's history of the county, of which the picture forms the frontispiece. This is probably a fairly accurate representation of the building. Mr. Gregg was a resident of Carthage in 1836. In June, 1836, he printed at Carthage the first newspaper ever issued in the county. It was called *The Carthagenian*, and was owned by a company of citizens, and enjoyed a precarious existence of less than a year. (So says Gregg himself.) The temporary courthouse had been built about three years before, and was used for county purposes about two years after, the suspension of the publication of *The Carthagenian*. Mr. Gregg saw the building perhaps daily while he was at Carthage, and his description of it is the best description available at this time and is doubtless substantially correct. Mr. Gregg says:

"The regular term of the board was held in the courthouse, Sept. 2, 1833. This courthouse was a log cabin situated south of the Square, about where the jail now stands. It was built of round, unhewed logs, with a clapboard roof, held on by poles; had a puncheon floor and slab benches for seats. Its door was in the north side, and it was adorned with at least two glass windows. On the south side was a platform raised about a foot from the floor, on which was placed a splint-bottomed chair, as a seat for his honor, while administering the law. This 'courthouse' was also used, by permission of the authorities, for a school and for Sunday preaching, and for public meetings of different character. Most of the early sermons, by ministers of the various denominations, were preached in this building. Its clapboard roof was not the best protection against the weather; for in its 'latter days,' it is in the memory of a lady who in it taught some of the young Carthagenians 'how to shoot,' that in time of a hard shower, her pupils had to seek for dry places on the floor.

"In this building the County Commissioners' Court held sessions, and Judges Young, Lott and Ralston held their Circuit Courts from 1833 to 1839."

After the occupation of the new courthouse in 1839, the "temporary" courthouse was degraded to other uses than the trial of causes and the administration of county affairs. Doubtless, it was used at times for "select" schools, and possibly at times for business enterprises. There is one record which shows the renting of the building by the county, but not the purpose for which it was rented. This was on Feb. 2, 1844, and the order of the County Commissioners' Court is as follows:

"'Ordered that the old courthouse be rented to David Baldwin from this day at thirty-seven cents per month until further action by this court."

David Baldwin, the lessee, was the grandfather of Mrs. Eudocia B. Marsh, extracts from whose articles in *The Bellman* will be found in this volume.

It is worth while to refer to the terms of the Circuit Court which were held immediately before and immediately after the completion of the 1833 courthouse.

On June 4, 1832, the Circuit Court was held "at the house lately occupied by Mason Bedell in Montebello"; on Oct. 15, 1832, the Circuit Court was held "at the courthouse in Montecello"; on June 3, 1833, the circuit court was held "at the courthouse in Carthage"; and on April 8, 1834, the circuit court was held "at the courthouse in Carthage."

There was no courthouse in Carthage on June 3, 1833, and there was probably none in Montebello on Oct. 15, 1832, but the use of the word courthouse in these instances was a fiction of law by which the place where court was held was regarded as a courthouse for that particular term. It is on the same theory that, as Bryant says, the "groves were God's first temples."

At each of the four terms above referred to,

the Hon. Richard M. Young was the presiding judge, Thomas Ford was state's attorney, Wesley Williams was clerk, and Edson Whitney was sheriff.

The April term, 1834, was the first term of circuit court held in the log-cabin courthouse at Carthage. As has been seen, this courthouse contained but one room, and that a small one. The room was probably as large, however, as the room in which court was held at the house once occupied by Mason Bedell in Montebello. Lack of sufficient room wrought more or less of inconvenience in the business of the court. It was important to have a room for the grand jury, consisting of twenty-three persons. Upon the trial of a cause by a petit jury, it was necessary to have a place for the deliberations of the jury, and in felonies it was necessary to keep the jury together and apart from others between the sessions of the court. The jurors, between sessions, may have been left in the courtroom, or they may have been herded in the open air if the weather was favorable, or they may have been made to suffer their temporary incarceration in a business room, or at some bug-ridden hotel. It is interesting to speculate upon these questions of which we have no certain information. It would be interesting also to have some information as to the personality of the judge and of the court officials, and of their habits, and to know how the judge passed his time between the sessions of the court, and to know what lawyers were in attendance, and how the judge and jurors were dressed, and where they boarded, and what they had to eat, and all that, but these matters must be left to the imagination of the reader, who will have to dress those men and assign them characteristics, in accordance with his fancy.

PERMANENT COURTHOUSE OF 1839

The population of the county increased considerably during the seven years following the independent organization of it in 1829, and it became manifest that the temporary courthouse would be insufficient for the county administration. Offices were needed for the clerk of the Circuit Court, for the clerk of the County Commissioners Court, for the treasurer, and for the sheriff, and a court-room was required for the sessions of the courts and grand jury and petit jury rooms were desirable, if not indispensable. And so on March 10, 1836, the County Commissioners' Court passed an order, which is as follows:

"Ordered that Michael Rickard, Sydney H. Little, and John F. Charles be appointed a committee to adopt a plan, select a spot, and proceed, as they in their discretion may judge advisable, to let out and contract for the building of a court (house) in Carthage, and that the said committee be authorized in advertising for plans to offer a premium of $20 to the person furnishing the plan that shall be adopted."

On June 7, 1836, another order was passed, as follows:

"Ordered that Michael Rickard, Sydney H. Little, and John F. Charles be authorized and empowered to draw orders upon the county treasurer for any moneys therein which are not otherwise appropriated, to meet any contracts which they may make for and on behalf of the county relative to the building of a courthouse in Carthage."

It seems that there was delay in the action of this committee, for on March 25, 1837, no action having been reported, and one of the members of the committee having resigned, the following order was made:

"Sydney H. Little who was heretofore appointed an agent to superintend the building a courthouse in Carthage, having resigned said appointment, Walter Bagby is appointed agent in the place of said Little resigned."

Another resignation necessitated the appointing of another committeeman, the order for which was passed on Sept. 7, 1837, and is as follows:

"Walter Bagby who was heretofore appointed an agent to superintend the building of the courthouse in Carthage, having resigned his agency thereof, it is hereby ordered that Homer Brown be agent in his stead."

The work of the committee must have progressed as far as the letting of the contract, and part of the work under the contract must have been done by March 10, 1838, for on that date the County Commissioners Court passed the following order:

"It is ordered that the sum of $17,000 be allowed to Moses Stevens in part payment of money due him on his contract for building the courthouse $600 of said amount to be borrowed from the road fund of this county and $200 thereof out of the ordinary county fund."



FIRST COURT HOUSE, CARTHAGE. BUILT IN 1833



SECOND COURT HOUSE, CARTHAGE. BUILT IN 1838-9
Fire-proof Wing Built, Main Building Repaired and Raised in 1867-8

A notation on the record at the bottom of the last order of the board is as follows:

"April 9th, 1838, Taken out by Moses Stevens."

On the same day, March 10, 1838, another order was passed, which is as follows:

"It is ordered that Norton Jacobs, Elisha Worrell and Jacob Spaulding be appointed a committee on the part of this county to inspect the courthouse now being built in Carthage and report their opinion of the manner in which the work upon said building has been done at the next term of this court."

At the time of this order the work was in progress, but not completed. The committee appointed to inspect the courthouse reported to the County Commissioners Court on April 4, 1838, but the report is not contained in the record.

Moses Stevens, the contractor, was a brother of Joseph Stevens, who came to Hancock County in 1833, and secured government land in Chili Township, about twelve miles due south of Carthage. In the Portrait and Biographical Record of Hancock, McDonough and Henderson Counties, published in 1894 by the Lake City Publishing Company, appears a paragraph concerning Joseph Stevens and Moses Stevens, which may be appropriately quoted in this connection.

"He (Joseph Stevens) established the stage-house at Chili for the accommodation of the public, and, securing the control of the line, continued to run stages between Macomb and Quincy for some years. His place was noted for its cheerful hospitality, and its most popular and companionable landlord became a favorite with all who went his way. He died on the old homestead in 1846, at the age of forty-six. His widow survived him about seventeen years, her death occurring in 1863. Carthage had just been chosen the county seat when he located here, and he was present at the first sale of town lots, which occurred in 1832. He was an anti-Mormon, and was called to aid in suppressing that sect. Not long after he located in this county, he was joined by his brother, Moses Stevens, who also secured Government land. He was a contractor, and erected the courthouse which is still standing. He completed the building in 1839, and soon afterwards went to Iowa. In 1850, he went to California, where his death occurred the same year."

Afterwards John F. Charles, a member of the committee, resigned, and on June 8, 1838, the County Commissioners' Court appointed Walter Bagby, a member of the committee, to superintend the building of the courthouse, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of John F. Charles, and on the same day Michael Richard was allowed $35 for services rendered as a member of the building committee.

On Dec. 5, 1838, eleven orders (amounting in all to $2,000) were allowed Moses Stevens in part payment of the contract price for the erection of the courthouse.

This made $3,700 in all which had been allowed Moses Stevens on his contract. In the allowance of the eleven orders amounting to $2,000, it is stated that these are "in part payment of the contract price." Whether this means that the $1,700 allowed the preceding March was the other part, and the $3,700 full payment, or that something else yet remained to be paid on the contract, does not appear. The sum of $3,700 would be a mere beginning in these days of high prices of labor and material.

Presumably the courthouse had been completed by June 7, 1839, for on that day, the county board passed the following order:

"It is ordered that Moses Stevens, contractor for building the Hancock County courthouse, be released from the said contract by the clerk of this court on his signing a release on his part to the county on the said instrument, and it is further ordered that the said courthouse be now and hereafter in the care and charge of the sheriff of this court."

It is safe to assume, therefore, that the permanent courthouse was completed and ready for use on or about June 7, 1839.

The next thing in order was a well, which was needed to furnish a suitable liquid for the dilution of the more fiery beverages which were freely imbibed by some of the court attendants of that day, and so, on June 27, 1840, the following order with reference to a well was passed by the County Commissioners' Court:

"Ordered that John P. Haggard and Samuel Marshall be appointed agents to have a well dug, walled up, cribbed and enclosed near the

courthouse and to have it furnished with a good substantial well-bucket and chain."

(This well cost $100 as figured from the records of Sept. 9, 1841.)

Further equipment being necessary, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court on Dec. 8, 1840, that C. B. & M. B. Street be allowed the sum of $2.81 for putty, candlesticks and a Norfolk latch for the courthouse.

Evidently the courthouse was not then equipped with electric lights or with illuminating gas. There may have been an ample supply of "gas" of another kind.

The courthouse thus erected did not have the wing or fireproof rooms on the east shown in the illustration of the 1839 courthouse contained in this volume. The editor remembers the building very well indeed as it was prior to the building of the extension on the east and the raising of the roof of the old building, inasmuch as when a small boy, from 1864 to 1866, he attended church services and Sunday school in the courtroom of this building.

With the courtroom itself the editor was indeed well acquainted, but the jury rooms and the offices below were *terra incognita* to him as a little boy, as he passed them with fear and trembling, not knowing what sort of instruments of terror were contained therein.

The courthouse was probably about fifty feet square. It was a two-story brick building. On the first floor there were four rooms, one in each of the corners, leaving sufficient room for two halls, one running north and south, the other east and west, so that the building could be entered through the door at the middle of either side. The halls were of generous width, and there was considerable space at their intersection. The entrance to each of the four rooms was by a door leading from the east and west hall, near the intersection of the two halls. Each of the rooms was well lighted with windows. These rooms were used for the offices of court and county officials.

Entering the building from the south and passing north to the intersection of the two halls, one came to the foot of a stairway on each side of the hall, which ascended from the south line of the intersection of the halls toward a platform on the south end of the hall above the south entrance-door, where the two stairways met, and thence the passage was up a stairway of a few steps toward the north to the level of the second story, where there were doors giving entrance to the courtroom.

The courtroom embraced the whole of the second story except the hall and stairway leading to the courtroom and two jury rooms, one in the southeast corner and the other in the southwest corner, entered by doors opening from the courtroom.

At the time the editor remembers the courtroom the judge's stand was at the middle of the north side of the courtroom, and the "bar" was in front of the judge's stand and enclosed by a railing. Outside of the "bar" were benches, on the south side and on the east and west ends, for the use of witnesses and other court attendants. The floor was slightly elevated from the front to the rear of these benches.

There were chairs for the use of jurors. There was a matting of some sort within the "bar." The courtroom was well lighted with windows, and was cheerful and interesting enough, except to those poor creatures who were brought to the bar of justice to be sentenced for their misdeeds to terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

This courthouse was used for various purposes in addition to those for which it was primarily intended. It was in a small way an operahouse or theater. It was used for lectures and addresses. The editor, when a small boy, with his brother and uncle, attended an entertainment in the courtroom given by the Swiss Bell-ringers. The use of the courtroom was generously accorded for church services for any congregation having no church building. The Baptist Church held services here for some time, and the great meeting of Rev. Mr. Northrup of the Baptist Church was held here during the year preceding the erection of the Baptist Church building in 1864. Services of the Episcopal Church were held in this courtroom also from time to time. The Christian or Disciples Church was organized in this room with a membership of thirteen on April 13, 1864, and that church held its church and Sunday school services in this courtroom for about two years. As to services held in this courtroom prior to the recollection of the editor, no statement can now be made.

Those were not the days of baseball and football in Hancock County, but some of the

citizens of Carthage indulged in other games, some of them "nameless here," and others took part in the highly intellectual but depressing game of chess, which latter game was sometimes played by teams in two of the rooms on the first floor of the courthouse, one team in one room, and another in another, each having a chess board, and with arrangements for the transmission of the "move" from one room to the other by special messenger retained for that purpose. It has been said that the decision of the "move" to be made sometimes consumed a quarter of an hour, or even more, and that a game sometimes lasted for as much as two days. The souls of these chess players were steeped in patience.

In 1851 the question of the construction of a fireproof vault in the north hall of the courthouse was agitated, and the supervisors of the county, on Sept. 14, 1852, passed the following resolution on that subject:

"Whereas at the board of supervisors at the December Term, A. D. 1851, an order was made to construct a fireproof vault in the north hall of the courthouse and appointed Alexander Sympson Agent to superintend the building thereof and that $500 be appropriated therefor, and the clerk of this board neglecting to enter up the same: It is now ordered that the same be entered up *nunc pro tunc*."

This proposed fireproof vault was not built. If it was, it was afterwards removed. In the early sixties the north hall was still open and unencumbered.

In 1865, and perhaps prior to that time, the necessity for a fireproof building in which to keep the Hancock County records was under consideration, and on May 25, 1865, Thomas C. Sharp offered the following resolution which was adopted by the board of supervisors:

"Whereas, the board of supervisors did on the 27th day of April, 1865, pass an order authorizing F. M. Corby and D. E. Head to draw or have drawn a plan of a fireproof building on the east end of the courthouse and report probable cost at the next or September meeting of the board, and whereas, said persons thus appointed have doubts as to the extent of the authority conferred by said order. Therefore ordered, that said committee be and is hereby authorized to employ a competent architect to draw the necessary plans and specifications for the proposed fireproof addition to the courthouse and front elevations of the courthouse building with the addition contemplated, and also full estimates of the cost of the proposed work, and report the same to this board at as early day as possible."

These plans and specifications were drawn and estimates made, and presented to the board of supervisors, and the board, on motion of Mr. Sharp, on Sept. 11, 1865, passed the following order:

"It is ordered that a committee consisting of F. M. Corby, David E. Head and A. Sympson be appointed with instructions to enter into a contract with responsible parties for the construction of a fireproof wing, to be built on the east side of the courthouse, etc., and for the alteration of the present courthouse building—the whole to be done in accordance with the design, plans and specifications drawn by Wm. Quayle, Architect, and this day submitted to the board; and that said committee shall advertise for proposals for doing said work, the whole work to be finished by the first of September, 1867; and that said committee submit said contract so made to the board of supervisors for their approval."

On May 7, 1866, F. M. Corby, chairman of the committee on fireproof building, reported a contract made with John Mahannah and Miles H. Day for the erection of a fireproof wing to the courthouse, etc., and for certain alterations of the present courthouse,—the whole to be completed for the sum of $26,000, payable, one-third upon the execution of the contract, one-third when the building should be enclosed, and the remainder when the building should be completed and accepted by the board. The contractors gave bond in the sum of $17,000. The contract was accepted and ratified by the board. On May 7, 1866, the board of supervisors passed the following order:

"Ordered that an appropriation of $12,000 in county orders be made by this board on account of the courthouse contract this day ratified by this board; that the clerk of this board issue that sum in orders in favor of David Mack; and that said David Mack, Willam Booz and Alexander Sympson are hereby appointed a special courthouse committee to draw and receive said orders, with authority to sell the same for cash on the best terms they can effect; and of the proceeds of such

orders that said committee pay John Mahannah & Miles H. Day the sum of $8,666.65, the first installment due them under their contract for building fireproof vaults and remodelling courthouse."

On Sept. 12, 1866, Mr. David Mack, as chairman of the special courthouse committee, presented to the board the following report, which was received and adopted:

"The committee appointed at the May meeting of the board, to draw and negotiate county orders and make the first payment to Messrs. Mahannah and Day, for the erection of the addition to the courthouse, submit the following report:

"Your committee after due and careful inquiry, found it would be best for the interests of the County to have interest-paying orders issued, and accordingly the orders to the amount of $12,000.00 payable in three years, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, were issued and sold at the best price they could command: at the rate of ninety-five cents to the dollar. That the proceeds of the sale of said orders amounted to the sum of $11,400.00 out of which your committee on the 16th day of May, 1866, paid to said Mahannah and Day the first payment due them, being the sum of $8,666.65. The remainder of the proceeds of the sale of said orders being the sum of $2,733.35 is on deposit in the Hancock County National Bank, in the name of David Mack, Chairman of the Committee.

"David Mack, Chairman."

On Sept. 9, 1867, Mr. F. M. Corby tendered his resignation as a member of the building committee for the reason that he was about to remove from the county. (Mr. Corby had been closely identified for some years with the interests of this county, and his removal from Hancock County to Chicago was a matter of regret to Hancock County people generally.)

On Sept. 13, 1867, Hiram G. Ferris, George Edmunds and A. J. Griffith were appointed a committee on buildng the fireproof addition to the courthouse and remodeling the courthouse, in place of F. M. Corby, A. Sympson and John F. Cherry. The following resolution was passed by the board:

"Resolved that the committee appointed at this term for the purpose of superintending the building of the fireproof addition to the courthouse and repairs of the old building, be and they are hereby authorized to cause said work to be completed in a manner creditable to Hancock County and that they have full discretionary power in behalf of the county to make all necessary contracts in relation thereto (as amended) at an expense not exceeding $1,500, over and above present contract price."

The work on the fireproof addition was first undertaken, so as to leave the courtroom unimpaired for use as long as possible, but the time came at last for dismantling the court and juryrooms preparatory to raising the roof of the old building seven or eight feet higher. The following item appears in the Carthage Republican of Oct. 3, 1867:

"Workmen are now dismantling the court and juryrooms, preparatory to raising the roof some seven or eight feet higher. When all the alterations are finished, ours will be one among the largest courtrooms in the state."

On Dec. 10, 1867, the committee, composed of Hiram G. Ferris, George Edmunds and A. J. Griffith, made the following report to the board of supervisors:

"The undersigned report that after their appointment they contracted with Messrs. Mahannah & Day for raising the courthouse roof to its present height, and for closing it in and plastering—substituting new for old cornice—to be done at estimate of Wm. Quayle, also to leave out of the work under old contract the coalhouse at Mr. Quayle's estimate. That when the ceiling was torn off preparatory to raising the roof, the roof timbers were found so rotten as to be unsafe and we determined to direct a new roof throughout believing it best for the interest of the county.

"The work is not yet completed, but as far as we can approxmiate to the same, the cost of repairs to old building under new contract (which does not provide for furnishing room for use of Court) will be about $4,822.08."

The finishing up of courtroom was yet to be provided for.

This report was received, but was laid on the table.

On the same day the board of supervisors "adopted" a resolution or order as follows:

"Ordered that W. A. Patterson, Geo. M. Browning, John M. Ferris, and Thomas Ruggles be and are hereby appointed to act with

G. Edmunds, H. G. Ferris, and A. J. Griffith as a committee on improvements of the courthouse, and said committee be and is hereby authorized to complete the improvements upon said courthouse, and to do any and all acts necessary to be done in their opinion for the completion of said courthouse, and furnishing of the same."

On May 22, 1868, a committee was appointed to accept the fireproof addition and improvements under the following order of the board:

"Ordered that H. G. Ferris, Geo. Edmunds, A. J. Griffith, John M. Ferris and David Mack be and they are hereby appointed committee on the part of the Board to accept the fireproof addition to courthouse, and the improvements made on the old courthouse under the contract made with Messrs. Mahannah & Day if they find that the work has been done in accordance with the contract, and the directions of the superintendent and the courthouse committee, and to settle with said Mahannah & Day for all extra work done by them on said courthouse, and that upon such settlement they order the chairman of the Finance Committee to pay to said Mahannah & Day whatever balance may then be due them."

On Sept. 14, 1868, Mr. Edwards resigned as a member of the committee and his resignation was accepted, and on the next day Boyd Braden, Henry Walker, Jacob H. Folts and David Mack were appointed a committee to settle with Mahannah & Day, contractors on the courthouse, to ascertain the amount due the contractors, and if the work had been done according to contract, to accept the same, and to report to the board at its next meeting.

On Sept. 16, 1868, this committee made a report to the board, which was received and adopted, and is as follows:

"The undersigned, committee appointed to settle with Messrs. Mahannah & Day and receive the work performed by them if performed according to contract, report, that after an examination of the contract, after hearing the statements of mechanics and members of former committee and examining the work, we have arrived at the conclusion that the work has been performed in compliance with the terms of said contract, and that we have accepted the same, and that there is now due to said Mahannah & Day the sum of $1,500, being the entire balance, after deducting the sum of $29,500 heretofore paid them, and that said sum of $1,500, is in full of the entire balance due said Mahannah & Day for the fireproof building and all extra work done on the old courthouse and all work performed on said courthouse, except the cupola now in process of construction."

On the same day, the building committee was discharged from further duty, and the chairman of the finance committee of the board was ordered to pay Mahannah & Day $1,500 and take their receipt in full of all claims under the report which had been adopted.

It appears from the supervisor's record of December, 1868, that the stone floor in the courthouse cost $1,042.61, and that the cupola on the courthouse cost $950.

The fireproof wing or addition consisted of a hall running north and south, adjacent to the old building, with stairways leading from that hall to a hall of the same size on the second floor from which access was given to the courtroom through double doors. East of the hall were two large rooms in each story with entrance thereto from the hall. The southeast room in the first story was for the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and the northeast room for the office of the county clerk who was also clerk of the county court. The two rooms above were jury rooms. When court was not in session they were used for general purposes.

The four rooms in the first story of the old building remained unchanged except as to the closing of windows on the east. The courtroom was enlarged so as to include the old jury rooms. The whole of the second story of the old building was thus converted into a courtroom about fifty feet square, which was sufficient for the accommodation of a large audience of more than 400 persons by the use of chairs in addition to the benches with which the courtroom was provided.

Many public meetings were afterwards held in this courtroom. Frederick Douglas delivered a lecture in this room, and there Josh Billings delivered his address on "Milk." Theodore Tilton and other distinguished lecturers and orators were heard in this room. Politicians, and possibly a statesman occasionally, here made eloquent addresses. College entertainments were given in this room prior to the time of the building of the Lutheran Church. The room served all the purposes for which it was intended for many years, but, in the

and there was a demand for a new and better course of time, the old shell was outgrown, courthouse.

COURTHOUSE OF 1908

After the contest for the county-seat had been decided in favor of Carthage, the question of building a new courthouse was agitated, and action looking to that end was undertaken at the June term of the board of supervisors, 1904, at which time a resolution was offered, reciting the need of a new building for the safe-keeping of the county records and fuller accommodations for the county officials and better accommodations for the various courts held in the courthouse and providing for the erection of a suitable and commodious courthouse, at an expense not exceeding $100,000, as soon as that could conveniently be done. The resolution provided for the submission of the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the erection of such courthouse to the legal voters of the county at the general election to be held on November 8, 1904. The resolution was amended so that the bonds should not draw more than four per cent interest and amended again so that the courthouse should be completed for a sum not exceeding $100,000, which, however, was the effect of the resolution itself.

The question was voted upon accordingly on November 8, 1904, those who had been in favor of Carthage as the county seat voting generally in favor of issuing the bonds, and those who had been in favor of Warsaw as the county seat voting generally against the issuance of the bonds. There were 3,349 votes for and 3,981 against issuing the bonds, and so the proposition was defeated by a majority of 632.

From December, 1904, until September, 1906, the question of the erection of a courthouse was under consideration, but no definite action as to that matter was taken until September 13, 1906, when Supervisor Newton presented to the board of supervisors a resolution on the subject, which resolution is as follows:

"WHEREAS, the present courthouse of the County of Hancock in the State of Illinois, is wholly inadequate and insufficient, and a new courthouse for the said county should be erected without delay;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved, that a new courthouse be erected at the county seat of the said county as soon as that can be done, at a total expense of not more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order to meet the necessary expenses of erecting said courthouse, complete, there shall be issued bonds of the said county to the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and no more.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that there be, and there is hereby submitted to the legal voters of the said county, at their next general election to be held in the said county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1906, to-wit, on the sixth day of November, 1906, the question of issuing such bonds for said purpose;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said bonds so to be issued shall not exceed the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that the interest thereon shall not exceed five per cent per annum, payable annually, and that the principal of said bonds shall be payable in ten equal installments, one-tenth payable in one year after the date of their issuance and one-tenth annual thereafter, until the whole is paid, with the privilege and option on the part of said county to pay the whole or any part thereof at the end of five years or at the end of any year thereafter.

"Said vote at such election shall be by ballot on which ballot shall be written or printed, 'For County Bonds' or 'Against County Bonds.'

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in case the said vote shall authorize the issuing of said bonds, the board of supervisors of the said county shall issue said bonds in the manner provided by law, or so many of them as may be necessary for the purpose of erecting and paying for the said courthouse and shall in the proper manner, and as authorized by law, provide from time to time by a proper levy upon the property of the county for the payment of the said bonds."

At the general election on November 6, 1906, the question of issuing bonds for the erection of a courthouse to the amount of $125,000 was submitted to the people. The total vote in favor of issuing the bonds was 3,504, and the total vote against was 3,325. The issuance of the bonds was thus authorized by the small margin of 179. The county seat contest had not yet faded from the minds of the voters, as is evidenced by the vote on the bond question, which, given by towns and precincts, was as follows:



COURT HOUSE, CARTHAGE. BUILT IN 1906-8

PRECINCT	YES	NO
Augusta 1st	187	71
Augusta 2nd	75	52
St. Marys 1st	162	65
St. Marys 2nd	94	83
Hancock	153	34
Fountain Green	156	87
La Harpe 1st	58	118
La Harpe 2nd	106	167
Chili	225	73
Harmony	153	53
Carthage 1st	401	9
Carthage 2nd	430	7
Pilot Grove	129	94
Durham	86	68
St. Albans	134	98
Bear Creek	46	161
Prairie	114	66
Rock Creek	154	91
Dallas City	177	98
Pontoosuc	102	37
Walker	11	221
Wythe	19	147
Montebello 1st	43	117
Montebello 2nd	55	210
Sonora	55	162
Appanoose	94	85
Rocky Run	1	118
Wilcox	3	93
Warsaw 1st	7	205
Warsaw 2nd	2	216
Nauvoo	72	219
Total	3,504	3,325
	3,325	
	179	

At the December meeting of the board of supervisors, in 1906, Supervisor Scofield offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, the question of issuing bonds by the County of Hancock not exceeding a total amount of $125,000 for the purpose of building a new courthouse for the said county at the county seat thereof, was duly submitted to the legal voters of the said county at the last general election and a majority of the votes at such election on that question was for such county bonds, and the county board of the said county has been thereby duly authorized and empowered to issue bonds for the purpose aforesaid;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that a new courthouse be erected at the county seat of the said county with all convenient speed and that, to this end, the clerk of this board be instructed, and he is hereby instructed, to advertise at once in proper periodicals for the publication of such notices, for plans and specifications for such courthouse, not to cost, complete, exceeding $125,000, such plans and specifications to be submitted and filed without cost, charge or expense to the said county, and to be filed with the clerk aforesaid not later than the morning of January 15, 1907, and that this board, when it adjourns, adjourn to that date, that is, January 15, 1907, for the consideration of the plans and specifications, if any such there be, as the board may consider proper and suitable for the courthouse aforesaid.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the appointment of committees for the various parts of the work of the erection of such courthouse be deferred until after plans and specifications therefor shall be accepted and adopted by this board."

This resolution was amended, on motion of Supervisor Crawford, so that the question of plans and specifications should be referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the chairman, instead of being referred to the whole board.

The resolution of Supervisor Scofield, as thus amended, was adopted.

That a new courthouse should be erected was now a settled question, but there had been, and still continued to be, much controversy over the plans and specifications and cost of such building. Some of our people were advocating the erection of a building at an expense of fifty or sixty or seventy thousand dollars, while others asserted that a sufficient courthouse for the county would require the expenditure of double that amount, some even contending that three times that amount would not be too much under the circumstances. The vote to issue $125,000 in bonds for the erection of the courthouse practically settled that controversy.

It is proper here to give briefly a heretofore unpublished incident in these transactions, consisting of a conference between Chairman Frazer and Supervisor Scofield. In the organization of the board, Mr. Frazer, supervisor from Rocky Run, had been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Frazer had advocated the claims of Warsaw in the county seat contest. Friends of Carthage regarded the election of Mr. Frazer

as chairman with some degree of trepidation, fearing that he would appoint such committees and take such action as would result in the erection of a cheap and insufficient courthouse, and some went so far as to insist in outside discussions and conferences that the members of the committee on plans and specifications should be mentioned by name in the resolution, and the ordinary power of the chairman to name the members of the committee be taken out of Chairman Frazer's hands. Doubtless, Mr. Frazer had heard of such a proposition, or, with his ready perception, had divined that it was under consideration, and so he went to the office of Supervisor Scofield and had a conference with him on the subject. Mr. Frazer said to Mr. Scofield substantially this:

"It is my intention to appoint a fair and representative committee. I want you as chairman of that committee, and I will appoint as the other members two Carthage men and two Warsaw men, which will give the majority of the committee to Carthage. While I have been opposed to Carthage, and have voted against Carthage, and while I may feel that a cheaper courthouse would be sufficient, the majority of the members of the board of supervisors favor the opposite view of the matter, and the committee should be appointed in such manner as to represent proportionately these opposing views."

Mr. Scofield answered in substance:

"Some of our people sincerely believe that the whole committee should be composed of Carthage friends and that a sufficient courthouse should be built even though it should cost two or three times as much as that contemplated by others. While I am in favor of a courthouse that shall cost from $125,000 to $150,000, I think you are right on the proposition of a division of the committee between the friends of Carthage and Warsaw in the manner you have indicated, and, although my action in that regard may not be wholly approved by my constituency, I feel that your proposition is fair and honorable, and I intend to stand back of you on that proposition. Under no circumstances, however, will I, as supervisor of Carthage, accept the chairmanship of that committee, or membership therein. That would be like a red rag to a large number of upright and honorable citizens who have advocated the claims of Warsaw throughout these controversies."

Thereupon Mr. Frazer said:

"I am ready to give you the names of the members of the committee, if you wish to have them."

Thereupon Mr. Scofield said:

"I do not ask it. I have entire confidence in your integrity. We have been in opposition in these matters but I recognize you as one of our best men and I believe you will do the right thing under the circumstances."

Thereupon Mr. Frazer said:

"I am going to give you the names I have in mind, and I want your opinion with reference to this matter. It has been my intention and is now, if the matter is left in my hands, to appoint Supervisors Hart (of Nauvoo), Schafer (of Warsaw), McKelvie (of St. Marys), Crawford (of Wilcox), and Newton (of Pontoosuc). Is this satisfactory to you?"

Thereupon Mr. Scofield answered:

"It is for you, Mr. Frazer, to name the men. You could make a number of combinations of five out of the twenty-five members of this board, any one of which would make a satisfactory committee. You could not make any better combination than that indicated. Supervisors Hart, McKelvie and Newton have been Carthage men in this fight, and Supervisors Schafer and Crawford have been Warsaw men, but they are all alike honorable, and the affairs of the county may safely be committed to their judgment."

Afterwards, Mr. Scofield stated to Carthage men on the board of supervisors that Mr. Frazer would appoint a committee of five, three of whom would be Carthage men, and two Warsaw men, and that a Carthage man would be chairman, and suggested that this was a satisfactory solution of the controversy. This was acquiesced in by Carthage men, and from that time until the completion of the courthouse there was hardly a difference of opinion among the members of the committee or of the board of supervisors as to any important or principal question.

On February 5, 1907, the committee on plans and specifications reported to the board of supervisors as follows:

"We went to Detroit, Michigan, and examined their courthouse and town hall and several other large buildings, then we went to Pontiac and gave the courthouse there a thorough examination and we also talked with the various officers in the courthouse—and some citizens both of the Town

of Pontiac and from the farms of the county, and they all said they were satisfied with their courthouse and were well pleased, and if they had it to build again they would make no change in it.

"We inquired about Mr. Mills and his standing as a man and as an architect and we got favorable reports of him in every instance.

"As to the house we found it built in a substantial, strong manner with no sign of settling, all doors and windows working smooth and easy, all rooms well lighted, heated and ventilated and all space utilized to the needs of the county officials and the public at large. We also found the building finished in good workmanship manner such as would be a credit to any contractor on similar work.

"We make some changes in the plans so as to suit our needs and price as our officers are not the same as in Michigan.

"We would therefore recommend that a courthouse be erected according to revised plans and specifications as submitted by Joseph E. Mills to the board of supervisors February 5, 1907, and the board take the necessary steps to get a competent contractor and proceed to business as fast as prudent to build said courthouse."

On the next day the report of the committee was received and the board of supervisors authorized the chairman and clerk of the board to execute the contract with Joseph E. Mills, as architect, and adopted his plans and specifications. The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for building the new courthouse according to the plans and specifications of Mr. Mills. A committee consisting of Supervisors Ayers, Zeh, Barber, Evans and Landis, was appointed to confer with the city of Carthage concerning the amount to be donated by the city to assist in the building or furnishing of the courthouse. It was finally reported that Carthage had donated $10,000, that the amount had been fully paid to the county treasurer, and thereupon the board accepted that sum as the end of all propositions and negotations on that subject. The city of Carthage had therefore paved the streets around the courthouse square at its own expense.

On April 10, 1907, the board accepted the bid of the Interstate Construction Company of Toledo, Ohio, and decided that the courthouse should be built of Bedford No. 1 Stone, there being sixteen votes for the Bedford Stone and nine votes for the Gray Canyon Stone.

By vote of nineteen to five the resolution theretofore passed appropriating $114,000 for the building of a courthouse, including the architect's fees, was modified so as to read $115,478.00 including architect's fees. At the same time Supervisors Scofield, Scott and Brown were appointed a committee to take up the matter of the contract with the contractor and see that the same was put into proper form, and it was ordered that when the contract should be approved by this committee, the chairman of the board should execute the same. The same committee was instructed to examine the bond of the contractor and ascertain as to its sufficiency, and it was ordered that this bond, when approved by the committee, should be filed with the county clerk. A committee consisting of Supervisors Booz, Barber and Denny was appointed to dispose of the old courthouse, by selling or otherwise, after the contract for the new courthouse should be made and the contractor's bond should be filed. It was also ordered by the board that a powerhouse be built for heating and power-plant to heat the jail and courthouse, with a tunnel from the plant to the courthouse. On motion of Supervisor Hart, it was ordered that Buff Bedford Stone be used in the construction of the courthouse.

An important matter to the whole county was the temporary disposition to be made of the records belonging to the county or in its custody at the courthouse while the new courthouse should be in process of construction. The new courthouse was to occupy the site where the old courthouse was standing, and the wrecking of the old courthouse necessitated the moving of the records. Supervisors Zeh, Hanson, Shields, Daugherty and Schafer were appointed a committee to oversee the moving of the records, and this committee was authorized to employ a watchman to keep watch over the records at night in their temporary depository.

On motion of Mr. Daugherty, on May 7, 1907, it was ordered by vote of fourteen to nine that the committee on plans and specifications be continued as the building committee, and Supervisor Zeh was appointed as local superintendent of construction of the new courthouse.

It should be stated that while the committee on plans and specifications was the same in personnel as the building committee subsequently appointed and Supervisor Hart was

chairman and Supervisor Newton secretary of the committee on plans and specifications, Supervisor Newton was chairman of the building committee.

A committee, composed of Supervisors Scofield, Brown and Evans, was appointed to issue and negotiate the sale of the $125,000 of bonds to be used in the erection of the new courthouse.

On the same day Supervisor Bross was appointed to oversee the digging of the trenches for the walls of the building.

At the June term, 1907, of the board of supervisors, an invitation was extended to the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. to take charge of the laying of the cornerstone of the new courthouse, and Judge Charles J. Scofield was selected to make the address on that occasion.

On June 11, 1907, the committee appointed to oversee the moving of the records and to employ a night-watchman, reported that there were fifteen applicants for the place, with bids ranging from $24 to $60 per month. George B. Sample was employed, but resigned, after having served one week, and Robert Cannon was appointed in his place.

On June 12, 1907, Supervisors Scofield, Brown and Evans, committee appointed to negotiate the sale of the bonds, reported to the board of supervisors as follows:

"Your committee, appointed to negotiate the sale of bonds for the building of the courthouse, respectfully report that they gave notice, in proper periodicals, and to the bankers of this county, and otherwise caused it to be known, that sealed bids for the said bonds would be received, the same to be mailed to, or deposited with, the county clerk of this county, and that, on June 7, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, such bids would be opened and acted upon by your committee, with the reservation of the right to reject any or all of bids; that nine bids were so filed, and that these bids were opened by your committee at the time indicated; that the highest bid was that of Devitt, Tremble & Co., of Chicago, which was, in substance, to pay $125,000.00 for the bonds, and to pay in addition thereto a premium of $3,000 and accrued interest; that a certified check of $2,500 on the First National Bank of Chicago accompanied this bid; that your committee thereupon accepted this bid, and the purchaser and your committee thereupon executed a written contract of acceptance, in duplicate, which contract and which check are herewith presented as a part of this report; that the said sale is subject to the approval of the validity of the bonds by the purchaser's attorney; that the county clerk has been instructed to furnish the purchaser with a certified copy of all proceedings relating to the issue of the bonds; that the purchaser's attorney is to give his opinion at an early day; and that the sale is to be perfected by July 1st, and the bonds issued as of that date, if they are approved as valid by the purchaser's attorney."

The bid of Devitt, Tremble & Co., mentioned in the above report was as follows:

"For the $125,000.00 courthouse bonds of Hancock County, Illinois, to be dated July 1, 1907, denomination $1,000.00 and $500.00, maturing in ten equal yearly installments of $12,500.00 from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1917, inclusive, with option of prior payment in five years from date of bonds, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually, both principal and interest, at First National Bank, Chicago, we will pay par and accrued interest to date of delivery in Chicago; also a premium of $3,000.00.

"In accordance with understanding, we will procure for the county the blank bonds, for which we are to be reimbursed. We are to be furnished, without charge, a complete certified transcript of proceedings, fully evidencing the legality of issue, to the satisfaction of our attorney.

"We enclose herewith our certified check for $2,500.00, the same being made payable to the county treasurer, and to be held as an evidence of good faith until delivery of bonds, then to be applied as part payment, unless, however, our attorney shall fail to approve the legality of issue. In the latter case said check shall be returned to us upon demand."

On the same day the chairman and clerk of the board were authorized to execute and deliver the bonds and to bind the county by their action, and it was ordered that the money received from the sale of the bonds should be placed in reliable banks to draw interest until used, and the county treasurer was added to the committee as another member thereof in the matter of depositing in banks the money received from the sale of the bonds.

The contract to wreck and remove the old courthouse was let to J. M. Foulds for $2,000, and such of the wreckage as could be sold was

converted into cash and deposited in the county treasury.

When the attorneys for Devitt, Tremble & Co. had under consideration the validity of the bonds, they specified certain objections which they required to be explained, obviated or removed before they would recommend acceptance of the bonds.

Among other things demanded was a copy of the notice of the election at which the issuance of the bonds was authorized. A copy of this notice had been reserved for this purpose, but upon diligent search it could not be found. Search for a copy was not confined to the county clerk's office, but was extended to the schoolhouses and crossroad trees where notices had been posted, but without avail. Supervisor Scofield, as chairman of the committee for the sale of the bonds, and J. W. Westfall, the county clerk, spared no pains in making this search, for the time allowed was short and a copy of the notices seemed to be indispensable. Finally application was made to the printer of the notices in the eastern part of the state, but no copy was there. Thereupon the county clerk bethought himself of the fact that some of the notices had been printed at Quincy and the Quincy printer was communicated with by telephone. The response was favorable and a copy of the notice which had been preserved by the printer was forthwith sent to Carthage, and thus this demand of the attorneys for Devitt, Tremble & Co. was satisfied.

Another question raised by these attorneys related to the ability of the county to raise by taxation from year to year the amount necessary to meet the maturing bond and interest on the other bonds, without having submitted the question of such taxation to a vote of the people. The law authorized the county board to assess, without a vote of the people, an aggregate amount of taxes not exceeding a certain percentage of the valuation of the property of the county. The ordinary expenses of the county at this time were unusually large on account of the county aid which was being required from the towns of the county in building bridges which had been washed out or destroyed by the recent unprecedented flood, which is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. There was a doubt as to whether provision for the payment of bonds and interest could be kept within the limit imposed by law and as to whether it might not be necessary to take a vote of the people upon the question. By careful examination of the situation it was found that the amount which would be required in the future to assist the various towns in building bridges would be much less than the amount which had been expended for that purpose up to that time, and so affidavits were prepared setting forth the facts, and showing that the county would be able to pay its ordinary expenses including contributions to towns for bridges, and also the maturing bond and interest on the other bonds, year by year, without exceeding an aggregate tax authorized by law. This showing was furnished the attorneys of Devitt, Tremble & Co. and was accepted by them as satisfactory. Devitt, Tremble & Co. notified the committee that some difficulty was being experienced in disposing of the bonds and requested the county to permit them to take the bonds in installments as the money might be needed in the erection of the courthouse, but this request was not granted, and on July 1, 1907, Supervisor Scofield, as chairman of the committee, notified Devitt, Tremble & Co. that he had been instructed by the board of supervisors to advise them that the county did not feel justified in deviating from the terms of the contract, and requesting the purchasers to send the bonds ready for signature as they had agreed to do, and stating that the bonds would be executed and delivered at Chicago at the place fixed upon by the contract.

The bonds were executed and delivered accordingly and the money was paid over to the treasurer of the county, and this part of the transaction satisfactorily terminated.

Prior to that time, on June 29th, a resolution had been passed by the board reciting the authorization of the issue of the bonds by vote of the people, and providing that principal and interest should be payable at the First National Bank in Chicago and that the bonds should be divided into ten equal series of $12,500 each, each series to consist of twelve bonds of $1,000 each and one bond of $500, one series of bonds to become due on the first day of July in each of the years 1908 to 1917, both inclusive with option on the part of the county, to be printed on the face of the bonds, to redeem the same at any time after five years from their date, whereupon there was levied by the board a direct annual tax upon all the property of the county sufficient to produce the following sums in the years respectively indicated, each of such sums

being for $12,500 of principal and for interest on all bonds to that time:

For the year 1907	$18,750
For the year 1908	18,125
For the year 1909	17,500
For the year 1910	16,875
For the year 1911	16,250
For the year 1912	15,625
For the year 1913	15,000
For the year 1914	14,375
For the year 1915	13,750
For the year 1916	13,125

In the meantime the work on the foundation and walls of the courthouse had progressed so far that the board of supervisors felt justified in making arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone on Tuesday, July 30, 1907.

The following account of the laying of the cornerstone of the courthouse is taken from *The Carthage Republican* of July 31, 1907:

"No fairer, rarer day ever dawned than July 30th, 1907, the day the cornerstone of the new courthouse was laid. The entire city had cleaned up and decorated and bunting had been draped in every convenient place in the business and resident portion of the city. A triumphal arch was erected over the north walk, through which the procession marched.

"Special trains from Quincy via the Wabash and from Keokuk, and regular trains on the C. B. & Q. with extra coaches brought the following commanderies: Almoner, Augusta, 34 swords; St. Omar, Burlington, 28 swords; Macomb, Macomb, 25 swords; Delta, Ft. Madison, 14 swords; Delphi, Clayton, 15 swords; total, 116.

"Nearly every Masonic blue lodge in this part of the state and Iowa was represented by delegations; over 800 Masons alone registering, indicating over 1,000 Masons present and in line.

"Over 800 members of the following orders from Carthage and the county were in line: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Grand Army of the Republic.

"Marshal of the day, J. E. Helfrich, of Carthage, and his assistants of Carthage, W. C. Hamilton and John F. Scott. Following was the order of march: Quincy band, sixteen pieces; K. of P. lodges; M. W. A. lodges; Hamilton band, sixteen pieces; I. O. O. F. lodges; Martial band, four pieces; Veterans; Dallas City band, sixteen pieces; Blue Lodge of Masons; Augusta band, sixteen pieces; Knights Templar, four commanderies; Carthage city council and officers in carriages.

Following the the grand lodge officers: Grand Master, C. E. Allen, Galesburg; Deputy Grand Master, A. W. West, Galesburg; S. G. Warden, C. C. Marsh, Bowen; J. G. Warden, E. Howard, Quincy; Grand Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Whipple, Quincy; Grand Secretary, Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; S. G. Deacon, Henry Whipple, Quincy; J. G. Deacon, G. A. Lackins, Good Hope; Grand Chaplain, Rev. T. E. Newland, Carthage; Grand Orator, J. W. Williams, Carthage; Grand Stewards, A. Naegelin, Basco; T. S. Carlin, Golden; W. T. Gillis, Bowen; E. Crain, Augusta; Grand Pursuivant, G. W. Cyrus, Camp Point; Grand Standard Bearer, W. O. Butler, La Harpe; Grand Sword Bearer, F. C. Noyes, Mt. Sterling; Grand Marshal, C. T. Holmes, Galesburg; Principal Architect, Jacob Zeh, Niota; Master of Oldest Lodge, George Levi, Quincy; Grand Tyler, C. S. Gurney, Chicago.

"At the conclusion of the parade, the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone took place.

"After the grand officers had been escorted to their places, the visitors were briefly welcomed by J. F. Foley, of Plymouth, president of the day. Rev. Dr. F. L. Sigmund, president of Carthage College, invoked divine blessing. J. H. Cross, chairman of the board of supervisors, then presented to the grand master a gavel hand made by L. S. Reeves, of Bowen, out of walnut from the judge's stand of the old courthouse.

"The stone was then laid with the beautiful Masonic ritual, and amidst the hush of the multitude, the solemn voices of the grand officers, the low sweet music of the choir, the stone was lowered into place never to be lifted save by the ravages of time or the hand of progress, it all furnishing an inspiring and impressive spectacle that will remain as long as memory lasts.

"After these ceremonies Judge Scofield delivered one of the most able and interesting addresses ever delivered in the county.

"The music was furnished by the following special choir: Soprano—Mrs. A. C. Garard, Misses Helen Duffy, Helen Griffith, Floy Davidson, Dorothy and Ellen Ferris, Ethel Sharp. Alto—Misses Nettie Wright, Anna Davis, Esther Hill, Jean Scott and Mesdames Louis Culkin and Wm. Gordon. Tenor—C. B. Newcomer, Jacob Palmer, Carl and Arthur Kirkpatrick, Dr.



JOSEPH W. BOTTS



ORRILLA G. BOTTS

Runyon, Delos Cutler. Bass—Chas. Milborn, J. W. Campbell, Fr. Tate, Otis Springer, John Shepherd, Rev. Newland.

"The following music was rendered by choir during the ceremony of laying the cornerstone: Anthem—'Praise ye the Father,' by Gounod. Hymns—Duke Street, Pleyel's Hymn, Kipling's 'Lest We Forget,' and 'America.' Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, organist.

"Contents of cornerstone: The copper box 12 x 8 x 6 inches contains the following articles: Copy proceedings of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., 1906. Picture of Grand Master C. E. Allen. Statistical history of St. Marys township, given by John McKelvie. St. Mary's Academy catalogue. Spaulding Institute catalogue, Nauvoo, Ill. Medals of St. Mary's Academy. History of Temple Lodge I. O. O. F., Nauvoo. G. A. R. Post badge, buttons, ribbons, etc., of Hancock County Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion. Business men's cards of Nauvoo. Statement of Nauvoo State Bank. Photograph Presbyterian Church, Carthage. Program of cornerstone ceremonies. Sample seed corn by L. L. Newton. Relic by Mrs. L. L. Newton. Journals of actions and doings of trustees of school district 7 north, 6 west, presented by N. H. Doud, treasurer, by C. F. Bross, supervisor, Durham township. Seal of county, 1850. Card of J. H. Cross. Circular giving lists of stone in Hancock county, issued by Ft. Madison & Appanoose Stone Co. Testament by C. F. Bross. History of Hancock Lodge A. F. & A. M. Copies of Keokuk Gate City, Constitution Democrat and all Hancock county papers, including The Carthage Republican cornerstone edition, giving a history of Hancock county, list of supervisors and county officers with photographs, all compiled by The Republican force and including a supplement issued at 10:30 a. m. of that day giving additional history and proceedings of laying of cornerstone up to that hour.

"It has been estimated that 10,000 people were in attendance at the ceremonies. Probably 7,000 would be a fairer estimate. Fully 1,500 of these came by train. Had not the season been favorable for harvest, 3,000 more people would have been here. They were in the harvest field and their families could not come. But it turned out to be, as Mag McClaughry expressed it, 'a magnificent outpouring of the people to honor an occasion historic in the annals of the county and a priceless and voluntary expression of loyalty and good will and patriotism, of which Carthage and all portions of the county may well be proud.'"

In the organization of the board in the spring of 1907 J. H. Cross of Chili was elected chairman.

The matter of furniture for the new courthouse came before the board for consideration on December 12, 1907, and the chairman appointed Supervisors Brown, Fleming, Frazer, Evans and Landis as a committee to purchase the furniture, and this committee reported on May 10, 1908, that the committee, in connection with the architect, Joseph E. Mills, had selected such furniture and fixtures as they deemed best, and had turned the matter over to Mr. Mills to complete the details and advertise for bids.

The furniture and fixtures were procured, and the courthouse, practically completed, was ready for dedication on Tuesday, October 20, 1908. The exercises on this occasion were appropriate and inspiring. The following account of these exercises is taken from the issue of The Carthage Republican, dated October 21, 1908:

"Eight thousand people assembled in Carthage yesterday to witness the ceremonies dedicating Hancock county's new courthouse. Train, carriage and automobile brought visitors swarming to the city and by noon the streets were thronged.

"The program was given from a platform erected at the northeast corner of the square, and began at 1:30 promptly in spite of slight and intermittent showers.

"Senator O. F. Berry, mayor of Carthage, was platform manager and opened with an address of welcome in which he spoke warmly of the honest work put into the courthouse, that there was not one word of graft or boodling heard in connection with the building of this fine structure, and gave great praise to all concerned in its plan and building. He then introduced the architect, Mr. Mills, of Detroit, who reiterated all that Senator Berry had said and in addition said he had never been associated with officers and supervisors who were so intelligent and pleasant to deal with.

"Mr. Phil Harwood was then introduced who bowed his thanks to the applause that greeted him.

"Mayor Berry then presented L. L. Newton, of Pontoosuc, chairman of the building committee, who gave a complete and detailed account of the items included in the building expenses and the cost thereof, showing that after

the heating plant, well, tunnel, etc., had been included the building cost $7,000 less than the $125,000 allowed by the voters and that with furnishing and all the total cost was $129,101.34. Mr. Newton and the others of the building committee have been faithful and efficient in the service they have rendered the county. Mr. Newton's address was a great credit to him and was an epitome of his careful forethought for infinite details which made him so valuable a member of the building committee.

"D. C. Barber, of Denver, chairman of the board for that body, received the keys of the building from the building committee. He made a happy speech of appreciation and thanked the voters of this county who had made this fine building possible.

"Dr. F. L. Sigmund, president of Carthage College, then made the dedicatory prayer which was a classic in its beauty of thought and diction.

"Letters of regrets from Supreme Judge Guy Scott and Circuit Judge Grier were read.

"Circuit Judge Gray was then introduced and in a brief speech eulogized the people of Hancock county and the county officers, from the judge to the faithful janitor, Fritz Stepp.

"Judge Thompson congratulated the people of Hancock county on their fine new buildings and spoke of the judges who had presided over the courts in this county. He closed with an earnest appeal to the citizens to ever exercise their privilege as citizens and voters in furthering the advancement of their country along all desirable lines.

"Major R. W. McClaughry, who was county clerk 1865 to 1869, was then introduced and held the close attention of the large audience throughout his eloquent address. He said in part, that words were but poor and common things by which to express one's emotion on this day of Jubilee. As in days of old, Israel gathered from time to time at Jerusalem to honor the law, so do you, God's favored people, gather to dedicate this temple of justice. Liberty regulated by law is the only liberty worthy the name. Our forefathers led us to this land of promise, which in its rich development outdid the Promised Land of old. When we note the standard of our schools and churches and see everywhere about us faces of intelligence, we realize that liberty has taken on a new meaning in this day and generation. The tribes, by townships, are gathered here today to do this occasion honor. 'I said the "tribes" have gathered—and here they are! They come from Augusta and Appanoose, La Harpe and Walker, St. Albans and St. Marys (and all the other saints are represented). While the green fountains of Fountain Green and the fierce wild cats of Montebello, pour forth their delegates to this day's gathering. Here are, also, the half tribes from Warsaw and Wilcox, from Dallas and Pontoosuc—all forgetting that there ever was a question as to the location of the county-seat, and all rejoicing in an universal jubilee! Strife has no place here today! Even political differences are banned. Every man is assured that he can go away from here and vote for Bill—Bill!—What's his name? Without having given the least cause of offense to his neighbor!'

"In 1829 Judge Young issued the papers which effected the organization of Hancock county. If any prophet or seer of old had stood beside Judge Young and portrayed the development in commerce, education, civics and science between that time and now, it would not have been believed. Such a prophecy would have been the history of this county. Not the least of these events was that during that period human slavery was abolished and seems but a mythical and hideous dream to the present generation. The power of government extends its authority over every foot of soil in these United States and over every individual. When that authority was questioned and denied, patriots rose up in defense. From Hancock county 4,000 men took arms in defense of the government and marched over dusty road and rocky highway until the flag of our union was planted in every spot where rebellion had raised its head. It is therefore a beautiful, a gracious and a fitting tribute that the people of the county have set aside a room in this new building by which to commemorate its 4,000 soldiers and sailors who had rendered their full measure of devotion in preserving a free and enlightened government to those of this generation and to those who are to come. Better than any monument exposed to storm and weather, is this hall where relics of the great conflict may be assembled and where children can learn the lessons of patriotism they teach. Where also may the spirit hosts assemble in communion, to inspire and instruct and make this hall not only a patriotic temple but a memorial shrine."

(At this point the Carthage Republican article referred to the address of Hon. Timothy J. Scofield of Chicago as one of the "best arranged and most complete history sketches of

Hancock county ever compiled," and stated that the address would be published in a future issue of the paper. Mr. Scofield, only brother of the editor, was a Hancock county boy, afterwards one of the able and successful lawyers of Chicago, and was called to Carthage to make this address because of his former residence here. His popularity with the people at the time, and his continued interest in Hancock county affairs.)

"Asst. Adj. Gen. Chas. A. Partridge, Department of Illinois G. A. R., in a brief and eloquent speech received the memorial hall in behalf of the soldiers and sailors of this county and state.

"This closed the program and opportunity was then given to witness the illumination of the courthouse. The 8,000 visitors in this city surged all day unrestrained through the entire building and no comment was heard save of pleased surprise and delight.

"Thus has gone down into history, another red-letter day in the annals of Hancock county, illumined with a great peace, that was but the out-shining of the brotherly love of a common people."

On September 15, 1909, a report of the committee on furniture and fixtures was made to the board, which report showed a total expenditure of $20,279.72. The report was received and the committee discharged.

On March 7, 1911, the building committee made a similar report as follows:

CONTRACT FOR COURTHOUSE

Complete Total Cost	$117,828.30
Cement Walk in Courthouse Yard, Complete	2,897.05
2,365 Cu. Yds. of Dirt Filling Yard.	1,330.40
Work Cleaning and Grading Yard	1,061.07
Power House, Tunnel and Sewers, Complete	3,941.70
Plumbing and Material in Tunnel for Supplying Heat and Water for Courthouse from Power House to Courthouse	1,424.30
Electrical Wiring Connecting Power House and Courthouse with Carthage Electric Plant, Extra	100.00
Deep Well in Power House	528.00
Pump in Deep Well	255.00
Engine for Running Pump	230.00
Litter Carrier for Ashes at Power House	50.00

"All of which settlement has been made and all the above bills paid. We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the board of supervisors for the past favors given us during our work on the courthouse and surroundings.

"We also have a good feeling toward the officers and citizens of Carthage for the favors extended us while the work was in progress.

Lewis L. Newton,
J. C. Crawford,
John McKelvie,
George Schafer,
Geo. H. Hart,
Building Committee."

The report of this committee was received and the committee was discharged.

The utmost of praise is due to the members of the building committee, who cooperated throughout in this important enterprise, rendering faithful service, without compensation, and so satisfactorily that no one has been heard to criticise their action or find fault with the result of their labors. Architect Mills and the contractor are entitled to the highest meed of praise.

(Note: On the occasion of the dedication of the new courthouse on October 20, 1908, Supervisor Newton stated that the building had cost $7,000 less than the $125,000 "allowed by the voters," that is, the bond issue authorized by the election for that purpose. The final report of the committee on March 7, 1911, shows complete total cost of $117,828.30, a trifle under $118,000, which corresponds with Mr. Newton's statement. Mr. Newton further stated that "with furnishings and all," the total cost was $129,101.34. This was not intended to include the fixtures and furnishings in the building. The total amount, outside of fixtures and furnishings, shown by the report of March 7, 1911. is $129,645.82, which is $544.48 more than the total amount stated by Mr. Newton on Dedication Day. This final report was made nearly two and one-half years after the dedication, so that Mr. Newton's statement on Dedication Day was a wonderfully close approximation to the total expense, outside of fixtures and furnishings. The small additional amount of $544.48 would be accounted for by changes and additions naturally occurring in the progress of the erection of any building, and especially in an undertaking of this magnitude. The total expenditure for fixtures and furnishings as shown

by the report of September 15, 1909, was a little over $20,000.

The bonds sold at a premium, and Carthage contributed $10,000, and the balance of the cost of fixtures and furnishings was paid out of the treasury in the usual way.)

The new courthouse consists of three stories. The first story is designated as the basement, the second as the first floor, and the third as the second floor. The basement is entered from the east and west on the level of the adjacent walks. The southwest corner of the building is the Memorial Hall, for the use of the G. A. R., and similar organizations. The northwest corner is for the use of the superintendent of schools. In the southeast are rooms for the use of the surveyor and others identified with the county interests, while in the northeast are the assembly room for general use and a rest room for ladies.

In what is called the first story, that is, the story above the basement, are the offices of the principal county officials. The offices of the clerk of the circuit court and recorder are in the southwest corner, those of the treasurer in the southeast, while the courtroom for the sessions of the county court and the county judge's offices are in the northeast, and the offices of the county clerk, who is also clerk of the county court, are in the northwest. On the east, between the rooms occupied by the county judge and those occupied by the county treasurer, is the office of the sheriff.

The second or upper story contains the supervisors' rooms in the northeast part of the building, whereas the remainder of the space in that story is for the sessions of the circuit court, consisting of a splendid courtroom, witness room, jury rooms, grand and petit, library room and rooms for the judge, reporter and state's attorney.

The whole arrangement is admirable. This courthouse is used extensively by the people of all parts of the county as a place of resort, where they may feel at home, conscious that it is their building, when coming to the county seat for any purpose whatsoever.

HANCOCK COUNTY JAILS

Courts having been established for the punishment of offenders, the next question of importance in the enforcement of the law, was the erection of a jail in which violators of the law might be confined pending their trials or for such punishment as might be satisfied by confinement in the county jail.

On June 3, 1834, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court that the west half of lot 3 in block 6 in the town of Carthage be set apart and appropriated as the place for the erection of a jail. At the same time the west half of lot 2 in the same block was set apart as a place for the erection of an estray pen, the manner of the erection of which was specified by the court. The estray pen was built by Gilmore Kellison. The jail was for the restraint of offending human beings, and the estray pen for offending animals of an inferior grade.

The jail constructed in 1839-40 was not erected on this lot, but was built on lot 4 in the same block. Prior to June, 1839, William Frame was tried and executed, an account of which is given in another part of this history. On June 5, 1839, the County Commissioners' Court allowed certain sums of money to as many as seven different individuals for guarding Frame, which would indicate that he was confined in some temporary and insecure place or prison. Whether a temporary jail or jail-pen had been built on the west half of lot 3 in block 6 after the same had been appropriated as the place for the erection of a jail in 1834, we have been unable to ascertain. Those from whom the information might have been obtained died years ago, and there seems to be no record of the fact, whatever it may have been, available at the present time.

THE JAIL OF 1839-40

On March 22, 1839, which was Friday, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court that the clerk advertise for sealed bids for the erection of a jail, and that the bids should be opened and passed upon on or during the second day of the following June term of the court.

On Friday, June 7, 1839, it was ordered that John F. Charles and Moses Stevens be appointed "to digest a plan and make out a particular description and specifications of a jail to be erected in Carthage for Hancock County." This plan was to be exhibited by the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court at his office to all persons applying for an examination thereof up to the 4th day of July, 1839, and the clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals for

the erection of the jail, to be presented up to eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

On July 9, 1839, the County Commissioners' Court entered into contract with William Metcalf to erect a jail, considering his proposal most favorable to the interests of the county, and Mr. Metcalf gave bond for the faithful performance of the contract. This jail was built on lot 4 in block 6.

On December 5, 1839, William Metcalf was allowed $500, to be issued by the clerk on the certificate of John F. Charles that he had complied with his contract and was entitled to that sum, as the first payment for the erection of the jail.

On June 27, 1840, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court that S. M. Bartlett be allowed $1.37½ for advertising for "proposals" for the erection of the jail.

On September 8, 1840, William Metcalf was allowed $1,000 in part payment for the erection of the jail.

On July 19, 1866, with the sale of the old jail in contemplation, *The Carthage Republican* published an article giving its history, and concluding with a brief description of the building, which is here given:

"The bullet hole in the door, through which Hiram Smith was killed, is yet to be seen, as are also marks of bullets upon the walls outside and inside which were fired at Joseph Smith and Dr. Taylor. The stains of blood upon the floor which flowed from the wounds of Hiram Smith and Dr. Taylor were plainly to be seen until very recently—perhaps yet—as it is said that blood stains never wash entirely out of wood.

"In 1857, we visited the old jail. The marks of the conflict in which the Smiths were killed, has been preserved with scrupulous care. The bullet holes in the upper glass of the east window and on the walls and casings, remained just as the mob left them thirteen years before. Since then the window has been refilled, the casings renewed, and the walls mostly replastered. Save the one bullet hole through the door, and some perceptible indentations of bullets on the outside wall, there is little left as testimonals of the historic event which has made the old jail famous throughout the world.

"The old jail has, in its time, been a very substantial and comfortable building. It is constructed of stone, and in size is about 24 x 38 feet, two stories. The building shows rough usage from time and insufficient care. It would require considerable expenditure to make it a respectable and comfortable residence. The material and ground sold separately will doubtless bring more than if sold together. It is possible, however, a purchaser may be found who will repair the old building, and thus save to Carthage a historic monument of the exciting events which culminated in the tragedy of June 27, 1844; and its future occupant need scarcely expect immunity from the visits of thousands who will yet pay the homage of curiosity, at least, to the shrine of the martyred prophet."

A further description of the building is found in the issue of the same paper, dated May 23, 1867:

"The Old Jail.—In the northwest part of this city still stands the old Carthage jail—grim, solitary, sombre—with but little change in its exterior appearance from what it was on the day that witnessed the tragedy which gave to it and Carthage a world-wide fame. Nearly a year ago, the old jail passed by purchase from the county into private hands; since which time, the original prisoners' rooms have been torn out and remodeled, and the interior of the building generally renewed with new floors, doors, windows, etc., with the view of converting it into a comfortable dwelling-house. The room in which the tragedy commenced, requires but little change, and is left nearly as it was on the 27th of June, 1844, saving, perhaps, the renewal of plastering, window sash, etc., where required. The middle door, through which Hiram Smith was shot, still remains; although we were sorry to see that some reckless relic hunter had cut a chip from one side of the old bullet hole. A baseboard on the east side of the room still retains the marks of the conflict. It has been allowed to remain. Other than these, we believe there are no evidences of the tragedy remaining on or about the old building. Externally, the building is much weatherbeaten, but perfectly sound and firm as the day it was built. With but little expense, the joints between the rocks could be pointed and the building made to look twenty-five years younger. The old well, near which Joseph Smith fell from the second-story window, and on the curbstone of which he received the *coup d' grace*, and breathed his last with a deep groan, remains as it was, save new curbing, and a chain pump instead of the old windlass.

"The number of strangers who visit the old jail continues at the average of many hundreds yearly. In some instances, persons have come fifty or one hundred miles out of their direction of travel to see this wonderful building. Of this number very many are emigrants to Salt Lake. These pilgrims come quietly, alone or in numbers of two or three, and ascertain by the shortest possible inquiry the locality of the old jail. Arriving upon ground so fraught with exciting memories, they gaze upon the old building with fixed awe for half an hour or more, and then go away as stealthily as they came. More curiosity attracts very many of the old building who have no faith or interest in the Mormon religion. These generally give vent to their feelings in boisterous wonderment, and not unfrequently seriously annoy families residing in the building by their pertinacious desire to explore every part of the house, asking a multitude of questions or begging for relics—of these there are none, of course, unless they carry off a door, or a stone weighing a ton.

"The improvements of the old jail are now very nearly completed; and what, for twenty-five or thirty years has been a very miserable excuse for a county jail, will soon become a comfortable and commodious dwelling—in a very pleasant part of town. We presume it will be for rent by the owner."

It is interesting to note that on September 4, 1844, the County Commissioners' Court appropriated $150 for the erection of a stable on the jail lot, twenty-six feet in length and twenty feet in width, with 16-foot posts, with a good plain board fence enclosing the lot, the money so appropriated to be expended under the direction of the sheriff.

THE PRESENT JAIL

In the course of a few years the necessity for a new jail became manifest and proceedings looking toward the building of a new jail were initiated by the county authorities.

On September 17, 1857, Bryant T. Scofield, Dr. Charles Cooledge and William S. Moore were appointed a committee to obtain plans and specifications for building a jail.

A little more than a year later, November 9, 1858, a committee appointed to examine the old jail reported to the board of supervisors that it was "unsafe, uncomfortable and totally unfit for the purposes of a county prison," and C. Winston was appointed a committee to ascertain the probable cost of erecting a county jail.

More than four years passed away, when the question of the erection of a new jail was revived, and on May 5, 1863, Mr. Roosevelt moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine the jail and lot and the propriety of building a new jail near the public square and to ascertain the probable cost of suitable ground and of the erection of a good jail thereon. It was ordered that the committee, which was composed of M. S. Carey, William H. Roosevelt and Squire R. Davis, report at the next meeting of the board plans and specifications for the new jail with the cost of the ground and building.

On September 15, 1863, this committee reported that lot 6 in block 25 in Carthage had been selected as a suitable lot for the jail, and that the same could be had for $200. On the same day it was ordered by the board that $10,000 (increased by amendment to $12,000) be appropriated for the building of a county jail, and M. Couchman, M. S. Carey and S. R. Davis were appointed a committee to receive the orders and hold them subject to the action of the board of supervisors for the purpose indicated.

On November 10, 1863, M. Couchman, W. H. Roosevelt, B. Whitaker, William Booz, W. Jenny, William B. Skinner and William A. Sanford were appointed a committee to consult an architect and agree upon a plan for the construction of the jail, and to let a contract therefor at a cost not exceeding $12,000.

In the same resolution it was provided "that the location of said jail be left to said committee." The committee changed the location from lot 6 in block 25 to the west half of lot 2 in block 25. Lot 6 was at the southwest corner of the block, whereas lot 2 faces the courthouse square.

On June 18, 1864, the committee reported that the contract for building a jail had been let to Leander Fillson, and that the jail was to be erected on lot 2, block 25, at a cost of $17,000, and on the same day it was ordered by the board that $17,000 be appropriated, "subject to M. Couchman, chairman of the jail committee, to be used in the completion of the payments on the contracts to build the jail and sheriff's residence." Thereupon the board approved the report and instructed the committee to execute contract accordingly.

On April 26, 1865, M. Couchman and John W.



W. F. Bradfield

Cherry were appointed superintendents of the building of the jail.

The following is taken from *The Carthage Gazette* dated June 29, 1865:

"Workmen are now 'pecking' away at the stone for the proposed new jail. It will be a substantial as well as ornamental building, *when finished.* Its size will be 31 by 38 feet, two stories high, to be constructed of solid limestone blocks 2½ ft. long, 1 ft. thick, and 18 inches wide. The cells, 16 in number, are to be of solid stone slabs, six inches thick, and of sufficient size to form each the sides, top and bottom of the cell. The residence for the sheriff will form a part of the jail building, to be built of brick, 38 by 33 ft., two stories in height, with cellar under the whole."

On November 8, 1865, it was resolved by the board that those of the jail committee not living in Carthage be discharged from further service on the committee, and that John W. Cherry, J. C. Williams and W. H. Manier constitute such committee, who should not be allowed any compensation for services rendered, and it was further ordered that this committee have power to employ a competent person at a reasonable price to superintend the work and to see that the work was done according to the specifications in the contract.

On May 8, 1866, a committee composed of J. F. Cherry, W. H. Manier and Dennis Smith made the following report to the board of supervisors:

"Your special committee appointed to settle with the contractor for building the county jail beg leave to report: That they have examined the buildings and work done thereon, up to date, that they find the entire work nearly completed, and that the same is done in a substantial manner. Some alterations have been made, under the direction of the superintendents, which, according to their estimates, increase the cost of said building about $1,640. We further find from an examination of the contractor's account, and our own knowledge of the disbursement of the jail fund, the larger portion of which passed through the hands of your committee, and was used by them for the purchase of material and the payment of labor done upon said jail building, that said buildings, when completed, will cost the contractor the sum of $21,230. Therefore your committee would recommend an appropriation of $1,640 to pay for the extra work done, and $2,590 to cover the losses sustained by the contractor in the completion of said buildings."

On motion of Messrs. Morrill and Mack the foregoing report was received and the following order adopted, viz.:

"Ordered, that $4,230 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to John F. Cherry, W. H. Manier and Dennis Smith, receiving committee for the building of the jail, to be paid by them to the contractor for the building of said jail, upon the completion of said contract, if received by said contractor in full of all claims upon the county for the building of said jail, and the clerk of the board is directed to issue orders for said amount."

The work of building the jail was completed in 1866.

It seems that Boyd Braden was associated with Mr. Fillson (Filson) in the building of the jail, as these two men, on August 29, 1866, signed the receipt for the final installment under the contract, showing payment of $4,230 by the hands of Dennis Smith, J. F. Cherry and W. H. Manier, agents of the county board, "in full of all demands against said board of supervisors for and on account of contract for building the county jail of said county." This receipt was attached to the report which follows.

On September 11, 1866, W. H. Manier, J. F. Cherry and Dennis Smith, committee, reported to the board as follows:

"The jail committee appointed by your honorable body at its last meeting to settle with the contractors of the new county jail, and to receive the same on behalf of Hancock County, would respectfully report that they took charge of the appropriation made by your honorable board for the completion of the new county jail and sheriff's residence, and that on the 29th day of August last, they met and examined said new buildings and found them completed with improvements on the original plan and contract. Your committee received said new jail and sheriff's residence on behalf of Hancock County from the contractor and paid over to him or on his order the above mentioned appropriation.

"In consideration of the payment herein mentioned, the committee obtained from the contractor a receipt in full of all demands against Hancock County for and on account of said new jail and sheriff's residence. We herewith (annexed) submit their receipt.

"In conclusion your committee would suggest that said buildings be fenced in with a substan-

tial fence, and would recommend that the front yard be enclosed with an iron paling or picket fence."

Improvements on the jail and sheriff's residence have been made from time to time. Men imprisoned in the jail had ample time for devising means of escape, and in some instances succeeded in gaining their liberty temporarily or for all time by sawing the bars which protected the windows, or by raising a stone and digging a tunnel under the foundation of the jail. To guard against such escapes four iron jail cells were erected in the cell-room of the county jail.

Among those who made good their escape from the county jail was Daniel Otmer, charged with the murder of Jacob Jingst on October 4, 1873. Otmer was tried at the October term, 1874, of the Hancock Circuit Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of thirty years. The case was taken by writ of error to the supreme court, and the judgment was reversed, principally for error in an instruction, and the cause remanded for another trial. In the meantime Otmer had taken a change of venue by escaping from the jail. It is supposed that he went back to Germany, whence he had come to this country. In any event, and whatever became of him, his escape was a success.

It is proper in this connection to refer to the disposition which was made of the old jail upon the completion of the new jail.

At the May session of the board of supervisors, 1866, Wesley H. Manier was appointed an agent to sell the old jail premises. He gave notice of the sale at public vendue on September 1, 1866, and the sale was made accordingly. Bryant F. Peterson's bid of $1,100 was the highest and best bid for the premises and the same were sold to him for that price. Mr. Manier, as agent of the county, and having authority so to do, executed and delivered to Mr. Peterson a deed conveying the said premises to him, being lot 4 in block 6 in the town of Carthage.

On September 10, 1866, this deed was acknowledged before Robert W. McClaughry, then clerk of the county court.

On February 28, 1871, Mr. Peterson, for the consideration of $1,500, conveyed this lot to James M. Browning, who converted the same into a residence, in which he and his family resided until his death.

By deed dated May 30, 1888, James M. Browning conveyed this property to his wife, Eliza M. Browning, who had obtained title to lot 5, adjoining lot 4 on the east, by deed dated October 3, 1881.

After the death of Mr. Browning, Mrs. Browning, by deed dated November 4, 1903, conveyed both lots "to Joseph F. Smith, trustee in trust of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, residing at the city and county of Salt Lake, in the state of Utah."

Since the purchase of these premises by the Mormons the same have been rented for residence purposes and have been used for pilgrimage purposes by members of the Mormon church.

HANCOCK COUNTY FARM

On June 5, 1845, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court of Hancock County that sealed proposals be received until the first day of the following July for a suitable farm for the erection of the county poor house, the said offers to be deposited with the clerk of the court, and the clerk was directed to give public notice thereof in every precinct and to request publication thereof in the newspapers of the county.

The records dated December 20, 1848, contain the following statement:

"This day this Court purchased of Warren & Skinner for the county of Hancock 114 acres of land off of the west side of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 5 North, range 7 West; also fifty-six acres off of the west side of the southwest quarter of section 7 of township 5 North, range 6 West—for the sum of $600 in county orders. The above purchase is made for the purpose of erecting a poor house and making a farm for the support of the paupers of Hancock County."

These tracts were separated by a distance of about three miles, following the section lines. The fifty-six acre tract was timbered land, and was undoubtedly purchased for fire-wood for heating the county house, and perhaps also for pasturage purposes. The principal tract lay about a mile and a half southwest of Carthage, and was prairie land of good quality and this was the tract on which the buildings were afterwards erected, and constitutes at the present day part of the farm.

On December 21, 1848, Melgar Couchman was appointed by the proper authority to take charge of the poor house land, to get the farm

surveyed, to take care of the timber, and to contract for fencing forty acres of prairie on said land.

On March 27, 1849, it was ordered by the proper authority that Melgar Couchman and Jason H. Sherman be appointed commissioners to select and procure a suitable location, draw a plan, and let the contract for building a county poor house, the said contract not to exceed the sum of $3,000, and these commissioners were authorized to sell the said tract of 114 acres belonging to the county of Hancock, if they should conclude to locate the poor house on other ground. On June 6th of the same year Artois Hamilton was added to the committee on poor house and farm which had theretofore been appointed, and on December 7th of the same year Samuel Comer was appointed to superintend and oversee the building of the poor house and the fencing of the county farm, in the place of Melgar Couchman who had resigned.

An order was entered on December 7, 1849, that C. C. Main be allowed the sum of $5 for laying the foundation of the poor house. In this day of extraordinary prices of labor and material, one wonders what kind of a foundation was laid in 1849 at an expense of $5 only for the labor. It would seem that the poor house, or county house, was ready for occupancy in 1850, for on November 13, 1850, Mr. Tyler of the committee on poor house reported to the board of supervisors that the best bid for taking the poor house was that of Warren Miller, whose bid is thus stated in the report.

"Said Miller is to keep all the paupers properly belonging to the county for one year with the privilege of keeping the same three years, for the sum of $450 per annum, Said Miller furnishes all necessary bedding, furniture, food and clothing at his own expense. The county furnishes all medical aid for said paupers, the county house with necessary stoves therein, the county farm after the present wheat crop is taken off."

Warren Miller was the first superintendent of the county farm. A list of superintendents to the present time will be found in a subsequent part of this article.

On May 2, 1859, a report of the poor house committee concerning the county farm, its management, and the expense thereof, was rendered to the board of supervisors, which report is especially interesting, and is as follows:

"At the March session of the Board of Supervisors a committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the poor house and farm with the design of ascertaining the cost of the buildings and improvements and the annual allowances for the maintenance of paupers at the poor farm and for outside allowances. The committee by agreement met at the poor house on Thursday the 28th of April. Mr. Thompson, the superintendent, accompanied us over the farm, and afterwards went along and showed us the timber land two miles north of Carthage. The farm consists of 114 acres of good prairie land in cultivation except about ten acres taken up by ravines and pieces not broken up—the farm is only part enclosed on the south or east side, the parties adjoining the poor farm not yet having made their portion of the division fence as heretofore agreed upon. The timber land is destitute of even firewood to answer the use of the farm another year. The improvements on the farm consist of a two-story frame house and el, with some fourteen rooms, small sized barn and two wells of water and is ordinarily fenced with the exceptions above referred to. As near as can be estimated the house with the improvements and incidental expenses cost.....$ 3,000.00

Barn	800.00
Fencing farm	500.00
Breaking ground	250.00
Incidental expenses	350.00
	$ 4,900.00
Claims and allowances for the past nine years	11,000.00
	$15,900.00"

On September 12, 1861, on motion of Mr. Newcomb, the sum of $800 was appropriated by the board of supervisors to pay for building a house for the custody of insane paupers, and the building committee was authorized to accept any proposal for building the same, which they should consider the most economical and for the best interests of the county. This building was to be erected on the county farm. On November 11th of the same year the building committee reported that the contract had been let to Boyd Braden and that the work was well under way. This building committee was composed of Dennis Smith, Thomas McLellan and Daniel Prentis. The total cost of

the building is stated in this connection as $850. It is designated as the "mad house" in the records of the board. At the present day, a less offensive term is ordinarily used.

It seems that this "mad house" became insufficient, within a few years, for county purposes, and the erection of another building was planned in 1874, the committee on plans and specifications being John A. Ross, D. S. Lionberger, William R. Hamilton and Charles C. Hoppe, and the building committee being David Hanson, William R. Hamilton, and Wellington Jenney. The contract was let on October 6, 1874 for $6,900, to Charles A. Gilchrist with J. M. Randolph surety. The building was to consist of three stories, the dimensions forty-three feet in length by thirty-two feet nine inches in width, and the foundation to be of stone and the walls of brick. The sum of $100 was added to the contract price for furnace.

As the county increased in population, additions to the accommodations at the county farm became necessary from time to time, and, in 1881, it was proposed to build an addition to the county house. Douglas Aleshire and James A. Anderson were appointed a committee to let the contract and superintend the work, and reported to the board on March 29, 1882, that the contract had been let to McColm & Payne for the sum of $2,290. The committee further reported that they had found it inexpedient to erect the building as an addition to the existing brick building on the farm, as that would seriously impair the ventilation of both buildings, and had taken the responsibility of having the new building entirely detached from the other building. The committee further reported that the building had been completed to the satisfaction of the committee and received by the committee on February 14, 1882, at which time the committee and contractors had made settlement, the contractors deducting $57 because of change in the location of the building and the consequent lessening of the cost of construction. This report was received and recorded and the committee was discharged.

It seems that the board of supervisors, at its December meeting, 1881, had appointed Douglas Aleshire and Dr. W. H. D. Noyes a committee to purchase and have placed in position a heating furnace in the new building on the county farm. On March 30, 1882, this committee reported that they had employed Cherry & Corwine, of Keokuk, to furnish the furnace and place the same in position, with all necessary attachments, for the sum of $215, and that the furnace, after installment, had been accepted and approved by the committee on February 14, 1882, and an order issued for $215 to the contractors in satisfaction of the contract. This report was received, adopted and recorded.

In the meantime additions had been made to the county farm, increasing the land where the county buildings were located to 200 acres. On February 9, 1867, the county had purchased of Mrs. Elizabeth Scofield, for the consideration of $2,070, forty-six acres off the east side of the northwest quarter of section 25, in township 5 North, range 7 West, which, in connection with the tract of 114 acres purchased at the beginning, gave the county the entire quarter for county purposes. Afterwards, on April 4, 1884, the county purchased of Joseph W. Hawley, for the consideration of $2,000, the west half of the south eighty acres of the northeast quarter of section 25, which lay east of and adjacent to the south half of the quarter at that time owned by the county. On June 12, 1907, the county purchased of C. Catharine Marsh and Charles Carroll Marsh, her husband, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 25, in township 5 North, range 7 West, for the consideration of $4,400. This eighty-acre tract is separated from the main body of the county farm by an intervening eighty acres of land not owned by the county. On July 5, 1907, the county sold to Farman N. Whitcomb and Thomas Ellison the tract of fifty-six acres off of the west side of the southwest quarter of section 7, in Township 5 North, Range 6 West, for the consideration of $2,800. And so, at the present time, the county farm consists of about 280 acres of land.

The "poor house" was burned on July 23, 1884, and on the same day a notice was prepared and signed by twelve supervisors, directed to John R. Newton, county clerk, requesting him to call a special meeting of the board, to be held at the courthouse on Monday, July 28th, "for the purpose of making provision for the building of a poor house on the county farm in place of the one this day burned." The building which had been burned was insured in the North American Insurance Company and the Royal Insurance Company, and the records of the board of July 29th show that the county was to receive $2,800 from each of these com-

panies. The board passed a resolution of thanks to William M. Whittlesey, superintendent of the poor farm, for his heroic efforts at the fire, by which the lives of nineteen inmates were saved, all of them being either invalids or insane persons, ten of them being confined in cells, and also by which efforts much property belonging to the county, in and about the burning building, was saved from destruction.

It was proposed at first to erect a new building at a cost of $25,000. In August, 1884, the board passed a resolution to erect a new building at an amount not exceeding $20,000. This building was to be three stories above the basement, and to be fire-proof throughout, excepting floors, doors and windows.

The building committee appointed by the board consisted of Enoch Ramsey, Henry C. Hanson, George W. Garard, William P. Damron and George W. Thompson.

On September 9, 1884, it was ordered by the board "that the committee on poor house and pauper claims be instructed to place the papers taken out of the corner stone of the alms-house recently burned, in the cornerstone of the new building shortly to be erected, with an account of the date and burning of the old building, copies of county papers, copy of estimates, plans and cost of new building, with such other papers or things as they should think proper."

In September, 1884, a contract was made with Isaac C. Coleman of Jacksonville to draw plans and specifications for the new building and superintend the erection thereof, at a compensation of $450, and on December 12, 1884, a contract was made with parties at Peoria to erect the new building at a cost of $19,800, "all complete including the heating plant." The building was to be inclosed by January 1, 1885, and completed as soon afterwards as possible. The building was completed in July, 1885.

During the years which have followed, improvements in the buildings and in the cultivation of the farm have been made from time to time, and the county farm at the present time is in good condition, well-kept and well-cultivated, reflecting credit upon the county and the present management.

The terms "poor house," "mad house," and "alms house," have a harsh sound in these days when such unfortunates are treated with the consideration due them, and therefore the board of supervisors, on September 11, 1912, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The terms poor house and alms-house naturally create in our minds such repulsive feelings and have such an unpleasant sound to the ear of the unfortunate persons, who, by force of circumstances, are obliged to avail themselves of the bounty offered by the county authorities, and

"Whereas, Such terms are recalled with horror and dislike and a much more suitable name can be applied; Therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Hancock County, Illinois, now in session, That the charitable institution of this county be hereafter known as the 'County Home' and that the committee of this board having in charge the same be known as the County Home Committee, and that the said name 'County Home' be used in writing all records pertaining to this institution in this county, and that the name be used where necessary on all printed supplies."

List of superintendents of the county farm.

1850-1852—Warren Miller.

1852-1856—Daniel Prentis.

1856-1858—Orlan Abbott.

1858-1860—M. B. Thompson.

1860-1862—Orlan Abbott.

1862-1866—Ebenezer S. Rand.

1866-1873—Samuel C. Smith (died in office, and Mrs. Eliza Smith finished term).

1873-1876—D. B. C. Bayless (died in office, and Mrs. Mary A. Bayless finished term).

1876-1890—William M. Whittlesey.

1890-1897—Charles N. Martin.

1897-1899—Frank C. Sinele.

1899-1905—John Gault.

1905-1921—Stephen Douglas Weiser. (Mr. Weiser is the present efficient superintendent.)

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

EARLY-DAY INCIDENTS—EARLY JUDGES—FIRST LICENSED ATTORNEY—EARLY FERRIES—FIRST TAVERNS—COURT SEALS—REMOVAL OF STATUTES——MARRIAGE LICENSES—ORIGINAL VILLAGE PLATS—INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—STATISTICS 1840—MARKET QUOTATIONS, 1856,

1865-75-85—STATISTICS, 1919-20—MEMBERS OF 1820—PIONEER'S ASSOCIATION—THOMAS GREGG LETTER, 1890 — DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN — ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARTHAGE, 1856 — RELIC OF SLAVERY DAYS — UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—DAYS OF MOURNING—TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN—THE WOOD PROCESSION—CULTURE OF SILK—POPULATION.

Under the above caption are given numerous items of interest, none of which are of sufficient length to require a full chapter, and no effort has been made at chronological arrangement.

EARLY-DAY INCIDENTS

The early sessions of the Circuit Court in this county were held at the house of James White, at the head of the lower, or Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River, at which place there was a postoffice known as Venus, the first in the county. After Carthage became the county seat, courts were held there in a log cabin on the south side of the public square. The building was also used for religious services, and as a schoolroom.

The first judge was Richard M. Young, and in the year 1846 the judges were: James H. Ralston, Peter Lott, Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse B. Thomas and Norman H. Purple.

The first licensed attorney was Robert R. Williams, about 1830.

Peter Williams was appointed a constable in 1826, and that same year Peter Williams, Jerry Hill and Luther Whitney were appointed as judges of election for the Fort Edwards precinct. On December 5, 1826, Hezekiah Spillman, Peter Williams, James White, Russell Farnham, Morrill Morston, Lewis Kinney, Luther Whitney, Benjamin McNitt, John Waggoner, and Curtis Caldwell were on the jury lists. On March 31, 1827, Wesley Williams was appointed treasurer of Adams County, and in 1828 James White was elected a county commissioner. During that same year John Harding, John Gregg, John Clark, Hugh White, Henry Nichols, John R. Wilcox, Robert Wallace, Edson Whitney, Daniel Crenshaw, William Flint and Andrew Vance, all of whom belonged in Hancock County, served as jurors.

In the records of the first session of the Adams County Circuit Court are found the following names: Willard Keyes, Peter Journey, Levi Wells, and Henry H. Snow, under date of July 4, 1825. In the list of the September grand jurors for that same year appear the following names: Morrill Marston, Lewis Kinney, Luther Whitney and Benjamin McNitt, and Hezekiah Spillman and Peter Williams served during that month on the petit jury. Other early settlers found on the records of the Adams County books are Jeremiah Rose, John Wood and Truman Streeter.

EARLY FERRIES

On March 7, 1825, a ferry license was granted to Peter Williams to operate a ferry across the Mississippi River at Fort Edwards, after he had paid a tax of $5 and the fees of the clerk; and a regular schedule of charges was established. This was the first legal ferry in the county.

A ferry was established by Luther Whitney and William Vance, in Montebello Township, December 7, 1829.

On September 6, 1830, Richard Chaney was licensed to establish a ferry across the river near his house, but not less than two miles below a ferry theretofore established by Luther Whitney and William Vance.

(James White must have operated a ferry across the river before 1830 for there is a record of the *renewal* of his license in 1830.)

On December 6, 1830, Andrew Vance was licensed to keep a ferry across the Mississippi River at his farm on Section 18 in township 6 north, range 8 west. This was about two miles north of the present city of Hamilton.

September 5, 1831, John R. Wilcox was authorized to establish a ferry near Ft. Edwards.

December 18, 1832, Edward White and Amzi Doolittle were authorized to establish a ferry at Appanoose.

The first ferry rates were: "Ordered that the following rates shall be allowed them for ferrying across the river at said ferry, to-wit: Crossing a man and horse the sum of $1; crossing a footman fifty cents; crossing a wagon and team $3; crossing a cart and team $2.50; crossing a single horse twenty-five cents; each head of cattle twenty-five cents; crossing hogs, sheep or goats twelve and a half cents each head."

FIRST TAVERNS AND RATES

During 1826 the following rates were established for taverns in Adams County, which of course included Hancock County: twenty-five

cents for each meal, twelve and one-half cents for lodging per night, and same price for the feed of a single horse, and double the amount for a team of horses. Regular rates were established on whisky, French brandy, rum, wine and gin.

December 8, 1829, the first tavern license in the county was issued to Alexander White, said tavern to be kept at his storehouse.

December 6, 1830, Russell Farnham was licensed to conduct a tavern at Ft. Edwards.

On the same day James White was licensed to conduct a tavern at his residence at the head of the Des Moines Rapids.

Other licenses, authorizing citizens to keep or conduct a tavern at their respective residences were as follows: George Y. Cutler, March 8, 1831; Hazen Bedel, March 6, 1832; Luther Whitney, June 6, 1832; William Ash, March 5, 1833; John Mann, June 6, 1833. The taverns of Bedel and Whitney were in Montebello, and that of Mann in Venus.

The first tavern license at Carthage was issued on October 28, 1833. The order was as follows: "Ordered that said *Lewis* Masquerier have a license to keep a tavern at his house in Carthage, and that the said Masquerier have a license to sell goods by paying five dollars therefor and that said license commence from the first day of June last."

COURT SEALS

March 2, 1830—"Ordered that the device of the official seal of this Court be as follows, On the circle the words 'Hancock County Commissioners Court,' with the word 'Illinois' through the middle, and on one side said word engraved a plough, and on the other a steam boat, and that the following be the device for the official seal of the Circuit Court towit, 'Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois,' engraved on the circle and in the middle the rising sun with the figures '1829'."

April 4, 1831—"It is ordered by the Court, that the official seal of this Court be of the following device towit: on the outer circle the words, 'Hancock Court of Probate,' the word 'Illinois' engraved strait (*sic*) through the middle part of the plate—immediately above which word, there shall be engraved the likeness of two Orphans embracing each other, and underneath a loaf of bread."

September 6, 1837—"Ordered that the official seal of this County Commissioners Court, be of the following device: On the circle of said seal, the words 'Hancock County Commissioners Court,' to be engraved, in the middle thereof a spread eagle, with the word 'Illinois' engraved immediately below; and that the official seal of the Circuit Court of said county be of the following device: The words 'Hancock Circuit Court,' to be engraved on the circle thereof and a sheaf of wheat to be engraved on the middle of the same and the word 'Illinois' thereunder and that the sum of twenty-five dollars be appropriated to the purchase of the same to be paid to the order of the clerk of this court."

June 9, 1841—"Ordered that the Clerk of the Circuit Court be authorized to procure a new seal for his office; the device to be Justice with her Sword and Scales, and the words 'Circuit Court, Hancock County, Illinois'."

January 1, 1850—An official seal was adopted with the device as follows: On the circle the words "Hancock County Court"; in the center a spread eagle, with the date "January 1, 1850," underneath. In the lower portion of the circle is engraved the word "Illinois."

REMOVAL OF STATUTES TO THIS COUNTY

The records of the County Commissioners' Court show an order entered by that court on March 2, 1830, as follows:

"Ordered that Wesley Williams be employed to convey the statutes of this state from Vandalia to this county that may belong to the county and that (he) be allowed he sum of fifteen dollars as compensation therefor, payable when the service is performed."

It would be interesting to know how this order was obeyed—what "statutes" were conveyed, by what route and under what difficulties the transfer was made, and how much of the fifteen dollars remained after the expenses of the journey had been paid.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Not counting the Mormon marriages at Nauvoo, where no license was required, and return was only made to the city recorder's office, the subjoined is a record of some of the county's marriages:

First issued September 25, 1829, James Miller

to Verdilia Harper; ceremony performed September 28, by Rev. Charles Robison.

Second issued October 17, 1829, Benjamin T. Tungate to Deborah Flint; October 19, united by Rev. Charles Robison.

Sixth issued July 13, 1830, Thomas Brewer to Nancy Smith; July 22, 1830, united by James Miller, Esq.

Ninth issued March 7, 1831, Isaac R. Campbell, first county treasurer, to Emily Davis; March 8, 1831, united by Luther Whitney, Esq.

Eleventh issued June 9, 1831, Wesley Williams, county clerk, to Ruth Scobey; June 9, 1831, by James Miller, Esq.

Thirteenth issued August 23, 1831, Baptista Blundeau to Spawsey Grandbois; August 23, 1831, united by Hazen Bedel, Esq.

Nineteenth issued July 19, 1832, Joshua Palen to Archange St. Jean Laperchere, united by Wesley Williams, Judge of Probate, July 19, 1832.

Twenty-seventh issued April 1, 1833, Amos Varnoisdall to Louisa Muir, daughter of Dr. Muir of Ft. Edwards, whose wife was a half-breed; April 4, 1833, united by Leonard L. Abney.

Number of marriage licenses issued to January, 1830, 3; to January, 1835, 56; to January, 1840, 342; to January, 1850, 1,519; to January, 1860, 3,625; to January, 1870, 6,521; to January, 1880, 9,681; to January, 1890, 12,554; to January, 1900, 15,208; to January, 1910, 17,402; total to January, 1920, 20,580.

ORIGINAL VILLAGE PLATS

The subjoined is a list of the various village plats executed in Hancock County since its organization. These are simply the original village plats or town-sites, and to these there have been made numerous additions.

AUGUSTA was platted February 22, 23, 24 and 27, 1836, in sections 22 and 23, township 3, range 5, for Joel Catlin, Samuel B. Mead and William D. Abernethy, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

ADRIAN was platted in section 14, township 6, range 7, September 22, 1873, for G. W. Jacks and W. Yaple by John J. Worley, county surveyor.

APPANOOSE was platted in fractional section 2, township 7, range 8, July 6, 1836, for Edward White and Nancy, his wife, and Amzi Doolittle and Phebe, his wife, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

BURNSIDE was platted for J. B. McMillan, in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 17, township 6, range 6, December 29, 1868, by Henry D. Fonda, county surveyor, by Charles A. Gilchrist, deputy.

BASCO was platted for William S. Woods, January 5, 1871, in the northwest quarter of section 22, and southwest section 15, township 4, range 7, by Henry D. Fonda, county surveyor.

BUANO (*sic*) VISTA was platted in sections 18 and 19, township 3, range 9, March 29, 1850, for Frederick Speese, by John G. Fonda, county surveyor.

BOWEN was platted April 11, 1863, in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter, section 23, township 3, range 6, for Peter C. Bowen and Sarah A. Bowen, his wife, by Jacob Rich, county surveyor.

BRECKENRIDGE was platted for Cyrus P. Smith and C. N. Gentry, March 18 and 19, 1857, in section 14, township 3, range 8, by James S. Miller, deputy surveyor.

BENTLEY was platted under the name of "Sutton," in the southwest quarter of section 8, township 4, range 6, August 19 and 20, 1863, for John Sutton, Jr., by Jacob Rich, county surveyor.

CHILI was platted in the west half of section 30, township 3, range 6, April 6, 7, 8 and 11, 1836, for Elisha Worrell, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

COLUSA was platted for Mrs. Eleanor Bailey, August 21 and 22, 1894, in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 7, range 7, by J. H. Horney, county surveyor.

COMMERCE was platted for Joseph B. Teas and Alexander White, May 20, 1834, by John Johnston, county surveyor. This, later, became part of Nauvoo.

COMMERCE CITY was platted in the south half of fractional section 35, township 7, range 9, April 28, 1837, for Horace R. Hotchkiss and John Gillet, later embraced within Nauvoo, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

CARTHAGE was platted December 17, 1838, for John McAuley and David Greenleaf, County Commissioners, from government land at center of county, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor. (A plat had been made in 1833, but was vacated by act of the Legislature.)

DISCO was platted in the southwest quarter of section 6, township 7, range 5, for John Shut-

well, January 19 and February 24, 1876, by S. A. Stearns, county surveyor.

DES MOINES was platted in part in the southwest quarter of section 31, township 6, range 8, and also in part on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 5, range 8, May 10, 1837, for Adolphus Allen by James W. Brattle. This was legally vacated December 20, 1846.

JO DUNCAN was platted by Guy Kathben, deputy surveyor, October 14, 1836, for Robert Miller, J. N. Morris, David W. Matthews, in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 6, range 5. This was vacated May 6, 1844.

DALLAS CITY was platted in section 2, township 7, range 7, for John M. Finch, October 18, 1848, by J. Wilson Williams, county surveyor.

DENVER was platted in parts of section 32, township 4, range 6, November 12, 1863, for S. C. Seybold and Susanah, his wife, and W. George Bush and Nancy M., his wife, by Jacob Rich, county surveyor.

ELVASTON was platted September 16, 1857, in section 25, township 5, range 8, and section 30, township 5, range 7, for Albert L. Conable, George B. Smyth, Emulous C. A. Cushman and William L. Judson, by Charles F. Ely, special deputy surveyor.

EAST MADISON was platted in section 10, township 7, range 8, February 29, and March 1, 5 and 8, 1888, for Albert Person and Henrietta Person, by M. L. Treacy, C. E. and Surveyor.

FERRIS was platted for Charles A. Gilchrist and Hiram G. Ferris, in section 35, township 6, range 7, June 12, 1869, by Henry D. Fonda, county surveyor.

FOUNTAIN GREEN was platted May 27, 1835, for Jabes A. Beebe and Stephen G. Ferris, in section 28, township 6, range 5, by John Johnston, county surveyor.

HARTFORD was platted in the northeast fractional quarter of section 5, township 7, range 7, November 24, 1836, for James M. Campbell by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

HAMILTON was platted November 3 to 9, 1852, for Messrs. Bryant Bartlett, William R. Hamilton, Powers Ritchey, H. R. Dickinson, Sanford Faught, Henry Davis and George Edmunds, Jr. It is situated in the south half of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 5, range 8, and was surveyed by John G. Fonda, county surveyor.

HOPKINSVILLE was platted November 19, 1859, in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 6, range 6, for John W. Cherry, by James S. Miller, deputy surveyor.

LA HARPE was platted in the southeast of section 21, township 7, range 5, May 27, 1835, for William Smith and Marvin Tryon, by John Johnston, county surveyor.

MECHANICSVILLE was platted in December, 1840, and July, 1841, for Alanson Lyon, in the southeast quarter of section 8, township 3, range 5, by John Wilson Williams, county surveyor.

MONTEBELLO was platted in southwest quarter of section 18, township 4 north, range 8 west, proprietors, Luther Whitney and William Vance. (Date of platting and name of surveyor not given, but acknowledged July 2, 1832.)

NAUVOO was platted for Joseph Smith, Hyram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George W. Robinson, August 30, 1839, section 2, township 6, range 9, and sections 35 and 36, township 7, range 9, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

NIOTA was platted July 6, 7 and 8, 1857, for John H. Knapp. William Adams, George P. Eaton, and James P. Harper, in the southwest quarter of section 10, township 7, range 8, by James S. Miller, deputy surveyor.

OAKWOOD was platted for John Morse, Thomas J. Potts, T. DeWitt Carey, June 14, 1855, by Warren Miller, county surveyor. Oakwood is now part of Hamilton.

POWELLTON was platted for D. R. Thornber in 1889, by J. E. Powell, in sections 1, 11 and 12 of township 6 north, range 8 west.

PRAIRIEVILLE was platted for Lowell Howe and William Brownell, March 20, 21, 25, and 26, 1857, in the southwest quarter of section 10, township 4, range 8, by Warren Miller, county surveyor.

PLYMOUTH was platted January 12, 13, 14 and 19, 1836, in section 36, township 4, range 5, for John W. Crockett, James Clark, Benj. Terrell and Lamarcus A. Cook.

PULASKI was surveyed February 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1836, for Alexander Oliver, William McCready and Benjamin Bacon, in section 35, township 3, range 5, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

PONTOOSUC was platted in section 4, township 7, range 7, April 19, 1837, for Hezekiah Spillman, Marvin Tryon and James W. Brattle, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

RAMUS was platted in the west half of section 32, township 6, range 5, August 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 1840, for William Wightman, by John Wilson Williams, county surveyor.

STILLWELL was platted in the northwest quarter of section 26, township 3, range 7, and the east half of section 27, township 3, range 7, for William H. Zinn and Arthur Stillwell, December 10, 1870, by Henry D. Fonda, county surveyor.

SUTTER was platted April 16, 1877, for Henry Horckemorck, Gottlieb D. Bodecker and Harrison Kernes, in section 5, township 3, range 8, by Joshua C. Berry, deputy surveyor. (Date of survey not given.)

ST. MARYS was platted November 17, 1835, for Walter R. Hurst and Wesley Williams, agent for Archibald Williams, in the east half of section 11, township 4, range 5, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor.

SOMMERSET was platted in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, township 4, range 7, June 9, 1852, for Abraham Baldwin, by John G. Fonda, county surveyor.

ST. ALBANS was platted in the northeast quarter of section 3, township 3, range 7 and the southeast quarter of section 34, township 4, range 7 west, December 6, 7 and 8, 1852, for John Slater, by John G. Fonda, county surveyor.

SCHNELLVILLE was platted for Frederick Schnell, Sr., February 23 and 24, 1888, in section 10, township 7, range 8, by M. L. Tracy, city engineer of Fort Madison, Iowa.

TIOGA was platted in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 3, range 8, for George Ensminger, March 2 and 3, 1855, by Warren Miller, county surveyor.

WEST POINT was platted March 13 and 14, 1856, in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 3, range 7, for David Wigle, by James S. Miller, deputy surveyor.

WARSAW was platted April 10, 1834, in the northwest quarter of section 9, township 4, range 9, for John R. Wilcox, John Montague, and Mark Aldridge, by James W. Brattle, county surveyor. John Montague represented the firm of Vinyard & Montague.

YELROME was platted in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 3, range 8, March 26, 27 and 28, 1844, by J. Wilson Williams, county surveyor, and the plat was acknowledged by Joseph Smith, trustee, etc., by Isaac Morley, his attorney.

INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Under the General Law of 1872 for the incorporation of municipalities only cities and villages may be organized. All municipalities now legally designated as towns (except towns under township organization), are such as were incorporated prior to 1872 and have failed to reorganize under the general law. The following is a list of the incorporated municipalities of Hancock County:

Augusta was incorporated as a village February 24, 1859, and under the general law in 1879. Augusta had existed as a municipal corporation for some time prior to 1859, as the act of 1859 shows in providing that the persons holding their offices under the general law, should continue to act until their successors should be elected and qualified under the special act, and which special act further provided that all ordinances and resolutions theretofore passed, which were not inconsistent with the special act, should remain in force until repealed by the board of trustees under the special act.

Basco village was incorporated February 17, 1886.

Bently was incorporated by special act of the Legislature approved on March 25, 1869, which act was to be in force upon adoption thereof by a majority of the legal voters voting for the incorporation, which election was held soon afterwards and resulted in the adoption of the charter. Theretofore this locality had been known as the town of Sutton, but the act of 1869 changed the name to "Bently." The name is frequently written "Bentley," but the corporate name as provided by the special act is "The President and Trustees of the Town of Bently."

Bowen (once known as Bowensburg) was incorporated as a village on April 15, 1869, and, under the general law, on December 29, 1898. (It seems that a vote was taken as to incorporation on December 9, 1865, there being 12 votes for and 6 votes against the proposition. Prior to the act of 1865 Bowensburg had some sort of a corporate existence, as is indicated by the act of 1865, which legalizes all ordinances then in force.)

Carthage was incorporated February 27, 1837, as a town, but on April 17, 1883, it was organized as a city under the general law.

Dallas City was incorporated February 18, 1859, by the name of "Dallas City," by special act of the Legislature. That was the corporate name. It passed under the Commission form of government in 1912.

Elvaston has been an incorporated village for

many years, and is the only incorporated village in Prairie Township.

Ferris village was platted in 1869, and incorporated as a village on February 9, 1882.

Hamilton was incorporated as "The City of Hamilton," by special act of the Legislature in force February 24, 1859. Prior to that time the corporation had existed under the name of "The President and Trustees of the Town of Hamilton," and the act of 1850 provided that all ordinances and resolutions passed by the town of Hamilton should remain in force until repealed by the City of Hamilton. By special election of August 1, 1911, the City of Hamilton adopted the Commission Form of Government.

La Harpe. Prior to 1859 the municipal government of La Harpe had been conducted under the name of "The Trustees of the Town of La Harpe," but on February 24, 1859, the town of La Harpe was incorporated by special act of the Legislature under the name of "The City of La Harpe."

Nauvoo was incorporated by special act on February 1, 1841, under the name of the "City of Nauvoo". This charter was repealed in 1845, after which the city proceeded to act under the general law, until February 10, 1853, when a new charter was granted by the Legislature. Nauvoo was incorporated under the general law in 1899.

Plymouth had been organized for municipal purposes prior to 1865, for on February 15, 1865, an act was passed to amend its charter, in which the incorporation is described as the "President and Trustees of the Town of Plymouth," incorporated under the general law of the state. A record in the office of the county clerk shows that a vote on the question of incorporation had been taken on April 28, 1855, there being 26 votes for and 6 against incorporation. Plymouth was organized as a village under the general law on June 29, 1876.

Pontoosuc.—The records in the office of the county clerk show that on March 24, 1853, a vote was taken on the question of incorporation, there being 25 votes for and 0 against the proposition. On December 16, 1879, Pontoosuc was incorporated under the general law.

Warsaw.—On February 12, 1853, by special act of the Legislature, the inhabitants of the town of Warsaw became incorporated under the name of "The City of Warsaw." Warsaw had theretofore for years had a corporate existence under the special acts passed in 1837 and 1839. The act of 1853 provided that "The present board of trustees of the town of Warsaw," should divide the city of Warsaw into three wards. The records in the office of the circuit clerk of this county show that Warsaw was reorganized as a city on March 12, 1906.

West Point village was incorporated May 22, 1893. Suit was brought by certain property-owners and tax-payers to test the legality of the organization of the village of West Point, and the two questions tried were whether or not the territory embraced within the proposed organization contained 300 inhabitants, and whether a majority of the votes polled favored the organization. The editor was at that time on the bench, and the case was tried before him without a jury, and a judgment was rendered in the circuit court sustaining the organization. On appeal to the Supreme Court, this judgment was affirmed, by opinion filed on April 2, 1894.

There is a town named Tioga in this county, which has been so called since a short time after the Mormon difficulties. It is interesting to note that there was a town in Henderson county in 1859 which bore the name of Tioga City, which town was annexed by special act of the Legislature to the town of Warren, thereafter to be known as Fleming's Addition to the town of Warren.

STATISTICS FROM 1840 CENSUS REPORTS

Number of Persons:

Engaged in Agriculture	1,791
Commerce	15
Manufacturers and Trades	380
Navigation	4
Learned Professions and Engineers	34
Revolutionary Pensioners	2
Deaf and Dumb	7
Blind	5
Insane	2
Cannot read and write, over 20	205

Agricultural Products:

Horses and Mules	1,761
Neat Cattle	4,717
Sheep	2,451
Swine	10,671
Bushels of Wheat	10,675
Bushels of Oats	120,768
Bushels of Rye	394
Bushels of Buckwheat	1,812
Bushels of Corn	259,820

Pounds of Wool	8,890
Bushels of Potatoes	23,984
Tons of Hay	2,345
Pounds of Tobacco	1,910
Pounds of Cocoons	36
Dairy Products sold	$455.00
Orchard Products sold	855.00
Number of Grist Mills	7
Number of Saw Mills	12
Number of Oil Mills	1
Gallons of Wine	3
Printing Offices	2

CARTHAGE MARKET AS TAKEN FROM THE CARTHAGE REUBLICAN OF DECEMBER 2, 1856

Grain,	
Wheat, per bushel	$0.50 to $0.80
Corn, per bushel	.20
Oats, per bushel	.25
Rye, scarce	.45
Flax seed, per bushel	1.45
Provisions,	
Flour, per barrel	3.00 to 3.25
Corn meal, per bushel	.45
Potatoes, per bushel	.75
White beans, scarce	2.00
Groceries,	
Bacon—Hams, per pound	.09
" Shoulders, per pound	.07
" Sides, per pound	.08
Lard, per pound	.10
Butter, per pound	.12
Eggs, per dozen	.07
Chickens, per dozen	1.50
Hides, dry, per pound	.08
Dried Fruits—Peaches, per bu.	3.00
" " Apples, per bu.	2.25
Feathers, per pound	.40
Rags, per pound	.02

WARSAW MARKET OF NOVEMBER 18, 1856, AS TAKEN FROM THE CARTHAGE REPUBLICAN OF DECEMBER 2, 1856

Grain,	
Wheat, per bushel	$0.65 to $0.80
Corn per bushel	.28 to .30
Oats, per bushel	.33
Barley, per bushel	1.25
Rye, per bushel	.50 to .55
Provisions,	
Flour, per barrel	6.50
" Superfine	5.00
" Fine	4.00
Groceries,	
Sugar, N. O., per pound	.12
Molasses, per gallon, common	.70
" Belcher's S. H.	.75
Coffee, per pound	.16
Eggs, per dozen	.10
Butter, per pound	.20
Hides, dry flint, per pound	.15
" green, per pound	.06
Hay, per 100 pounds	.50

MARKETS IN CIVIL WAR TIMES—1865

Wheat (winter), per bushel	$0.90 to $1.00
Wheat (spring), per bushel	.75 to .80
Corn, per bushel	.30 to .35
Rye, per bushel	.30
Oats, per bushel	.30
Hay, timothy, per ton	6.00 to 8.00
Flour per cwt. in sacks	4.50 to 4.80
Chickens, per dozen	2.50
Eggs, per dozen	.12
Dried apples, per pound	.12
White beans, per bushel	1.00
Butter, per pound	.12 to .15
Sorghum molasses, per gallon	.70
Green hides, per pound	.04
Dry hides, per pound	.08 to .10

CARTHAGE MARKET AS TAKEN FROM THE CARTHAGE REPUBLICAN OF JULY 29, 1875

Wheat—Fall, per bushel	$1.10 to $1.20
Spring, per bushel	.70 to .90
Corn—In ear, per bushel, new	.55
Shelled, per bushel	.56
Oats (32 pounds)	.50
Rye	.70 to .75
Hay, per ton	7.00 to 9.00
Butter, per pound	.12 to .14
Eggs, per dozen	.11
Lard, per pound	.15
Beans, white, per bushel	1.50 to 2.00
Onions, per bushel	1.00 to 1.25
Potatoes, per bushel	.55 to .65
Bacon	.13
Chickens, per dozen	2.00 to 2.25
Wood, per cord	3.50 to 4.00
Flour, per cwt.	2.50 to 3.35
Hogs	6.00 to 6.50
Cattle	3.25 to 5.55
Plaster Paris	3.25



Mary D. Bradshaw

MARKETS APRIL 22, 1885

Wheat, per bushel		$0.80
Corn, per bushel	.38 to	.40
Oats, per bushel		.30
Rye, per bushel	.43 to	.48
Timothy seed	1.40 to	1.60
Hay, per ton	5.75 to	9.00
Butter, per pound	.15 to	.18
Eggs, per dozen		.09
Lard, per pound		.08
Beans, per bushel		1.25
Onions, per bushel	.75 to	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.35 to	.40
Bacon, per pound		.08
Lime, per barrel		.90
Hogs, per cwt	3.75 to	4.00

STATISTICS (1919-1920)

ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS, 1919

Appanoose	$ 819,141.00
Augusta	1,445,412.00
Bear Creek	1,231,657.00
Carthage	2,102,199.00
Chili	1,317,603.00
Dallas City	870,250.00
Durham	1,158,336.00
Fountain Green	850,319.00
Hancock	501,930.00
Harmony	1,210,889.00
La Harpe	1,688,808.00
Montebello	2,091,915.00
Nauvoo	442,210.00
Pilot Grove	1,146,462.00
Pontoosuc	545,226.00
Prairie	1,197,647.00
Rock Creek	1,445,854.00
Rocky Run	509,320.00
Sonora	964,570.00
St. Albans	1,116,627.00
St. Marys	1,118,453.00
Walker	973,950.00
Warsaw	936,854.00
Wilcox	421,413.00
Wythe	1,033,080.00
Total	$27,140,125.00

ASSESSED VALUATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES, 1919

Augusta	$ 484,477.00
Basco	194,956.00
Bentley	61,838.00
Bowen	245,078.00
Carthage	1,102,413.00
Dallas City	543,040.00
Elvaston	124,261.00
Ferris	206,183.00
Hamilton	1,127,885.00
La Harpe	701,074.00
Nauvoo	430,230.00
Plymouth	333,257.00
Pontoosuc	116,482.00
Warsaw	936,854.00
West Point	153,912.00

TAXES BY TOWNSHIPS, 1919

Appanoose	$ 16,665.42
Augusta	52,696.09
Bear Creek	24,175.82
Carthage	81,101.60
Chili	30,013.57
Dallas City	26,542.08
Durham	29,186.36
Fountain Green	22,625.18
Hancock	14,741.40
Harmony	27,408.62
La Harpe	56,666.46
Montebello	71,709.04
Nauvoo	19,426.39
Pilot Grove	26,394.03
Pontoosuc	11,284.08
Prairie	24,437.06
Rock Creek	27,314.42
Rocky Run	14,758.36
Sonora	23,283.78
St. Albans	27,231.96
St. Marys	32,646.97
Walker	23,140.01
Warsaw	31,283.65
Wilcox	8,168.90
Wythe	20,241.74
Total	$743,142.99
Taxes on railroad book	57,634.59
Total in County	$800,777.58

TAXES LEVIED, 1919

State	$108,560.50
County	127,559.15
Town	39,290.64
Road and bridge	158,180.66
School	271,406.16
City and Village	89,721.83
Hard Road	2,023.59
Back Taxes	1,134.05
Dog Taxes	2,901.00
Total	$800,777.58

FISCAL EXHIBIT (DEBIT AND CREDIT) AUGUST 31, 1920

DEBITS

To balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1919	$ 75,681.53
To County Tax Levy for 1919	127,559.15
To Omitted Taxes for 1918	21.60
To Back Taxes, Penalties and Costs	1,040.81
To Taxes of 1917 and 1918, in litigation	1,472.64
To E. J. Dachroth, Anticipation Warrants	20,000.00
To W. E. Miller, excess earnings County Clerk's office	2,773.15
To Fred Salm, Jr., excess earnings County Treasurer's office	5,454.67
To Earl W. Wood, fines and costs collected, States Attorney's office	2,743.00
To J. C. Ferris, Conservator, for costs incurred by county, in care for Sadie Wristen	379.83
To Trust Funds	135.88
To Building and Grounds Committee, for old lumber, etc., sold	58.25
Total	$237,320.51

CREDITS

By County orders paid	$126,207.61
By County Court Certificates	562.30
By Circuit Court Certificates	2,296.30
By Wolf Bounty	160.00
By County Judge's salary	1,800.00
By Coroner's Certificates	134.00
By Court Reporter's Certificates	535.00
By Birth and Death Certificates	198.25
By Trust Fund	528.77
By Loans repaid with interest	20,244.45
By Erroneous Certificate of Purchase	3.93
By Insolvency, Removals, etc	96.65
By Real Estate in Litigation	952.23
By Forfeitures	70.54
By Errors in Real Estate	25.46
By Judgment Refused	256.39
By Deficiency in Tax Sale, under Section 203	667.86
By Printing Delinquent Tax List	119.90
By Printing Assessment Lists	427.40
By County Judge's Stenographer	20.00
By Back Tax, Interest, Costs, etc	1,307.04
By Commissions paid County Treasurer	3,016.52
By Commissions paid County Collector	2,528.49
By Balance in Treasury, August 31, 1920	75,161.42
Total	$237,320.51

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1920

County Clerk's office	$ 210.65
Circuit Clerk's office	301.60
County Treasurer's office	584.04
County Judge's office	991.95
County Superintendent of School's office	1,201.01
State's Attorney's office	767.78
Sheriff's office	846.76
Coroner's office	111.00
Jailer's Account	1,410.80
Supervisor's Account	2,682.19
Courthouse and Jail expense	14,273.57
Paupers	9,613.63
County Home and Farm	9,860.38
Printing	10,088.37
Road and Bridge Account	32,982.99
State's Attorney's Salary	3,500.00
Superintendent of Highway's Salary	1,500.00
County Judge's Salary	1,800.00
Janitor's Salary	1,500.00
Miscellaneous Accounts	2,292.52
Charitable Institutions, Insane and Feeble Minded, and Dependent and Delinquent Children Account	8,318.59
Widow's Pension Account	3,701.00
Blind Pension Account	2,737.50
Election Expenses	8,835.27

CONGRESSMEN FROM HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock County was organized in 1829. Prior to that time the territorial representatives and the state congressmen had been representatives and congressmen for what afterwards became known as Hancock County as well as the remainder of the state.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Shadrach Bond, Kaskaskia, 1812-14.
Benjamin Stephenson, Edwardsville, 1814-16.
Nathaniel Pope, Kaskaskia, 1816-18.

STATE CONGRESSMEN

John McLean, Shawneetown, 1818-19.
Daniel P. Cook, Kaskaskia, 1819-27.

Joseph Duncan, Jackson and Morgan Counties, 1827-33.

In pursuance of the census of 1830, the first after the organization of Hancock County, the state was divided into three congressional districts, by act in force February 15, 1831. Hancock County was in the Third District, which reached as far south as Green and Calhoun counties, as far east as McLean and La Salle counties, as far north as Jo Daviess County, and as far west as the Mississippi River.

Joseph Duncan, Jacksonville, was elected for the Third District in 1833, and resigned in 1834 when he was elected governor.

William L. May, Democrat, Springfield, was elected to succeed Joseph Duncan for the Third District and held from 1834 to 1839.

John T. Stuart, Whig, Springfield, represented the Third District, 1839-43.

After the census of 1840, and by act of March 1, 1843, the state was divided into seven congressional districts, election for one representative in each district to be held on the first Monday of August, 1843, and one representative to be elected in each of the districts on the first Monday of August, 1844, and on the first Monday of August every two years thereafter. The Sixth District embraced the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough and Hancock. This district extended from the southern boundary of Hancock and McDonough to the northern boundary of the state.

Joseph P. Hoge, Democrat, Galena, Sixth District, 1843-47.

Thomas J. Turner, Democrat, Freeport, Sixth District, 1847-49.

Edward D. Baker, Whig, Galena, Sixth District, 1849-51.

Thomas Campbell, Democrat, Galena, Sixth District, 1851-53.

After the census of 1850, the state was divided into nine congressional districts, by act in force August 22, 1852. The Fifth District was composed of the counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock and Henderson. The act provided for an election on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1852, and every two years thereafter.

William A. Richardson, Democrat, Quincy, Fifth District, 1853-56.

Jacob C. Davis, Democrat, Quincy, Fifth District, 1856-57, to fill out unexpired term of Richardson, who had resigned on August 18, 1856.

Isaac N. Morris, Democrat, Quincy, Fifth District, 1857-61.

William A. Richardson, Democrat, Quincy, Fifth District, 1861-63.

Under the census of 1860 the state was divided into thirteen congressional districts by act in force April 24, 1861. The Fourth District was composed of the counties of Adams, Hancock, Warren, Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island. Election was to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1862, and every two years thereafter. (In the apportionment based on the census of 1860, which divided the state into thirteen congressional districts, a mistake was made, Illinois being entitled to one more representative than the number of districts, and thereafter this was made up by the election of a congressman-at-large.)

Charles M. Harris, Democrat, Oquawka, Fourth District, 1863-65.

Abner C. Harding, Republican, Monmouth, Fourth District, 1865-69.

John B. Hawley, Republican, Rock Island, Fourth District, 1869-73.

Under the census of 1870 the state was divided into nineteen districts, by act in force July 1, 1872, providing for an election on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1872, and every two years thereafter. Under this apportionment Hancock entered the Tenth District, the counties of that district being Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler.

William H. Ray, Republican, Rushville, Tenth District, 1873-75.

John C. Bagby, Democrat, Rushville, Tenth District, 1875-77.

Benjamin F. Marsh, Republican, Warsaw, Tenth District, 1877-83.

Under the census of 1880, the state was divided into twenty congressional districts, by act in force July 1, 1882, election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and every two years thereafter. The Eleventh District was composed of Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties.

William H. Neece, Democrat, Macomb, Eleventh District, 1883-87.

William H. Gest, Republican, Rock Island, Eleventh District, 1887-91.

Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat, Rock Island, Eleventh District, 1891-93.

Benjamin F. Marsh, Republican, Warsaw, Eleventh District, 1893-95.

Under the census of 1890 the state was divided into twenty-two congressional districts, the Fifteenth District, being composed of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown and Schuyler counties, the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1894, and every two years thereafter. This act went into effect on July 1, 1893.

Benjamin F. Marsh, Republican, Warsaw, Fifteenth District, 1895-1901.

J. Ross Mickey, Democrat, Macomb, Fifteenth District, 1901-03.

Under the census of 1900 the state was divided into twenty-five congressional districts, the Fourteenth of which was composed of the counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren. The act went into effect on July 1, 1901, and provided for an election on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1902, and every two years thereafter.

Under the census of 1910 Illinois became entitled to twenty-seven representatives in Congress, but the Legislature did not agree upon a new congressional apportionment of the state, and the two additional representatives have been elected as congressmen-at-large, the districts under the former apportionment remaining the same. Since the expiration of Mickey's term the representatives in Congress from the district including Hancock County have been as follows:

Benjamin F. Marsh, Republican, Warsaw, Fourteenth District, 1903-05.

Mr. Marsh died on July 2, 1905, and James McKinney, Republican, Aledo, Fourteenth District, was elected and held from 1905 to 1913.

Clyde H. Tavenner, Democrat, Cordova, Fourteenth District, 1913-17.

William J. Graham, Republican, Aledo, Fourteenth District 1917-21. Mr. Graham was re-elected at the November election, 1920, for the next term of two years, 1921-23.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTING HANCOCK COUNTY

Prior to the organization of Hancock County as a separate municipality, the territory was included in that of some other county, or was attached to another county for governmental purposes, and the senators and representatives of those counties during those periods respectively may be regarded as representing Hancock County territory in the General Assembly. This state of things continued until the Eighth General Assembly, when Hancock participated in the election of members of the General Assembly, as an individual county, duly organized, and not as included within or attached to some other county.

First General Assembly, 1818-20. At this time Hancock was part of Madison County. The senator from Madison was George Cadwell, and the representatives from Madison were John Howard, Abraham Prickett and Samuel Whiteside.

Second General Assembly, 1820-1822. The senator from Madison was George Cadwell, and the representatives were Joseph Borough, Nathaniel Buckmaster and William Otwell.

Third General Assembly, 1822-1824. At the time of the election of members of the Third General Assembly Hancock territory was included within the County of Pike. Greene and Pike counties together had one senator, George Cadwell, and Nicholas Hansen was at first the representative from Pike, but his seat was contested, and he was ousted, and John Shaw of Pike was seated in his place. Thomas Rattan was the representative from Greene.

Fourth General Assembly, 1824-1826. The election occurred in 1824, when Hancock County territory was attached to Pike. For senatorial purposes, Pike, Greene, Morgan and Fulton constituted one district, and Thomas Carlin of Greene was elected senator at a special election held on December 13, 1824, to fill a vacancy occasioned by a contest. Pike and Fulton constituted a district for the election of representatives. Nicholas Hansen of Pike was elected representative, but he resigned and Levi Roberts of Pike was elected in his place.

Fifth General Assembly, 1826-1828. When the election was held in 1826 Hancock County territory was attached to Adams. At this time Adams, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Peoria and Schuyler constituted one senatorial district, and Archibald Job of Morgan was elected senator. Adams, Pike, Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria constituted one district for the election of representative and Henry J. Ross of Pike was elected the representative.

Sixth General Assembly, 1828-1830. At this time the districts for senator and representative embraced the same counties, to-wit, Adams,

Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess. Hancock was still attached to Adams. Henry J. Ross of Pike was elected senator and John Turney of Pike was elected representative.

Seventh General Assembly, 1830-1832. While Hancock County had been fully organized in 1829, it was, in this election, included with Adams and not under its own name. The districts were the same as at the time of the election of the Sixth General Assembly. Henry J. Ross of Pike was elected Senator and Joel Wright of Pike was elected representative.

Under the census of 1830, an Apportionment Act was passed by the General Assembly, which went into effect on February 7, 1831, by which the counties of Hancock, Pike and Adams, together, were entitled to two representatives and one senator. Under this Act, the following was the representation:

Eighth General Assembly, 1832-1834. Senator, Archibald Williams of Adams. Representatives, William G. Flood and Philip W. Martin.

Ninth General Assembly, 1834-1836. Senator, Archibald Williams. Representatives, Thomas H. Owens and William Ross.

A new apportionment was made by Act in force January 14, 1836, by which it was provided that the counties of Hancock and McDonough should have one representative each, and the two together one senator.

Tenth General Assembly, 1836-1838. Senator, Thomas H. Owens of Hancock. Representatives, Mark Aldrich of Hancock and William Edmonston of McDonough.

Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-1840. Senator, Sidney H. Little of Hancock. Representatives, Mark Aldrich of Hancock and William Edmonston of McDonough.

Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-1842. Senator, Sidney H. Little of Hancock. Representatives, John F. Charles of Hancock and William W. Bailey of McDonough.

By Act in force February 26, 1841, Hancock was made a district of itself, and given two representatives and one senator.

Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842-1844. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, Thomas H. Owens and William Smith.

Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844-1846. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, J. B. Backenstos and A. W. Babbitt.

Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-1848. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, James Stark and Thomas Morrison.

Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848-1850. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, George Walker and S. H. Tyler.

Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850-1852. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, Joseph Sibley and John Carlin.

Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852-1854. Senator, Jacob C. Davis. Representatives, Joseph Sibley and David Gochenour.

On February 27, 1854, a new Apportionment Act went into effect whereby the counties of Schuyler, Henderson and Hancock were constituted the Eleventh Senatorial District, entitled to one senator, and Hancock was constituted the Thirty-first Representative District, entitled to one representative.

Nineteenth General Assembly, 1854-1856. Senator, Jacob C. Davis of Hancock. Representative, George Walker of Hancock.

Twentieth General Assembly, 1856-1858. Senator, Hiram Rose of Henderson. Representative, William Tyner of Hancock.

Twenty-first General Assembly, 1858-1860. Senator, John P. Richmond of Schuyler. Representative, William H. Rosevelt of Hancock.

Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860-1862. Senator, John P. Richmond of Schuyler. Representative, William H. Rollosson of Hancock.

Under the census of 1860 an Apportionment Act was passed, which went into effect on January 31, 1861, by which the counties of Adams and Hancock were constituted the Thirteenth Senatorial District, entitled to one senator, and the County of Hancock the Thirty-first Representative District, entitled to one representative.

Twenty-third General Assembly, 1862-1864. Senator, Bryant T. Scofield of Hancock. Representative, Milton M. Morrill of Hancock.

Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1864-1866. Senator, Bryant T. Scofield of Hancock. Representative, Milton M. Morrill of Hancock.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1866-1868. Senator, Samuel R. Chittenden of Adams. Representative, John G. Fonda of Hancock.

Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1868-1870. Senator, Samuel R. Chittenden of Adams. Representative, Andrew J. Bradshaw of Hancock.

Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870-1872. Senators, James H. Richardson of Adams and Jesse C. Williams of Hancock. Representatives, Milton M. Morrill of Hancock and Lemuel Mussetter of Hancock.

In explanation of the fact that there were two senators from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of Adams and Hancock, in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and two rep-

resentatives from Hancock in the same Assembly, reference is made to the Constitution of 1870, which went into effect on August 8th of that year. Section 13 of the schedule provided that immediately after the adoption of the constitution, the governor and secretary of state should proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the state for the members of the first of House of Representatives under the constitution. This was done, and the state was divided into ninety-seven districts, of which Hancock constituted the fifty-eighth, with two representatives.

Section 15 of the schedule provided that the Senate, at its first session under the new constitution, should consist of fifty members to be chosen as follows: at the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1870, two senators should be elected in districts where the term of senators would expire on the first of January, 1871, or where there should be a vacancy, and that in the remaining districts one senator should be elected. Senators so elected were to hold office for two years. This entitled the district composed of Adams and Hancock to two senators. The representation thus provided for was temporary and applied simply to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870-1872.

By act of the General Assembly in force July 1, 1872, the state was redistricted for senators and representatives in the General Assembly, in accordance with the constitution of 1870, under which each district was entitled to one senator and three representatives, the minority system of representation prevailing as to represenatives. Under this apportionment act the counties of Henderson and Hancock constituted the Twenty-fourth District.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1872-1874. Senator, Benjamin Warren of Hancock. Representatives, William Scott and Edward E. Lane of Hancock and David Rankin of Henderson.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1874-1876. Senator, Benjamin Warren of Hancock. Representatives, Wellington Jenney of Hancock, and David Rankin and Paul D. Salter of Henderson.

Thirtieth General Assembly, 1876-1878. Senator, William Scott of Hancock. Representatives, Charles F. Gill, George P. Walker and John J. Reaburn, all of Hancock.

Thirty-first General Assembly, 1878-1880. Senator, William Scott of Hancock. Representatives, Thomas B. Brumback, John J. Reaburn and Brooks R. Hamilton, all of Hancock.

Thirty-second General Assembly, 1880-1882. Senator, John Fletcher of Hancock. Representatives, John A. McKinley, Henry M. Whiteman and James Peterson, all of Henderson.

Under the census of 1880, a new Apportionment Act was passed, which went into effect on July 1, 1882. Under this act the Twenty-fourth District was composed of the counties of Hancock, Henderson and Mercere.

Thirty-third General Assembly, 1882-1884. Senator, John Fletcher of Hancock. Representatives, John D. Stevens of Hancock, David Rankin of Henderson and J. M. Ansley of Mercer.

Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1884-1886. Senator, Alson J. Streeter of Mercer. Representatives, Alfred N. Cherry of Hancock, Clarence R. Gittings and Abner W. Graham of Henderson.

Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1886-1888. Senator, Alson J. Streeter of Mercer. Representatives, Wesley C. Williams of Hancock, Clarence R. Gittings of Henderson and William C. Galloway of Mercer.

Thirty-sixth General Assembly, 1888-1890. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, James O. Anderson of Henderson, John P. McClanahan and Thomas A. Marshall of Mercer.

Thirty-seventh General Assembly, 1890-1892. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, Amos Edmunds of Hancock, and James O. Anderson and William H. Myers of Henderson.

Thirty-eighth General Assembly, 1892-1894. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, James O. Anderson and William H. Myers of Henderson, and William H. Guthrie of Mercer.

By act in force July 1, 1883, the state was redistricted for the election of senators and representatives and Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler were placed together in the Twenty-eighth District.

Thirty-ninth General Assembly, 1894-1896. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, Louis Kaiser of McDonough, and Ulysses A. Wilson and James A. Teel of Schuyler.

Fortieth General Assembly, 1896-1898. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, William A. Compton and Lawrence Y. Sherman of McDonough, and Ulysses A. Wilson of Schuyler.

Forty-first General Assembly, 1898-1900. Sen-



Emma M. Bradshaw



James F. Bradshaw

ator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, James A. Anderson of Hancock, Lawrence Y. Sherman of McDonough, and George M. Black of Schuyler.

Forty-second General Assembly, 1900-1902. Senator, William F. Harris of Hancock. Representatives, Lawrence Y. Sherman and S. J. Grigsby, Jr., of McDonough, and J. E. Wyand of Schuyler.

By act in force July 1, 1901, the state was redistricted under the census of 1900, and the counties of Hancock, McDonough and Warren constituted the Thirty-second District. These districts have remained unchanged to the present time.

Forty-third General Assembly, 1902-1904. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, Lawrence Y. Sherman of McDonough, and William McKinley and Everett C. Hardin of Warren.

Forty-fourth General Assembly, 1904-1906. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, William McKinley and Everett C. Hardin of Warren, and John Edward Harris of McDonough.

Forty-fifth General Assembly, 1906-1908. Senator, Orville F. Berry of Hancock. Representatives, John A. Califf of Hancock, John Edward Harris of McDonough and Henry L. Jewell of Warren.

Forty-sixth General Assembly, 1908-1910. Senator, James F. Gibson of Hancock. Representatives, Henry L. Jewell of Warren, and John Huston and Henry Terrill of McDonough.

Forty-seventh General Assembly, 1910-1912. Senator, James F. Gibson of Hancock. Representatives, Isaac M. Martin of Hancock, and John Huston and Henry Terrill of McDonough.

Forty-eighth General Assembly, 1912-1914. Senator, William A. Compton of McDonough. Representatives, John Huston of McDonough, Robert A. Elliott and J. H. Jayne of Warren.

Forty-ninth General Assembly, 1914-1916. Senator, William A. Compton of McDonough. Representatives, John Huston and James M. Pace of McDonough, and Robert A. Elliott of Warren.

Fiftieth General Assembly, 1916-1918. Senator, Clarence F. Buck of Warren. Representatives, Ernest O. Reaugh and Rollo R. Robbins of Hancock, and James M. Pace of McDonough.

Fifty-first General Assembly, 1918-1920. Senator, Clarence F. Buck of Hancock. Representatives, Ernest O. Reaugh and Rollo R. Robbins of Hancock, and James M. Pace of McDonough.

Fifty-second General Assembly, 1920-1922. Senator, Clarence F. Buck of Warren. Representatives, Rollo R. Robbins of Hancock, and James M. Pace and Charles E. Flack of McDonough.

POSTOFFICES IN THE COUNTY—1920

Adrian in Rock Creek Township.
Augusta in Augusta Township.
Basco, Bear Creek Township.
Bowen, Chili Township.
Burnside, Pilot Grove Township.
Bentley, Harmony Township.
Carthage, Carthage Township.
Colusa, Rock Creek Township.
Dallas City, Dallas City Township.
Disco, La Harpe Township.
Denver, Harmony Township.
Elvaston, Prairie Township.
Ferris, Rock Creek Township.
Fountain Green, Fountain Green Township.
Hamilton, Montebello Township.
La Crosse, Pilot Grove Township.
La Harpe, La Harpe Township.
Nauvoo, Nauvoo Township.
Niota, Appanoose Township.
Plymouth, St. Mary's Township.
Pontoosuc, Pontoosuc Township.
Stillwell, St. Albans Township.
Sutter, Walker Township.
Tioga, Walker Township.
Warsaw, Warsaw Township.
Webster, Fountain Green Township.
West Point, St. Albans Township.

These twenty-seven postoffices include more third-class offices than are found in any other county in Illinois. The rural free delivery routes of the county are quite complete in their organization, furnishing mail to the rural districts in a wonderfully uniform and prompt manner.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

The following shows the vote in this county for presidential electors from Andrew Jackson's time in 1832 to the present day:

Andrew Jackson (D), 39 votes, Henry Clay (Whig), 42 votes; Martin Van Buren in 1836 (D) 260, W. H. Harrison (Whig), 340; 1840—William H. Harrison (Whig), 1,352 against Martin Van Buren (D), 624; 1844—James K. Polk (D), 2,399, Henry Clay (Whig), 747; 1848—Taylor, 1,087, Cass and Butler, 1,074, Van Buren (Free Soil), 67; 1852—Franklin Pierce, 1,466,

Winfield Scott, 1,286, Free Soil, 34; 1856—James Buchanan (D), 2,011, John C. Fremont (R), 1,120, Millard Fillmore, 998; 1860—Douglas and Johnson (D), 3,063, Lincoln and Hamlin (R), 2,674, Bell and Everett, 121, Breckenridge and Lane (D), 31; 1864—Lincoln and Johnson (R), 2,654, McClellan and Pendleton (D), 2,929; 1868—Horatio Seymour and Blair (D), 3,687, U. S. Grant (R), 3,596; 1872—Horace Greeley (Lib. Dem.), 3,328, U. S. Grant (R.), 3,141, Charles O'Connor (Ind.), 59; 1876—Hayes and Wheeler (R), 3,496, Tilden and Hendricks (D), 4,207; 1880—Garfield and Arthur (R), 3,609, Hancock and English (D), 3,957; 1884—Cleveland and Hendricks (D), 3,875; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan (R), 3,272; 1888—Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman (D), 3,911, Benj. Harrison and Levi P. Morton (R), 3,569; 1892—Grover Cleveland and A. E. Stevenson (D), 4,132, Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid (R), 3,393; 1896—William McKinley and Hobart (R), 4,250, William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall (D), 4,575; 1900—William McKinley and Theo. Roosevelt (R), 3,907, William J. Bryan and A. E. Stevenson (D), 4,657; 1904—Theo. Roosevelt and Chas. W. Fairbanks (R), 3,887, Alton B. Parker and Henry C. Davis (D), 3,456; 1908—William H. Taft and James S. Sherman (R), 3,781, William J. Bryan and John Kern (D), 4,260; 1912—William H. Taft (R), 1,577, Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive), 1,937, LaFollette (Ind.), 186, Woodrow Wilson (D), 3,692; 1916—Woodrow Wilson (D), 7,711, Charles E. Hughes (R), 6,472; 1920—James M. Cox (D), 5,125, Warren G. Harding (R), 7,579. (See last chapter.)

PIONEER'S ASSOCIATION

In almost every community in America the early settlers have from time to time organized "Old Settler's Societies," "Pioneer Re-Union Associations" and other organizations of like character. These societies have and are still doing much to preserve local history and cement the earlier and later generations together in one family tie. The fires of patriotism and love of country and home are strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood and quicken to life the more truly divine affections in man. The love of home and parents and kindred have thus been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged fathers or mothers who toiled early and late to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home and plenty, of refinement and love of God and humanity. The pioneers in gathering in these annual meetings seem to "live life over again." Their eyes sparkle and they grow young as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As was well stated by a pioneer of Illinois at a meeting of this character:

"You come together with varied emotions. Some of you almost at the foot of life's hill look back and upwards at the path you have trod while others who have just reached life's summit gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers have done your work; you have done it well; and now as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoying the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm, from its wilderness state and from a savage foe, passed to your children and children's children—literally 'a land flowing with milk and honey'; a land over which hover the white-robed angels of religion and peace; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of heaven. You have done your work well and when the time of rest shall come you will sink to the dimless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour let memory state her strongest sway; tear aside the thin veil that shrouds the misty past in gloom; call up before you the long forgotten scenes of years ago; live over once again the toil, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness as well as joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bed-side of a loved and cherished, dying wife—one who in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like this: 'Whither thou goest I will go and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God; when thou diest I will die and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and also if aught but death part me and thee.' Or perhaps some brave boy stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe closing its weary eyes in the dreamless sleep. If there are memories like these and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye let it come, and today one and all, shed a tear or two, to the memory of the loved and lost."

The pioneer comes to dig and delve, to plant and sow, to hew and to build, the crooked to make straight, the rough to make smooth. Neither the river, the lake or the sea, or the mountain chain, or the vast wilderness have obstacles for the pioneer. As sentinels on the outer walls they have stood for many years eye to eye.

During the winter of 1868-9, there was an agitation concerning the formation of an old settler's society in the county, which resulted in June, 1869, in the organization of what was styled the "Pioneer's Association for Hancock County." The meeting for organization was a well-attended one. Judge David Greenleaf was chiarman with a number of vice presidents and secretaries. A constitution was adopted and David Greenleaf was elected president; a vice president was chosen for each township; David E. Head, treasurer, and Thomas Gregg and William F. Barnes, secretaries.

As a rule these re-unions have been held annually, sometimes at one city in the county and sometimes in another. It is certain they have been held at Warsaw, Hamilton, Carthage, Dallas City and possibly at other places, but generally at Carthage.

At Carthage, August 1, 1870, David Greenleaf presided and Mr. Sharp delivered the address.

At Warsaw, September 7, 1871, Mr. Greenleaf in the chair; Thomas Gregg, secretary; William N. Grover, Warsaw, delivered the address.

At Carthage, August 8, 1872, president David Greenleaf in the chair; Dr. William Booz of Hancock Township delivered the annual address, and Miss Mary Safford of Hamilton, recited a lengthy poem.

At Carthage, September 4, 1873, Ebenezer Rand, of Carthage, presided; Thomas Gregg was secretary. The annual address was delivered by Hiram G. Ferris, of Carthage.

At Dallas City, September 10, 1874. President, Judge John M. Ferris, of Carthage; Thomas Gregg, secretary. The annual address was delivered by Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington.

At Hamilton, September 23 and 24, 1875. Hiram G. Ferris, of Carthage, president; John Harris, of Walker, presided on the second day. Thomas Gregg was secretary. The annual address was delivered by President Ferris. Mrs. Pollard, of Keokuk (Kate Harrington) recited an original poem.

At Warsaw, July 4, 1876, John S. Johnson, vice president, presided; George D. Gates was secretary. This meeting as well as those of 1877 and 1878 were failures so far as attendance was concerned.

At Warsaw, August 5, 1879, Col. John M. Ferris, presided; Lemuel Mussetter, Warsaw, secretary. Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, and Maj. Robert W. McClaughry, of Joliet, delivered the annual addresses.

The record faithfully kept by the various secretaries of this Association is said to contain more than a thousand names of "old settlers."

We give the names of a few of the oldest settlers.

Names and Nativity:

1831—Atchison, John, Ireland.
1829—Ayers, David, Ireland.
1830—Brattle, James W., Mass.
1831—Beebe, Jabez A., Conn.
1829—Caldwell, Joseph, Ky.
1830—Cochran, Isham, Ky.
1828—Crenshaw, Theophilus, Ill.
1831—Cochran, Charles L., Maine.
1826—Doolittle, Amzi, N. Y.
1830—Felt, Cyrus, N. H.
1831—Gordon, Samuel, N. H.
1832—Kremer, C., Prussia.
1831—Loring, Frederick, N. H.
1826—Perkins, A. A., Tenn.
1832—Pike, Wm. and Sons, Ky.
1829—Robinson, Chauncey, N. Y.
1830—Rose, A. G., Ind.
1830—Royce, Benj.
1831—Sailor, Alex, Ill.
1824—Waggoner, Isaac N., Ohio.
1827—Wilson, James, Ky.
1829—Williams, Wesley, Ky.
1831—White, Robert W., Va.

These annual meetings were kept up from year to year, generally, and "Old Settler's" day is looked forward to with much interest by both older and younger people of the "Kingdom of Hancock." At the first one of these re-unions in this century—that held at Carthage in 1901, the subjoined facts have been extracted from local newspapers of that date. The date of this meeting was September 25 and all present agreed that it had never been equaled for attendance and interest. Fully 5,000 persons were present at the park. As fast as the country people ar-

rived in the city they were escorted to the Sheriff's residence where the persons who came to the county or were born here prior to 1865 were provided with means for registering their names, etc., and were then given a handsome badge made of aluminum, with a bright one-cent piece set in it, and these badges were worn throughout the day and then preserved as keepsakes. Over 800 old settlers (as thus defined) registered that day.

The usual custom of giving prizes to certain classes was carried out again on this occasion. Dr. J. J. Reaburn was president of the day as well as of the society, while Mayor Berry made the address of welcome. He was responded to by Hon. John Hungate of La Harpe. A basket dinner was served to all present. Many eloquent and well-timed speeches were heard throughout the day. As a "treat" to the pioneer band, Hon. O. F. Berry had secured the presence of a colored quartette which rendered the finest of concert music throughout the entire day.

The prize for the oldest man present who was born in the county fell to I. N. Hobart, of Webster. He was born in 1834 and carried away the hat offered as a prize.

The oldest woman was Mrs. Polly Hobart, aged ninety-three years, to whom was given the prize, a calico dress. This venerable lady was on the grounds all day and attracted much attention. She seemed as bright and happy as ladies half her age.

Thus year after year these re-unions have been kept up. One season was made especially "old folks" day when the pioneers had no special part in the program, but were simply guests and entertained by the others present. Some season all seventy years of age or older were permitted to ascend a large platform about the public square, and there they spent hours in old fashioned singing and the oldtime dances, to the great pleasure of the younger generations who had never witnessd such dances. Such has been the history, in brief, of this association.

M. P. Berry, of the Dime Savings Bank, has been secretary of the Pioneer's Association for a period in excess of twenty years, until on account of failing health about 1917, he was forced in justice to himself to resign. To Mr. Berry as much or more than to any other citizen can be attributed the success of this worthy association.

"Hamilton, Ill.
"Aug. 15, 1890.

"Hon. B. Warren
"and Committee of Old Settlers.

"Your card, kindly inviting me 'to talk to the Old Settlers,' if *I feel able*, and *it will not be asking too much of me*, was duly received.

"It certainly is *not* asking too much of me, to invite me to *talk* to Old Settlers, at any time and whenever I meet them—which I humbly hope I may be able to do, as long as I am able to talk at all. This I have done for fifty-four years past, greatly to my pleasure and profit. The talks have been, however, individually and hand to hand. If your polite note is to be construed to be an invitation to stand up before and in a formal way address a multitude of them, at your approaching gathering,—which I suppose was its real intent,—then I most respectfully decline, and ask you to accept this letter instead. The ability to stand and talk to an assembly of people, is one of the many gifts which Providence has inscrutably withheld from me.

"Moreover—'You'd scarce expect one of my age, to speak in public on the stage'—for, in addition to the accumulation of years, la-grippe, and 'rheumatiz,' and lung and liver, and heart, and kidney ailments have been menacing me, O so many years. Tall *aches* from little *toe-corns* grow, you know; and as we grow in years, they grow in severity.

"Yet still, I hope to be able to be with you on that day—a day to which I, with most old settlers, I believe, look forward with a great deal of pleasure.

"The occasion has set me recalling to mind, the events and the people I have met in the early days here—since that April night in 1836, when I first slept beneath the stars reflected in the waters of the Mississippi, and under the dilapidated roof of the old Fort Edwards, now no more. My own brother, then resident there, had preceded me, with his family, two years before. In his lifetime, he was three times a pioneer. Born near the Atlantic, in the Old Dominion, he was an emigrant in his youth to the wilds of Ohio—thence thirty years after, to the banks of the Mississippi and the prairies of Illinois—then in sixteen years more to the Golden Gate of the Pacific—led there by that fitful fever for gold, which drew so many adventurers from East and West, to mark the desert and the wilderness with their graves.

And there, in the vicinity of the broad Pacific in Southern California, his remains now lie.

"There is one circumstance in the life of James Gregg, somewhat remarkable, and maybe worthy of mention here. He made the trip between the Mississippi and the Pacific *five times* —each time by a different route. First, under the gold mania, round Cape Horn, in a sailing vessel; 2. A return two years after, by the Panama route; 3. Back with his family on the Nicaragua route. Then again, in 1876, on a visit to the Centennial, to New York and Philadelphia, by the Pacific Railroad, and back home through Denver.

"Of course it would be not only futile but unprofitable for me to attempt to name all, or even a moderate portion of the early pioneers I met during that first year of my acquaintance in the county. But I will try to recall the names of a few, who had a marked influence among the people, and on the county's progress and prosperity. The first Carthage man I ever met was that genial and affable merchant, David W. Mathews, who, with his brothers James B. and Hamilton, were selling goods there. With him I made my first trip across the Hancock prairie on horseback—a large portion of the way in a *canal*—the road-way serving to hold the water, which was then over plenty, and which the prairie-sod prevented from running away. There was also that queer *nondescript* of a Frenchman, Louis Masquerier, who, like a meteor, flashed a brief period, and *went out.* There also I met that dark-eyed, dark-hued, inexplicable, incomprehensible, unfathomable man, Dr. Isaac Galland—whom no man could see through.

"And there were Wesley Williams—the man who held all the offices—and the fiery John Wilson,—and Walter Bagby—and Artois Hamilton, and that active business clerk Robert Miller, whom all men knew,—and the elderly Michael Rickard. There, too, I found that talented, affable and kind-hearted rising attorney, Sidney H. Little, whose prospects and career were so promising, and whose end was soon to be so tragical. In the southwest was one of the first county commissioners, and the first sheriff, Henry Nichols, and Edson Whitney—whose thirty-seven and thirty-one votes set them ahead of all others in 1829, and gave them the responsible (but not lucrative) offices they sought. Further east were Lewis Peyton and John Dedman, and George Walker, Levi Williams, and William Crawford—all, I believe, emigrants from the 'Dark and Bloody Ground.' In the south end were Benjamin Bacon, Elisha Worrell, Joel Catlin, and that quiet and retiring man of science, Doctor Mead. Passing northward were, Reuben Graves, William Darnell, David Greenleaf, Jabez A. Beebe, the brothers Lincoln, Mathew McClaughry, Major Smith, Dr. George Coulson, and the tall preacher and senator, Thomas H. Owen. Northward were Hezekiah Spillman, John McAuley, and the irrepressible Amzi Doolittle. Among my acquaintances in and about the city of the saints, before they discovered it, were the venerable minister Charles Robison, Davidson Hibbard, and Esquire Daniel H. Wells—he, who has figured so largely as adjutant general in Salt Lake City. Nearer home, along the Riverside, were those Yankee pioneers, John Cochran, John Gordon, Cyrus Felt, Abram Smith, Hazen Bedell, and Samuel Steele—the last named having been elected a justice of the peace in 1831, held it for thirty years continuously to his death, and who, it may honestly be said, never gave a false judgment.

"And lastly—at Warsaw, among its many famous men, I will only take time to mention those four of its proprietors, John R. Wilcox, Mark Aldrich, John Montague and James M. Wells—whose faith in their new city's future, if carried to its full fruition, would ere this have placed Chicago in the back-ground, and possibly located the Columbian Exposition still nearer the center of the continent.

"But, excuse me: I did not begin this intending to write a pioneer history. My object was to decline the task you have imposed on me, and to wish unbounded success to the *Hancock County Old Settlers' Association*, and many happy returns of its reunions.

"Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS GREGG."

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN

In connection with a statement concerning the first term of the Circuit Court held in this county, begun on October 27, 1829, and held at the house of Captain James White, at the head of the lower or Des Moines Rapids, the following interesting item has recently been given by the press: "The statement has been made that the house was the scene of a law

suit in which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were opposing counsel, but we can not find any authentic information as to the truth of it. It has been stated that Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas also spent a night under the roof of the house."

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, and was not twenty-one years of age when the October term, 1829, of the Circuit Court of this county was held. He had not then been admitted to the bar.

Stephen A. Douglas was born on April 23, 1813, and was not yet seventeen years of age when the term of court in question was held. Not only is it true that Douglas had not then been admitted to the bar, but it is also true that he did not come to Illinois until about November, 1833, which was four years after the term of court in question was held. It is stated by historians that in November, 1833, Douglas, having made his way from the east to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, thence to St. Louis, in search of work, arrived at Jacksonville, Illinois, in November, 1833, with a sum total of thirty-seven cents in his pocket. These facts show conclusively that Lincoln and Douglas were not pitted against each other in a law suit in the Circuit Court of this county at its October term, 1829, and that they could not have been in opposition in our Circuit Court for more than four years thereafter.

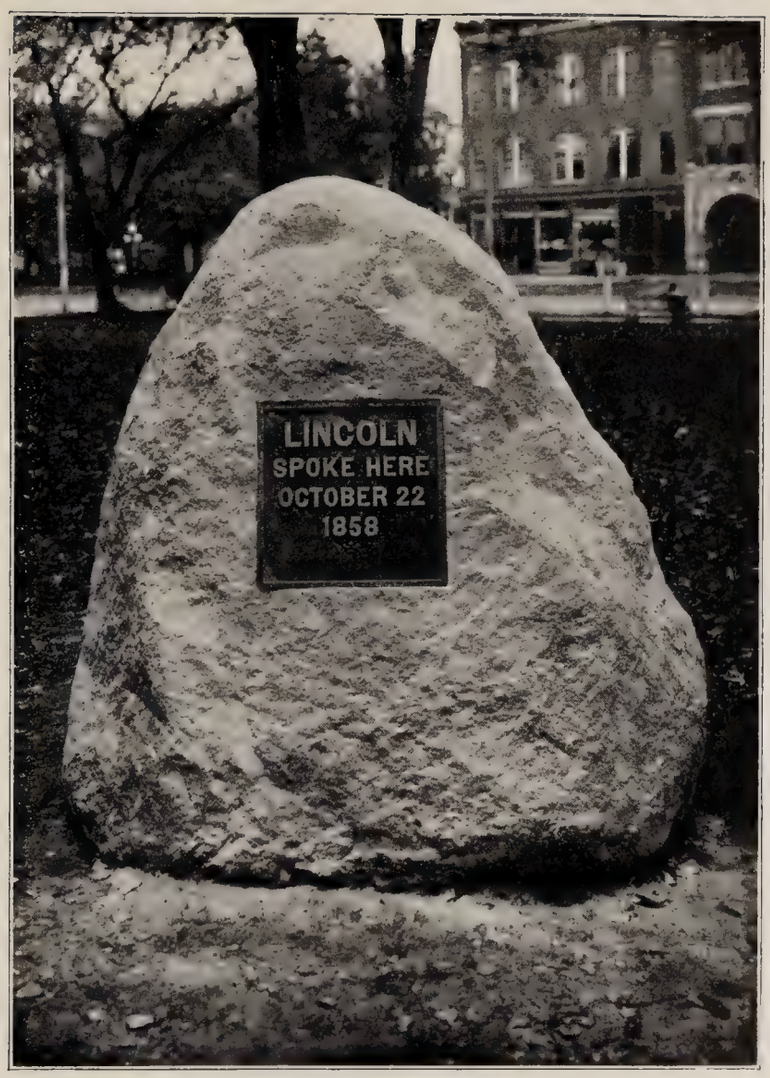
We have been unable to find any evidence of Lincoln and Douglas being in Hancock County in association or opposition either in court or out of court except on a single occasion. That must have been in the year 1851, as it was the second winter after George Walker, who located in Walker township in this county in an early day, had been elected to the Illinois Legislature. The event in question is thus described in the *Biographical Review of Hancock County*, on page 259: "He (George Walker) became moreover one of the influential and leading citizens of the community and in 1848 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature of Illinois. He spent two winters in Springfield and became associated with many of the distinguished men of the state. During the second winter, in company with Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and Jacob C. Davis, in a hired vehicle, he drove to his home in Hancock County, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to make a visit over Sunday. They arrived Friday night, and that night such a heavy fall of snow took place that the next Monday morning they had to drive a herd of cattle ahead of them to break the road to Quincy, to which place they rode on horseback. They were three days in getting to Springfield."

Stephen A. Douglas, when on the bench, presided at five terms of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, beginning respectively on May 3, 1841, October 4, 1841, May 2, 1842, October 3, 1842, and May 15, 1843. It is possible that Abraham Lincoln appeared in court at one of these terms, although there is no certain evidence of the fact. These two distinguished men delivered political addresses at Carthage and Augusta in Hancock County during the senatorial campaign of 1858, but they did not speak in either city on the same day.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARTHAGE IN 1858

Some years ago Mr. Gaylord Isham Davidson, then of Carthage, Illinois, now of Roanoke, Virginia, published two articles full of interesting information concerning the friendship which existed between Abraham Lincoln and Major Alexander Sympson from their boyhood days until the assassination of the great war president. The account which follows is taken from these articles, for which Mr. Davidson is entitled to credit.

The picture of Mr. Lincoln herein referred to was owned by Mrs. Mary A. K. Quinby at the time when Mr. Davidson wrote his articles. Mrs. Quinby was a daughter of Major Alexander Sympson. Since these articles were written Mrs. Quinby has died, and the picture is now in the possession of her daughter, Miss Martha B. Quinby, now of Peoria, Ill. Major Sympson was born in Green County, Ky., Nov. 8, 1807, in an humble home not far from Greensburg, the county seat. The farm of the Lincolns, a small one, adjoined that of the Sympsons. The two families were on intimate terms. They knew the meaning and value of true friendship as interpreted and practiced by the early pioneers. Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Sympson were barefooted boy friends in those days. These boyhood companions parted early in life. Mr. Lincoln, with his parents, drifted into Indiana, then to Illinois, and lost sight of his friend Sympson. After Lincoln had become established in the practice of law in Springfield the friendly relations between these boyhood chums became more marked. Major Sympson had married Nancy



LINCOLN BOULDER, CARTHAGE



LAKE VIEW CLUB HOUSE, HAMILTON

Carter in Green County, Ky., in October, 1829. Three children, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. K. Quinby, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Callihan and Samuel Sympson, resided in Carthage when Mr. Davidson wrote his articles. They are now dead. The eldest son, Maj. Coleman Sympson, who for nearly thirty years was enrolling and engrossing clerk of the United States Senate, died in Washington some years ago.

Alexander Sympson came to Illinois with his family in 1836. He engaged in farming pursuits near Macomb, McDonough County. In 1840 he moved to Monmouth, Warren County, and conducted a hotel in that place until May 1, 1844, when he settled in Carthage just in the heat of the bitter struggle between the Mormons under the leadership of Joseph Smith and the Anti-Mormons. Major Sympson's sympathies were largely with the Anti-Mormons, and in the exciting scenes and incidents he was an active participant on the side of public peace and justice. In 1858 Major Sympson, through the influence of Mr. Lincoln, secured the appointment of enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. In the summer and fall of 1858 was the historical political tournament between Lincoln and Douglas for the United States Senatorship. Maj. Sympson was enthusiastic for the success of his life-long friend and colaborer in the ranks of the Republican party.

The quaint old brick residence in which Major Sympson lived during the earlier years of his life in Carthage, stood one block west and one block south of the public square, and has been replaced recently by the modern residence of Mr. L. B. Clark. In those early times the house was considered a mansion, and its doors were ever open in hospitality. Looking out toward the southeast was a room wherein Lincoln often slept after a fatiguing journey overland either on horseback or in buggy. Mr. Lincoln's visits to the home of his friend Sympson were always the signal for a gathering of the pioneer citizens, and no matter how many of them came, nor how late they remained, Mr. Lincoln was ever urbane and entertaining.

The speeches delivered by Lincoln and Douglas at Carthage have not been recorded. Lincoln's speech delivered at Augusta, in this county, September 25, 1858, was an important one. The following letter from Mr. Lincoln to Major Sympson refers to that speech, and it is evident that Major Sympson had made all the arrangements for the meeting in so far as his party was concerned:

"Springfield, Aug. 11, 1858.—Alex. Sympson, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 6th received. If life and health continue I shall pretty surely be at Augusta on the 25th.

"Things look reasonably well. Will tell you more fully when I see you. Yours truly, A. Lincoln."

The two men drove from Carthage to Augusta in a buggy, and a large crowd of Mr. Lincoln's admirers in Carthage accompanied them in vehicles and on horseback. His speech, delivered in Catlin's Grove, September 25, 1858, was listened to by a crowd of people coming from the contiguous counties. On Thursday, October 20, 1858, Mr. Lincoln delivered an address in the Courthouse square in Carthage to a large crowd. He remained in that town until the 24th, visiting with Major Sympson and his family. (A large boulder has been placed in the courtyard by the Shadrach Bond Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, near the spot where Lincoln stood while making this speech.)

It was on the morning of the 20th that Major Sympson noticed that an itinerant photographer named Charley Frost had appeared in town with his picture gallery, a sort of a wagonbox affair, and was taking crude pictures of the country folk who had gathered to hear Mr. Lincoln. Major Sympson and Mr. Lincoln took a stroll downtown, and the Major induced Mr. Lincoln to have his picture taken in Frost's "art parlor." Mr. Lincoln at first demurred, pleading that he had ridden long and hard the night before, and that his personal appearance was not as satisfactory to himself as it might be. But Major Sympson urged the more, saying that the girls at home wanted a likeness of their friend. Then Mr. Lincoln good-naturedly assented, and stooping his tall, lank form, entered the narrow wagonbox gallery and sat for his picture.

When Mr. Davidson's articles were published, few people outside of Mrs. Quinby's own immediate family had ever seen this picture or the letters and other mementos of Mr. Lincoln in her possession. Mr. Lincoln consented to have a photograph taken that he might please an old friend, and the members of the Sympson family respected their great friend's implied wishes that the picture should be considered for them alone. But afterward when anything touching upon the life and character of this, one of the greatest of Americans became of intense interest

to the people, Mrs. Quinby was willing that these mementos should be given publicity.

The morning of October 24, 1858, Mr. Lincoln was driven in a buggy by Major Sympson to Blandinsville, in McDonough County. Here the two friends parted. A day or two afterwards Major Sympson received the following letter from Mr. Lincoln:

"Blandinsville, October 24, 1858.—A. Sympson, Esq.—Dear Sir: Since parting with you this morning I heard some things which make me believe that Edmunds and Morrill will spend this week among the National Democrats trying to induce them to content themselves by voting for Jake Davis and then to vote for the Douglas candidates for Senator and Representative. Have this headed off if you can. Call Wagley's attention to it and have him and the National Democrat for Rep. to counteract it as far as they can. Yours as ever, A. Lincoln."

The Morrill referred to was Milton M. Morrill, brother of Governor Morrill of Maine and of Senator Morrill of Vermont. Mr. Morrill, now dead, was a leading attorney in the historic city of Nauvoo. The Edmunds referred to was Judge George Edmunds of Carthage, a cousin of the late Senator Edmunds. Edmunds and Morrill were leaders of the Democratic party and were working for the election of Judge Douglas. Judge Edmunds explains the incident as follows:

"Carthage, July 17, 1892.—Gay Davidson, Esq.: Dear Sir—Yours containing copy of Mr. Lincoln's letter to Alex. Sympson of October 24, 1858, in which he refers to Jacob C. Davis, M. M. Morrill and myself, at hand, asking my recollection of the matter thus referred to.

"My recollection is that at that time there was a small faction of the Democrats of Illinois opposed to Judge Douglas. In this county that faction was headed by Jacob C. Davis and Wm. C. Wagley of Warsaw. Davis was the candidate of that party for Congress from this (the Fifth) district and Wagley was the candidate for the State Senate, and it was feared that such disaffection might arise in the Democratic ranks as would endanger the election of the regular Douglas candidates for Senate and Representative. With a view to save the Senate and Representative ticket for Douglas, Hon. M. M. Morrill and myself called a meeting at the Courthouse here, which resulted in an arrangement for another convention, which was held, and resulted so satisfactorily to the Democratic voters that we were able to elect Douglas Democrats to both Senate and House.

"The result is evidently what Mr. Lincoln feared, and hoped through an appeal to Wagley to keep up the Democratic factional fight.

"This letter of Mr. Lincoln's I never heard of before. Respectfully, G. Edmunds."

Judge Edmunds was a friend of Mr. Lincoln, and says that the martyred president was not only a pleasant friend, but an honorable opponent in politics, while yet being a shrewd campaigner.

The result of that Senatorial campaign is history. The following letter is brief, but full of meaning:

"Springfield, December 12, 1858.—Alexander Sympson, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I expect the result of the election went hard with you.—So it did with me, tho' perhaps not quite so hard as you may have supposed. I have an abiding faith that we shall beat them in the long run. Step by step the objects of the leaders will become too plain for the people to stand them. I write merely to let you know that I am not nearly dead or dying.

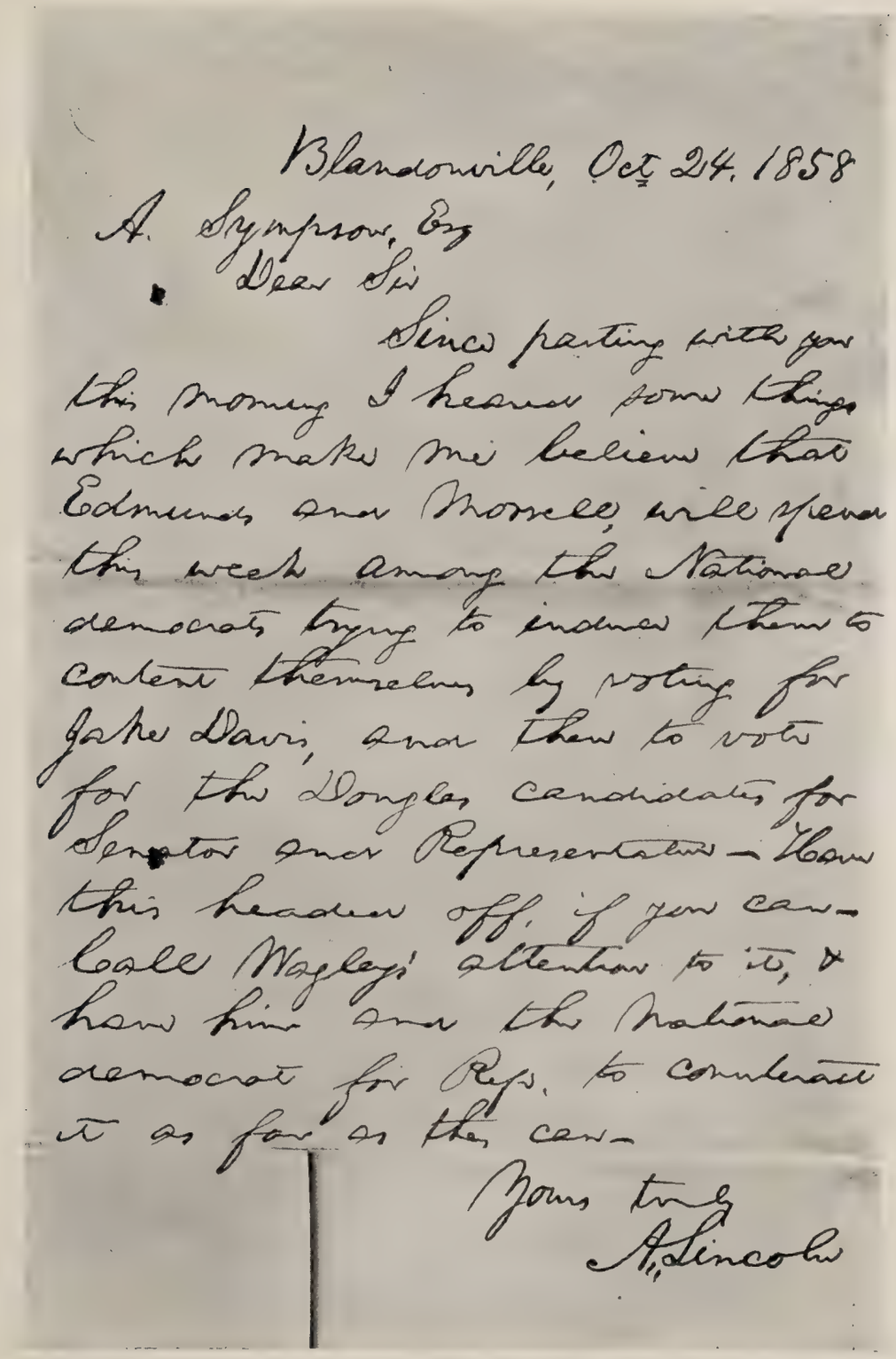
"Please give my respects to your good family and all inquiring friends. Yours as ever, A. Lincoln."

The friendship of these two men never failed. There is no doubt they met on numerous occasions after the result of the Senatorial contest, but if any further correspondence passed between them the surviving members of Major Sympson's family have no record of it. Major Sympson was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and rendered valuable aid in that campaign.

In January, 1861, Major Sympson entered the Union service under Rosecrans and served throughout the war. His health failed in the army, but he remained at his post and was on duty, save during an illness at Louisville. In December of 1861 Major Sympson's son, Coleman, went to Washington and applied for some kind of a position. The following is a copy of the original note of introduction written to Mr. Forney by President Lincoln in behalf of young Sympson:

"(Private)

"Executive Mansion, July 20, 1861. Hon. J. W. Forney: My Dear Sir—There is a young man here by the name of Sympson (Senator Browning will give you his Christian name) to



Blandonville, Oct 24. 1858

A. Sympson, Esq

Dear Sir

Since parting with you this morning I hearn some things which make me believe that Edmunds and Morrell will spend this week among the National democrats trying to induce them to content themselves by voting for Jake Davis, and then to vote for the Douglas candidates for Senator and Representative — Head this headed off, if you can — Call Wagley's attention to it, & have him and the National democrat for Reps. to counteract it as far as they can —

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER, 1858

whom the giving of some place, if in your power, would greatly oblige me. His father is one of my best friends, whom I have not, so far, been able to recognize in any substantial way. Yours very truly, A Lincoln."

Young Sympson received the position of enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate, a post he held without interruption until his death.

Major Sympson died August 16, 1867.

In prophecy Mr. Lincoln was almost unerring. While yet a young and rising attorney in Springfield, he uttered a prophecy that was almost inspired. At a harvest home celebration held in Fulton County, the widely known and venerable Methodist divine, "Uncle Dick" Haney, related the following personal reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln, which has gained little publicity: "Uncle Dick" said that at a country meeting held not far from Springfield, some years ago, it was announced that Rev. Peter Akers would preach. The Rev. Mr. Akers was a widely known Methodist and he was also celebrated for the power and prodigious length of his sermons. A carriage load of young Springfield attorneys went out to hear the preacher. His theme was the sin of slavery. He portrayed its horrors in vivid colors. He prophesied that God would wash this sin of crimes away in blood. He predicted the war and with prophetic accuracy described its terrors. But he put off the date of the conflict some years. Few of the hearers sympathized with the preacher's views. They regarded the sermon as the idle frothings of a harmless old crank.

As the lawyers drove home they chatted gayly about the absurd fears of Rev. Mr. Akers. They expected to see a railway built to the moon before any Civil war would devastate this country. But Lincoln, who was one of the party, was silent and thoughtful. At first his companions rallied him:

"What do you think about it, Abe?" they asked.

"Well," replied the thoughtful young attorney, "I have never before been so deeply impressed by human utterance. I have never thought we should have war over slavery or any other question. But those utterances today seemed to come from far beyond the preacher. They seemed to me as a real and awful prophecy. More astonishing than all, and you may laugh if you will, I seem to be thrilled in my very soul with the conviction that I, in some way, am to have a tremendous responsibility in that oncoming and awful war."

Mr. Lincoln's companions ceased their levity and were silent during the remainder of the homeward journey.

A RELIC OF SLAVERY DAYS

The County Commissioner's Court record in this county in December, 1832, contains the record of one, Jane Buckner, a free woman of color, who produced in open court a transcript of the record of the County Court of Nicholas County, in the State of Kentucky, as evidence of her freedom "and also of her children," which was read and was ordered to be recorded, and is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"State of Kentucky, } stc.
Nicholas County }

April Court, 1814.

An instrument of writing from under the hand and seal of Samuel Buckner, emancipating and setting at liberty sundry negro slaves therein mentioned was produced in open court and acknowledged by the said Samuel Buckner and ordered to be recorded, to-wit:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Samuel Buckner, of the County of Nicholas and Commonwealth of Kentucky, for divers good causes me moving thereunto, do by these presents and in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, free and emancipate forever the following negro slaves, my proprety:—Jane, a negro woman about thirty years of age, George about eight years of age; Wills Ditto, about five years old; Thornton, about three years old; and Lewis, one year and six months old. All of which negroes, I, the said Samuel Buckner, do by these presents as aforesaid free and emancipate from my service and my heirs and all other persons whatsoever claiming said slaves through, by or under me, to take effect from the date of these presents, as witness, my hand and seal this 25th day of April, 1814.

SAMUEL BUCKNER, (L. S.)"

And thereupon the said Samuel Buckner came into court and entered into bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned according to law which bond is ordered to be recorded and is in the following words, to wit:

'Know all Men by these Presents, etc., etc., See bond filed marked A. Whereupon it is Ordered that said negro slaves, named Jane, George, Wills, Thornton and Lewis, as aforesaid, be set free, and they are hereby declared emancipated according to law.'

"I, Andrew J. Hughes, Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing copies are true transcripts of the records of Said Court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County at Ellisville, this 13th August, 1814. "ANDREW J. HUGHES,

"Clerk of Nicholas County Court."

And so Jane Buckner, "a free woman" of Kentucky, emigrating with her four children to the free State of Illinois, as evidence that she is free, was compelled to procure and bring with her the foregoing long testimonial and had it recorded among the archives of the County, lest the "heirs or other persons" claiming them, or the authorities under the "Black Laws": should seize and remand them again to slavery.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

To most of the present-day people, those born after the Civil War—the term "Underground Railroad" is almost meaningless, but to those who lived before the war it stood for very much. Now that the institution of slavery is forever ended in this country what were once secrets may be published openly. This set of paragraphs is taken from a former history of Hancock County, and were given to its author by men who had the distinction of being "conductors," on this imaginary thoroughfare through the county. It was really a method by which colored persons, slaves from the South, were helped to run away by Abolitionists, and finally get into freedom over in Canada. The persons who were secretly banded together through the free states to aid in such work, in violation of the "Fugitive Slave Law," were known as conductors, and the various highways and trails taken, usually at nighttime, were known as the "Underground Railroad." By this method many a hundred colored men and women were taken from bondage in the South to freedom in Canada, or to some State where the abolition sentiment was strong enough not to care for the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. One of these conductors residing in the southeastern part of Hancock County stated:

"In the winter of 1843-4 I commenced my first experience in this country having previously acted as conductor in Northern Ohio for ten years. I met father I—— in the winter of 1843-4 in town. He asked me to come up to his house after dinner which I did. Went to the barn and climbed up over the girt beam and found two colored men. I asked them if they were steering for Canada. They said 'Yes, Sah!' I told them that it was a cold desolate country. The oldest one replied that he knew it, as this was his seventh trip from Missouri, there as pilot. This time he came back for his wife. He said 'I could not get her, so I have brought my youngest brother.'

"I was interested in his case at once and forwarded them to the next station. To show that he got through all right, I was in Detroit in November of 1848, and stepped into a barber shop to get shaved. I asked the barber if he knew anything about James and Benjamin Penney. He said 'No.' I saw by their looks that they did. So I said, 'Boys you needn't be afraid of me; I am an old stager; I helped those boys along on their trip.' The barber then told me that Benjamin, the eldest one, caught a severe cold while on that trip and died of consumption the next summer. The younger, James, was at school at Chatham, getting a good education. Hearing this, I felt fully paid for my trouble in helping them to escape from slavery.

"The next December I was awakened by a rap on the door, about two o'clock in the morning. I opened it and found three square-built blackmen with a friend of mine from Adams County. I took them in and while my wife was preparing breakfast, they showed me their passes to go where they chose from Christmas to New Year's. I asked the boys if they were not taking a rather enlarged view of those passes. They thought perhaps they were. Before sunrise they were guided on to the next station in safety. The next I heard of them they were in Farmington, Fulton County, at Deacon B——s. The Deacon took a copy of their passes in a memorandum book. Within a week three slave-hunters came along. They enquired of a drayman if he had heard of any runaway slaves. He told them he had not seen any, but if any had been there, Deacon B—— would doubtless know about them. They went over to the Deacon's and enquired of him. He told them: 'Yes there were three boys stayed here a few nights ago. By referring to his book, it was proven that

they were the owners of the runaways, their names being on the passes.

"This happened about dark and the Deacon kindly invited them to stay all night with him which two of them did, the other one returning to the hotel. During the evening, the three daughters of the Deacon entertained the strangers with songs and music on the melodeon. One of the girls was quite fleshy. The evening passed pleasantly and in the morning the strangers offered to pay for their lodging, which the Deacon refused, saying that the black boys stayed without paying and they were welcome to do the same, adding, that should they return that way, he would like to have them stop and tell him what luck they had. On their way to town they met the third gentleman, who had spent the night in town. They of course stopped to talk of how they had been entertained, not thinking they were overheard by the Deacon's hired man who happened to be behind the hedge. The two said to the one, 'If these are the kind of men that are helping our boys to escape, there is no use in hunting them anymore, and I feel rather ashamed of the business anyway. I believe if I should meet Jerry on the street I should tell him to go ahead.' They all started back to Missouri.

"At that time there were slaves at every house in every kitchen, dining room and barn about home. These men, of course, often told of their hunting slaves in Illinois and were as often overheard until by their own story they described the country so well, even to the Deacon's daughters that many of the blacks determined to undertake the trip themselves. Sometime after this, there came a rap on the Deacon's window one night, and on getting up he found several colored men and one of them asked 'Is dis de place where de fat gal plays on de 'lodeon?' He replied that it was and took them in, fed them and saw them to the next station. From Farmington it was considered quite safe to travel on by daylight.

"At another time I was going to Quincy with a load of cheese, probably in 1852. Between Bear Creek and Mendon, I met a covered carriage with the curtains down. As it passed me I recognized the near horse as having stayed at my place but a short time before and suspected what might be inside. I said 'Hold on; I want to see what you have got.' The driver never saw me in the daytime but knew my voice and stopped. His passengers were badly scared. He said he was steering for my house but now should go to Rev. K——. I told him K—— had gone to Galesburg. So he struck for Round Prairie and stopped. Part of the load was a colored woman with a little boy, two years old. Before the next morning she gave birth to another boy. Physicians in that country were all pro-slavery; but there were Mothers of Israel ready to minister to her wants. She remained there a few days and then moved on to Canada.

"These are but a few of the many instances in which we lent our aid to the Underground Railroad, and which we never regretted."

DAYS OF MOURNING

Every American community has had its special days of mourning for our illustrious dead, and it will be the object of this article to show how such memorial days have been observed in this, especially at Carthage.

From the files of the Carthage Republican, the following facts have been gleaned. The file for April 20, 1865, stated that the intelligence of President Lincoln's funeral reached Carthage on Tuesday, and that the funeral of the deceased would take place in Washington, D. C., at a given day that week, later found to be on Wednesday, and that all the people of the nation were requested to observe the day with due respect for the eminent dead. Accordingly an impromptu meeting of citizens was held in the Ferris & Corby banking house on Tuesday evening, and a program of arrangements perfected for observing the day with solemn ceremonies which was actually carried out on the following day. The procession was composed of the benevolent orders—Masons and Odd Fellows and citizens in general. It presented a very imposing scene. Religious services were held at the various churches, and a public meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse at three o'clock in the afternoon.

At the Baptist church, the Rev. H. H. Northrop preached an able sermon, so full of good thoughts that it was soon made the subject of a neatly printed booklet.

As an historic fact let it be stated that the news of the death of President Lincoln arrived here at about noon on Saturday after his having been shot at Ford's theatre on Friday evening. At first men doubted it, it was almost unbelievable to think that such a crime was possible on American soil. But the frequent receipt of ex-

tra newspapers seemed to confirm the first reports, and soon a gloom settled down over the city such as had never before been experienced. Flags draped in full mourning were suspended from flag-staffs, and throngs of men gathered in groups upon the streets discussing with downcast countenances and indignant gestures over the terrible event. But little more business was transacted that day in Carthage. Many flocked in from the surrounding country as if by a common impulse. While men were deeply impressed and indignant, no disorder occurred, and but seldom was bad language or loud talking heard. One person only was heard to express joy at the sad event, and he soon thought it a prudent thing to leave the place after the disloyal, wicked utterance he had made. The local press said the only other event tending to cause one to believe that the county had a person within its borders who approved of the dastardly crime was in the instance of whoever it was that cut the rope on the flag-staff on which was suspended at half-mast the American flag draped in mourning. Such was the feeling in Carthage on that long to-be-remembered day that had one tried to openly justify the act of the assassin that his life would soon been snuffed out by an outraged people whose sons and brothers were that very day in the Southland closing up their four year Civil War campaign against secession and slavery on this continent.

Sixteen years after the citizens of this county had met in mourning over the assassination of President Lincoln, who stood next to Washington in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, came another sad blow, the striking down of James Abraham Garfield, who had been elected president in the autumn of 1880, and had only served as president about four months when he was assassinated, while walking arm in arm with Hon. James G. Blaine, in the waiting room of a depot at Washington, July 2, 1881 and from which wounds he died after great bodily suffering, September 19, 1881.

The public demonstration of grief over this awful event, in days of supposed peace and quiet, was such as had never before been recorded in American history. A public meeting was held at the Lutheran Church in Carthage. The building was draped in mourning. A black cloth was looped over the stand, and from one window to another around the entire church. American colors were draped and placed here and there throughout the audience room. H. G. Ferris was called to the chair to preside. Rev. Prof. Bartholomew offered a feeling prayer after which a funeral dirge was sung by a select choir. Those who spoke included Mr. Ferris and Judge Sharp, who remarked that out of the twenty presidents we had had, one-tenth of them had been assassinated. He also brought out clearly the point that we as a political people are too bitter toward opposing candidates and that such attacks were doing the nation much damage.

Charles J. Scofield spoke effectively, and paid a fine compliment to the character and mental attainment of the deceased president, and echoed the sentiment of every heart in detestation and horror of the fiendish crime that had deprived the Nation of its honored head.

O. F. Berry spoke at length, giving a panoramic view of Garfield as a school boy, his college days, his early struggles and his triumphs for the legislative halls, his seat in the president's chair, the infamous assault upon his life, his long wearisome and brave struggle with death. At this meeting the following was resolved:

"That in view of the calamity which has befallen our country in the death of our Chief Magistrate, we the citizens of Carthage desire in common with all the people of the United States, to humbly and reverently express our great sorrow over the most mournful event in our Nation's history."

"Resolved—That for this dastardly and cowardly crime of assassinating our beloved president, we demand at once a lawful and speedy trial and that the sentence of the court may be speedily executed."

Union Memorial services were held at Trinity Lutheran Church, in Carthage, agreeable to a proclamation of the president of the United States, by the Governor of Illinois and the further request of J. C. Williams, president of the town council. The church was filled to an overflow. Each minister in the city spoke briefly, and between such remarks might have been heard appropriate music. Rev. Prof. Richards' remarks were especially well received. During these memorial services all of the business houses in the city were closed.

"Another mighty Chieftain hath fallen!" These words were seen as head-lines of the daily press throughout this Nation in the month of August, 1885, which was the day on which the mortal remains of General Grant, the greatest

of military chieftains and our own beloved ex-president, were laid at rest in his tomb. Carthage united with cities and towns throughout the country in paying respects and honor to the dead hero. The signs of mourning might have been seen in the heavily draped public and private buildings. By noon the public square looked indeed sombre. The memorial exercises were held at Trinity Lutheran Church, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the very hour in which General Grant's body was being lowered to its last resting place. The bells of the city tolled mournfully. Alexander Sympson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and visiting comrades formed on the northwest corner of the square and were joined by the National Guard in uniform, but all unarmed, aided by Lieutenant Risse, Robbins, and Prentice. Benjamin Wood was color bearer and the flag carried was a Civil War flag of a good history. The church was well decorated by the ladies Floral Guild. General Grant's portrait was placed at the rear of the pulpit. Flags were all half-mast. The funeral march was played by Miss Kate Griffith; Commander Ad. C. Shultz read the G. A. R. burial ritual. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. H. Hyde from Acts 13:36, at the close of which the fine anthem "Lay Him Low" by the choir was given and the audience dismissed by Rev. C. Kuhl.

Twenty years had passed from the time the people of this County assembled in mourning and memorial services over the death of President Garfield and that of meeting to pay tribute to the life and character of President William McKinley, who was shot by an assassin while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in September, 1901, and from which wounds then inflicted he died September 14, that year.

According to proclamation issued by President Roosevelt to hold Thursday as a day of mourning for the dead president, Mayor Berry of Carthage issued a proclamation requesting all citizens to join in a Union memorial service Thursday afternoon, September 25, 1901, at the Presbyterian Church. The building was well filled. The school children, Grand Army of the Republic Post and Masonic orders were out in a body. Mayor Berry read the president's proclamation and Dr. Sifferd offered a short invocation and then was sung the hymn "Lead Kindly Light." President Sigmund of the College read the scripture lessons from the Lutheran liturgy. Rev. Tower offered prayer, when the time had arrived for the Five Minutes Silence to be observed all over the United States. Miss Davidson sang a solo "Forever With The Lord."

Charles H. Garnett then spoke of the disaster which had befallen the nation in the death of President McKinley. Next was the address of Hon. O. F. Berry, who gave a biography of Major McKinley, closing with an eloquent tribute to the high character of the martyred dead.

"One Sweetly Solemn Thought" was rendered after which Judge Charles J. Scofield addressed the citizens and emphasized the thought that President McKinley doubtless had more in mind than we thought, when he said in his last words, "It Is God's Way."

The pupils of the public schools held their memorial services in the morning hour of the above named day, and were addressed in the various rooms by Doctor Sifferd, Hon. O. F. Berry, Charles De Hart, Judge C. J. Scofield and Hon M. P. Berry.

Editorially, the Carthage Republican had this to say: "President McKinley died unexpectedly early Saturday morning from blood poisoning, the bullet wound having failed to heal, causing gangrene.

"The Republican will indulge in no panegyrics, the dead president's private and official character is a lyric to which every American heart is atune.

"Unnecessary and as cruel as was his assassination, the American people will be guided by the lessons which, in some way, divine providence will teach through his martyrdom—'It Is God's Way.'"

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

A total eclipse of the sun occurred on August 7, 1869, beginning about four o'clock in the afternoon. This was not local to this county, but it pertained to this county as well as to other places in the belt of totality. The hour of the day was favorable and the sky unclouded and the air balmy and delightful. The following account of the eclipse is from a note in his diary made by Dr. J. M. Shaffer of Fairfield, Iowa, published in the issue of the Carthage Republican dated July 31, 1907:

"The day was perfectly clear, bright and cloudless. As the eclipse grew on, the shadow gradully deepened from mild twilight to a darkness when total, like a moonlight night, so that

perhaps ordinary print could not be read, but the appearance was very unlike moonlight; there were no shadows of objects, but remarkable tinting and coloring utterly beyond description in its magnificence, and filling the mind with undefinable sensations. When the whole face of the sun was obscured, there appeared brilliant halos, or a 'glory,' around the moon surpassingly beautiful, and on the lower side a round body of the redness of blood. Five stars were distinctly visible. The appearance of the sky was impressive and awful. As the eclipse became total, the horizon to the north seemed clouded with one of those heavy nimbi which certainly betoken a severe storm, and as it left the sun's disc the same phenomenon was along the southern horizon, and as soon as the light first appeared, the threatening clouds in a second dissolved. No pen can describe the matchless beauty of the landscape. Trees, people, horses, roads, fields, all objects lay bathed in light of inconceivable splendor, and with distinctness—there being no shadow—as if seen under a microscope of perfect construction. This spectacle filled the soul with the most rapturous pleasure and the grandeur of the eclipse itself was forgotten in the delights of that gorgeous panorama.

"The effect on the lower animals was amusing. Pigeons and martins and other of our birds fluttered about as if in great uneasiness, darted among the trees and ceased their songs for the time. Chickens, the old ones, went to roost, and the little ones seemed at a sad loss to know how to dispose of themselves, chirping and running about as if in great distress. The pigs ran to their sties with curious gruntings, and were surprised that night came so soon and was so soon replaced by day. Time of beginning, 4 o'clock and 53 minutes, ending 4:56 (about) of totally. Beginning about 4 and ending about 6."

THE WOOD PROCESSION, A GRAND SUCCESS

On account of fuel shortage growing out of the great storm of the winter of 1863-4, a committee was appointed at Carthage to secure the donation of wood for the wives and children of soldiers, and to the appeal of that committee there was a generous response. Present-day scarcity of fuel in Carthage finds a parallel in January, 1864. Doubtless, under similar circumstances, the response now would be as liberal as it was then.

The following extracts are taken from *The Carthage Republican* of January 21, 1864.

"We had prognosticated a grand demonstration on Saturday, but the realization exceeded our utmost hopes,—not that we doubted the patriotism and liberality of our people—but that in full view of such known liberality we had estimated thirty or forty loads of wood as the probable amount that would be donated. Such an amount would have been very liberal indeed, considering that available timber is from five to ten miles distant from Carthage, and scarce at that. But when the great worthiness of the object is considered, the necessities and even suffering of the wives and children of our soldiers known, then surprise no longer greets the grand display inaugurated by warm hearts and open hands for their relief."

There were eighty-eight loads of wood contributed.

"As early as ten o'clock in the morning sled loads of wood began to congregate upon the public square. By noon the streets were full of people and vehicles, and at one o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of Capt. T. C. Miller, chief marshal, and a number of assistants; the team of our townsman, R. Jacoby, Esq., in the van and bearing the flag. The procession when formed extended about a half a mile in length, and when moving through our principal streets presented a finer spectacle than ever did the most gorgeous array of Wide Awakes or Ever Readies. It presented a spectacle of practicability—of humanity and gratitude—and the deep chant of the sled runners over the crisp snow as they bore their bountiful freights of warmth to impoverished firesides, was sweeter music far than the clash of bands or the triumphant cheers of a partisan host.

"At the close of the procession, the committee distributed the wood to the various families needing it, and from all we can learn the distribution was very equal and satisfactory.

"In addition to the foregoing, we learn that some nine or ten others, who could not possibly get in on Saturday have promised loads of wood for this object on Friday or Saturday next. The committee have also furnished us with the names of doners of money and the amount, which we do not deem it necessary to print. That the amount was liberal our readers may rest well assured.

"There are some incidents connected with the procession—scenes at houses where wood was



Dr. M. Bradshaw.

left, etc.—which we doubt not would prove of interest; but we have no printers to set the type.

"It is due to say that much of the success of this great charity is due the efforts of Dr. Griffith, Mr. W. G. Mills, and other members of the committee."

(The storm above mentioned began on Wednesday night, December 30, 1863, and continued into the early part of January, as appears from the issue of *The Carthage Republican*, dated January 7, 1864.)

THE CULTURE OF SILK

In the early history of Illinois it seems to have been imagined that the state was adapted to the silk industry. Many kinds of undesirable worms grow here, and why should not one useful worm, the silk worm, flourish here also? It may be that the latitude, corresponding with the latitude of parts of France, furnished the foundation for the idea. However that may be the Legislature by an act approved March 1, 1839, and in force June 1, 1839, undertook to "encourage the culture of silk."

It was provided that, for this purpose, there should be paid out of the state treasury a premium of one dollar to every person who should produce ten pounds weight of cocoons of silk, being the work of silk worms raised by him or her within this state, and in the same proportion for any larger quantity of cocoons.

Thus much for the first process in the making of a silk dress or top hat.

It was provided that there should be paid out of the treasury to every person who should reel or caused to be reeled, and to every person who should "throw or cause to be thrown," in this state, from cocoons produced from silk worms raised in this state, a merchantable silk capable of being manufactured into the various silk fabrics, or to the legal representatives of such person, one dollar for every pound of silk so reeled and thrown, and fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled without being thrown.

Bodies politic and corporate were expressly forbidden the benefits of the act.

A method was provided for obtaining the bounty, which was intended to prevent frauds, and consisted of proof made to the satisfaction of a justice of the peace and a certificate by the justice based thereupon, showing the facts necessary to entitle the claimant to the bounty.

This act may not have produced much silk, but it stimulated the planting of mulberry trees in various parts of the County, including certain parts of Carthage. The writer remembers hearing his mother say that two or three kinds of mulberry trees stood along the line of the lot of her residence (now his residence) in Carthage, and that these trees were cut down in the fifties by an adjoining proprietor for the reason that they shaded his cabbage patch. (As to cabbage patches see Mrs. Wiggs.)

POPULATION

The editor holds in his hands Goodrich's Comprehensive Georgraphy and History published in 1853, in which the poulation of Quincy in 1840 is given as 1,500 and of Chicago in the same year as 4,470. The population of Chicago in 1850 is given as 28,269. The population of Hancock County in 1850 is given as 14,652. The reference to the Chief Towns of the state is as follows:

"There are no very large towns in this new but growing state. *Springfield* is the capital. *Kaskaskia*, on the river of the same name, is an old French town. While the French held possession of the country, it was populous, and the seat of government, and contained a college of Jesuits. After the war of the Revolution it declined, but lately it has begun to revive. *Cahokia* is another ancient French settlement on the Mississippi. It is nearly as old as Kaskaskia. *Belleville*, in the same neighborhood, is a new and flourishing town. *Shawneetown*, on the Ohio, is the largest place in the state, upon the river. *Galena*, in the northwest, on the Mississippi, is the center of the lead district. *Alton*, on the Mississippi, and *Chicago* on Lake Michigan, are favorably situated for trade. The latter is an important place. It extends along the lake shore for a mile, being sufficiently elevated to escape ordinary floods. It has an artificial harbor, which is thronged with steamboats and other vessels."

Chicago has outgrown its shell many a time since those words were written, and other cities than those named transcend any of them now in importance, except Chicago and Springfield, and even Springfield is not now second in population, while Kaskaskia and Cahokia are little more than treasured names.

Population of this County for the enumeration periods—1830-1920:

Year	Population
1830	483
1840	9,946
1850	14,652
1860	29,061
1870	35,935
1880	35,352
1890	31,907
1900	32,215
1910	30,638
1920	28,623

CENSUS STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY—1840-1880-1920

From an old record in the county clerk's office may be found one of the United States Census reports for the Sixth Federal Census—that of 1840—from which it is found that at that date the County had a population of 9,912, divided as follows: White males, 5,135; White females, 4,762; Colored persons, 15.

For the enumeration periods of 1880 and 1920, the government reports give these figures:

Townships	1880	1920
Appanoose	846	661
Augusta	1,894	1,750
Bear Creek	1,189	886
Carthage	2,686	2,767
Chili	1,418	1,430
Dallas City	1,144	1,274
Durham	1,098	694
Fountain Green	1,254	857
Hancock	1,130	668
Harmony	1,246	924
La Harpe	1,898	1,949
Montebello	1,977	2,402
Nauvoo	1,399	990
Pilot Grove	1,229	889
Pontoosuc	789	533
Prairie	1,229	...
Rock Creek	1,444	...
Rocky Run	855	577
Sonora	1,399	821
St. Albans	1,280	1,079
St. Mary's	1,538	1,583
Walker	1,612	922
Warsaw	3,105	2,031
Wilcox	588	327
Wythe	1,135	635

Population of Cities and Villages—1920:

Augusta	1,085
Basco	267
Bentley	136
Bowen	715
Carthage	2,129
Dallas City	1,140
Elvaston	...
Ferris	...
Hamilton	1,698
La Harpe	1,323
Nauvoo	972
Plymouth	900
Pontoosuc	199
Warsaw	2,031
West Point	303

(See last chapter.)

CHAPTER V

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

HANCOCK COUNTY JUDICIARY—CIRCUIT COURT IN HANCOCK COUNTY—APPELLATE COURTS—OTHER PROMINENT JURISTS—EARLY LAWYERS—OTHER ATTORNEYS OF NOTE—LAWYERS OF 1880—PRESENT-DAY ATTORNEYS—NOTABLE CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

HANCOCK COUNTY JUDICIARY

This relates especially to the judges of the Circuit Court from 1829, the year of the organization of the county, to the present time. As to the judges for the first twenty-five years of this period but little, if anything, is known by persons now living, and any sketch of their lives must be based upon such histories and sketches of those times as are accessible.

The editor has known personally the judges of the Circuit Court who have presided in this county from time to time of Judge Joseph Sibley. Parts of the following brief notices of the judges who preceded Judge Sibley are taken from Gregg's *History of Hancock County*, and other works, and parts are contributed by the editor.

Richard M. Young—Judge Young was the first judge who occupied the Bench (the splint-bottomed chair) in the county of Hancock, as well as in perhaps a dozen other counties in the northwestern part of the state. He occupied the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit at the

time Hancock was organized in 1829, and it became his duty by law to issue the order for the independent organization of the county.

In view of the fact that Judge Young was the first judge of the Circuit Court who presided in this county, it is proper to give a somewhat extended account of his life. The following account is taken from Vol. 1 of *Courts and Lawyers of Illinois*, published by The American Historical Society of Chicago in 1916.

"Richard M. Young, who was the first Circuit Judge to hold court in Chicago after the organization of Cook County in 1831, was a Kentuckian by birth, but while Illinois was still a territory took up his residence at Jonesboro in Union County and was admitted to the bar September 28, 1817. In the Second General Assembly, 1820-21, he represented Union County. He was commissioned judge of the Third Judicial District January 19, 1825, but two years later was legislated out of office. The Fifth Judicial Circuit was created by act of January 8, 1829, to include all that portion of the state north of the Illinois River and on being made judge of the new circuit he removed to Quincy, and from that point had to ride over all Northern Illinois as far as Chicago to attend the different courts. His duties were arduous not so much for the volume of business to be done in any particular county as for the number of counties he had to serve, the distance apart of the several county seats and the absence of modern conveniences for traveling. It is said he held a court session in Fort Dearborn in 1831 and the following year in the house of James Kinzie. The court sessions held by Judge Young in the first years of Chicago's history were events of great importance not only to those especially interested in the proceedings of the court, but to the citizens in general. 'When circuit court was in session,' said Thomas Hoyne in speaking of the 'Lawyer as a Pioneer,' 'probably every member of the bar was in attendance. There were no district telegraphs nor telephones, and during the term time the lawyers kept no office hours. Besides, the entire number was only twenty-seven.'

"In 1835 the Fifth Circuit was limited so as to place Cook County in the Sixth Circuit, but as an associate justice of the Supreme Court in the next decade Judge Young frequently held court in Chicago. He had the reputation of being a shrewd and judicious counsellor and was associated with Judge Breese and Ford in the defense of Theophilus W. Smith, upon his impeachment before the Senate in 1832-33. On December 14, 1836, Judge Young was elected over five competitors United States senator from Illinois for the six-year term, 1837-43. While in the Senate he became greatly interested in upholding the credit of the state, which was at that time seriously threatened, and in 1839 in company with ex-Governor Reynolds he made a visit to Europe in order to effect the sale of bonds to carry on the public improvements of the state, but was not successful. He failed of re-election to the Senate, and on January 14, 1843, was chosen an associate justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. He resigned that office January 25, 1847, and was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to succeed General Shields. He was succeeded in turn by Justin Butterfield on June 21, 1849. In 1850-51 he was clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington and for a number of years was a claim agent in Washington City.

"The close of his life was disastrously clouded by insanity. He has been described as a tall, fine looking man, and one of those persons who would attract the attention of the stranger at once by his gentle and courteous manner and dignified bearing. He did not possess great executive power and did not dispatch business rapidly, but everything which he did was accomplished thoroughly and without mistakes."

Henry Asbury, Esq., of Quincy, in his "Sketches of the Bench and Bar," published in the *Quincy Whig*, says of Judge Young:

"Judge Young resided here for many years. He was a gentleman in all his aspects—not perhaps the most profound of our judges and lawyers, but for his day and time, and in the absence of modern facilities and great libraries, his attainments were of such a character as to command for his memory our high respect. He was an honest man, and died in poverty at Washington city some years ago, though he had been Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in Illinois, a Senator in Congress, and Commissioner of the General Land Office. His open-handed generosity left him poor in his old age."

CIRCUIT COURT IN HANCOCK COUNTY

The first sessions of Circuit Court in Hancock County were held at private houses on the rapids, and later sessions in the log cabin court-

house in Carthage, in which the bench was a splint-bottomed chair, the lawyers, juries and clients occupying the slab benches.

James H. Ralston—Judge Ralston succeeded Judge Young on the circuit by legislative election on February 4, 1837. He resigned on August 31, 1839, and removed to Texas, returning, however, soon afterwards to Quincy, Illinois. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1846 he went with the army to Mexico as Assistant Quartermaster, by appointment of President Polk. After the war he settled in California, where he died, having been lost in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Peter Lott—Judge Lott was from New Jersey, and was appointed by the Legislature to succeed Judge Ralston, and held the position until 1841. He resided for a short time at Carthage, but removed to Quincy. After his judgeship he served as circuit clerk in Adams county for several years. Later he removed to California, where he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco. From this position he was removed in 1856 by President Buchanan. He had served as captain in the Mexican war. It is stated that he died at Tehuantepec, Mexico, where he was holding the position of U. S. consul.

Judge Lott was a well educated man. He had been a classmate at Princeton with Hon. Samuel L. Southard, the eminent New Jersey Senator, and had studied law in his office. He is remembered as jovial, witty, companionable and fond of fun, not fond of study, and yet a good lawyer.

Stephen A. Douglas—Judge Douglas held five terms of the Circuit Court in Hancock County, being the May and October terms of the years 1841 and 1842, and the May term of 1843.

In 1841 an act went into effect, reorganizing the judiciary of the state of Illinois. This act having been passed by the legislature, was returned by the Council of Revision with objections thereto, but reconsidered and then passed by both houses by the constitutional majority, and became a law on February 10, 1841.

This act repealed all former laws establishing circuit courts and authorizing the election of circuit judges, and provided that there should be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, at the session then being held, five additional associate justices of the Supreme Court, who, in connection with the chief justice and the then associate justices, should constitute the Supreme Court of the state. By the same act the state was divided into nine judicial circuits and it was provided that the chief justice and eight associate justices should perform the circuit duties in the said circuits. (Session Laws of Illinois, 1841, pp. 173-4.)

By joint vote of the two houses on February 15, 1841, Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas were chosen as the additional supreme court justices. (A note to this effect will be found in 2 Scam., which is Vol. 3 of the Illinois Reports. In this volume the name of Douglas is spelled with double "s.")

Judge Douglas was assigned to the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and so it is that he held the term of the Circuit Court in this county above mentioned. In August, 1843, he resigned as judge to take a seat in Congress. Judge Douglas found the docket loaded with unfinished cases; but his dispatch and ability were such that he soon cleared the docket. Of Judge Douglas' career as a statesman, in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, and as a candidate for the presidency, it is unnecessary to speak. This is all well known to the reader. Senator Douglas was a man of the people, over whom he possessed an unusual magnetic influence. He became the recognized leader of a great party, and when the great Rebellion came, he at once took strong Union ground, and prepared to stand by the Government as administered by his great compeer. His influence and force of character greatly strengthened the hands of President Lincoln. His death occurred June 3, 1861.

Jesse Burgess Thomas—Judge Thomas succeeded Judge Douglas in 1843 as judge in the circuit which included Hancock County, and held three terms of the Circuit Court in this county, the October terms of 1843 and 1844, and the May term of 1844. Judge Thomas did not hold the May term, nor the special June term, 1845, but by exchange between judges, Judge Richard M. Young held the May and June terms in Hancock County.

While the reason for this exchange on the part of the two judges does not appear from the records, it is suggested by the fact that the trial of those who had been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Joseph Smith was to take place at the May term. The trial of this case did take place at the May term, 1845, terminating in a verdict of not guilty, on May 30th, and the discharge of the defendants under

that indictment on that day. On the same day Judge Young made an order for a special term of the Circuit Court to begin on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday of June, and Judge Young held that special term.

At the time of the trial of Joseph Smith, James H. Ralston was prosecuting attorney, David E. Head was clerk, and M. R. Deming was sheriff. At the special June term, 1845, M. R. Deming, being then in custody on indictment for murder, was removed from office by order of the court, and George W. Stigall, coroner, thereafter acted as sheriff. (Mr. Head had the reputation of being one the best clerks in the state. His two daughters are now living in Carthage.)

Judge Jesse B. Thomas was appointed by the governor, in place of Judge Douglas, on August 6, 1843, as one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He was elected as such by the General Assembly on February 17, 1845. And again on January 26, 1847, he was elected, and the next day he was commissioned supreme judge by the Legislature, in place of Judge Young, who had resigned. As supreme judge, it may be said that he was *ex-officio* circuit judge.

The constitution of 1848 provided for Supreme and Circuit Courts and the election of separate judge for these courts, and thus put an end to the system under which the Circuit Courts had for some years been held by the justices of the Supreme Court, and the tenure of this office by Judge Thomas terminated. He died in 1850.

Judge Thomas was a nephew of Jesse B. Thomas, who was prominently identified with the early history of this state.

This uncle was a lawyer, born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1777. His parents moved to Kentucky in 1779. Judge Thomas moved to Indiana in 1803. He moved to Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1809, where he was appointed territorial judge. He was president of the constitutional convention of 1818. Judge Thomas and Gov. Ninian Edwards were elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois in 1818, being the first two senators from this state. Judge Thomas served as U. S. Senator until March 3, 1829. He was chairman of the committee of conference on the Missouri Compromise, and is supposed to have been the author of that compromise, although its able and strenuous advocate was Henry Clay.

Norman H. Purple—This distinguished jurist was appointed by the governor one of the justices of the Supreme Court on August 8, 1845. By a different assignment of the justices of the Supreme Court to circuit duty Judge Purple became judge of the Circiut Court of Hancock County, and presided at the terms of that court held in October, 1845 and 1846, in May, 1846, and April and September, 1847 and 1848.

Judge Purple was a resident of Peoria. It is said that he resigned from the Supreme Bench for the alleged reason that the salary was insufficient. He is said to have been a good lawyer and judge.

In 1849 Judge Purple published a compilation of all the general laws of Illinois concerning real estate, which volume contained 553 pages, and was published by C. M. Woods, printer, Quincy, Illinois. This was a valuable book in that day, and was much used by the profession.

In 1856, Judge Purple published a compilation of all the statutes of Illinois of a general nature, in force January 1, 1856, showing not only what the laws were at that time, but also containing references "to the times of their original enactment, and the contemporaneous history of those periods, by which to determine the intention of the Legislature." This compilation was known as Purple's Statutes and was published in two volumes, designated as "Part I" and "Part II." (The editor has a set of these statutes, purchased by his father at Quincy in the latter part of the year 1856, a few weeks before his death.)

William A. Minshall—Judge Minshall resided at Rushville in this state, and was elected judge of the Circuit Court in 1849, succeeding Judge Purple, and presided at the April and September terms of the Circuit Court of this county for the years 1849 and 1850. He came to this state from Tennessee at an early day. He attained distinction as a lawyer and had a good practice. At one time he was a member of the Legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847-8.

Onias C. Skinner—Judge Skinner resided some years in this county, coming here a little before the close of the Mormon War. He lived first at Nauvoo and afterwards at Carthage, where he became well known and built up a good reputation and a large practice. He took his seat on the bench of the Circuit Court in 1851, and continued to hold that position until 1855. Judge Skinner held all terms of the Circuit

Court of this county from and including the June term, 1851, to and including the June term, 1855, except the October term, 1851, which was held by Judge David M. Woodson, by exchange with Judge Skinner, and the October term, 1854, which was held by Judge Pinkney H. Walker, by exchange with Judge Skinner.

David M. Woodson, who held the October term, 1851, in exchange with Judge Onias C. Skinner, was elected circuit judge in another circuit in 1848 and remained on the bench until 1867. He lived at Carrollton, Illinois.

Judge Walker lived at Rushville. He did not succeed Judge Skinner as judge in this circuit, as Mr. Gregg states in his history, but was judge of the Circuit Court in the adjoining circuit. He was a Kentuckian, but came to McDonough county in his youth and afterwards removed to Rushville.

By act of the General Asembly, in force February 12, 1851, the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit was created, to be composed of the counties of Adams, Hancock, Henderson and Mercer, and Hancock county was not again in the same circuit as Schuyler until 1877.

The editor met Judge Skinner once in connection with a sale of real estate made February 2, 1877, by the editor, as master-in-chancery of the Circuit Court of this county, in a chancery case in which Judge Skinner was complainant and Anna McManus and others were defendants. The editor had described the case in the sale notice as Onios C. Skinner vs. Anna McManus, *et al.* Upon going to the offices occupied at that time by Bryant T. Scofield, George Edmunds and William C. Hooker, the editor met there and was introduced to Judge Skinner, a man of splendid personality and strong intellectuality, who at once administered to the editor a severe reprimand for not printing the title McManus, *et als.*, instead of *et al.*, for the reason that there was more than one defendant designated by the abbreviation. The editor was bold enough to explain that "*et al.*" was the correct abbreviation for the plural as well as the singular. whereupon Mr. Hooker, who was a splendid Latin scholar, said, in his brief, emphatic way: "Judge Skinner, the young man is right. '*Et al.*' stands for '*et alius*,' singular, or '*et alii*,' and '*et al.*' is the correct abbreviation for each." This ended the controversy.

This act of 1851 provided for an election to be held in the counties of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit for a judge and state's attorney, on the first Monday of May, 1851, and that the judge so elected should hold his office until the next general election for judges under the constitution of 1848, which was the first Monday of June, 1855.

Judge Onias C. Skinner was the judge elected in this circuit as then constituted on the first Monday of May, 1851, under this provision of the constitution.

It is not out of place to state that Judge Skinner's tenure of the office of judge of the Circuit Court terminated on the first Monday of June, 1855, and that he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and acted as such until his resignation in 1857. His first opinions as justice of the Supreme Court appear in cases decided at the June term of that court, 1855, and his last opinions appear in cases decided at the April term, 1857, except as to opinions filed at the November term, 1857, written by Judge Skinner, which had been heard in the Supreme Court before he left the bench.

A brief statement of certain changes in the judicial circuits affecting this and adjoining counties may not be inappropriate.

By act in force on February 11, 1853, Mercer County was detached from the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit and placed in the Tenth Circuit.

By act in force January 29, 1857, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Pike were made to compose the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Thus McDonough and Hancock were separated.

By act in force February 15, 1857, entitled "An Act to change the time of holding court in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit," the times for holding the courts in Adams and Hancock counties are provided for. From that time until 1897 Adams and Hancock were in the same circuit, part of the time without other counties, and part of the time with other counties. In 1877 a judicial circuit was created, called the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Hancock, Adams, Pike, McDonough, Fulton, Brown and Schuyler, and this arrangement continued until 1897, when Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Henderson, Warren and Knox were placed together as one circuit, called the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

By act of February 11, 1853, McDonough County was attached to the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and so was in the same circuit with Hancock County for a few years following.

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Bessie I. Bradshaw



By act in force February 14, 1855, Henderson was detached from this Fifteenth Circuit and placed in the Tenth Circuit. This left Adams, Hancock and McDonough as companion counties in the Fifteenth Circuit.

Joseph Sibley—Judge Sibley was elected judge of the Circuit Court in the circuit including Hancock County on the first Monday of June, 1855, for the term of six years, as provided by the constitution of 1848, and was thereafter reëlected in 1861, 1867 and 1873, and was judge of the Circuit Court of this county for twenty-four years, his period of service terminating when his successor, elected on the first Monday of June, 1879, was qualified to assume the office.

During that long period of time the records show that Judge Sibley held all terms of the Circuit Court of this county up to and including the October term, 1877, during all of which period of time there were three terms held every year. These terms were known as the March, May and October terms, until 1867, when the May term was changed to June by legislative enactment.

APPELLATE COURTS

The act of 1877 provided for Appellate Courts, decreasing the number of judicial circuits and increasing the number of judges of the circuit court, and provided for three judges in each circuit. The terms of Judge Sibley and Judge Chauncey L. Higbee, whose circuits were consolidated, did not expire until 1879. The law provided for a third judge to be elected for two years and Judge Simeon P. Shope was elected for this short term.

Judge Sibley, having been appointed to the Appellate Bench, it became necessary for the other two judges to keep up his work, partly at least, on the circuit, and so Judge Higbee presided at the March term, 1878, Judge John J. Glenn of Monmouth, an adjoining circuit, at the October term, 1878, and Judge Shope at the March term, 1879. Judge Sibley held the June term, 1878, and the June term, 1879.

Judge Sibley as a man and judge was *sui generis*. He was a good lawyer, rapid in the disposition of business, ordinarily safe in his judgment as to law, and undoubtedly honest in his actions and rulings on the bench. He was a man of strong prejudices, who did not go out of his way to coach a lawyer for whom he had no especial affection. He attacked a docket with vigor, requiring all cases for trial by jury to be set down for the first day of the term, and proceeded from one case to the other with great regularity and energy. Consequently on the first day of the term the court-house would be packed with litigants and witnesses, and it would be manifest that something was going on, at the court-house, on the streets and at the hotels. This was a hardship upon lawyers, who were figuratively torn limb from limb by parties and witnesses who were anxious to get home and could not find out how long they would have to attend before the cases in which they were interested or subpœnaed would be tried.

Judge Sibley required all male witnesses who were not infirm with age or sickness to stand while testifying. He permitted a woman or an old man or a sick man to be seated. He assigned to the editor as a reason for this practice that the witnesses, if standing, would not be apt to "talk so much."

It was the practice of Judge Sibley to press the taking of evidence in a cause with great vigor, but he seldom limited the attorneys in the argument to the jury, during which he was frequently absent from the courtroom. The attorneys did not complain of this in making up their records, for the reason that they were willing as a rule for him to be absent, as that gave them a free rein in the argument.

During the argument of the case of Wilson *v.* The People, reported in 94 Ill., p. 299, when the state's attorney indulged in "much intemperance of speech in his closing argument," Judge Sibley was absent from the courtroom, and that is the reason why his attention was not directed to the matter by the attorneys for the defendant. The Supreme Court says: "It does not appear that the judge's attention was called to this language, and it can not, therefore, be said the court erred in not checking him." But the judge was not present at that time in the courtroom, and the attorneys for the defendant did not ask to have the record show that the judge was absent.

Judge Sibley required all instructions of law, offered to be given to the jury, to be passed up to him by the commencement of the closing argument. Judges at the present day frequently demand the instructions by the commencement of the first argument. Judge Sibley would return to the courtroom about the time of the

commencement of the closing argument, and would pass upon the instructions very rapidly. The editor can close his eyes and imagine that he sees him now reading the instructions, part of the time working his lips, and, having finished the reading, taking up his quill pen and marking them "Given" or "Refused" without further ceremony. He did not waste time in this judicial act. His rulings on the instructions were ordinarily correct, as much so probably as if he had consumed a much longer time in examining them.

Another characteristic of Judge Sibley was accelerated speed as he approached the close of the term. The editor speaks as to Hancock County only. The judge seemed anxious to reach that point when the sheriff would be directed to adjourn court for the term, or, as it was sometimes inaccurately expressed, "until court in course." All the judge had to do was to adjourn "without day," and the law fixed the "court in course" part of it.

As illustrative of this characteristic, the editor remembers an occasion when he was perspiring profusely at his office, endeavoring to prepare an affidavit for continuance in a criminal case which would pass the scrutiny of the court. This was the last case for trial by jury, and if this case were out of the way, the term would end. During the preparation of the affidavit, the judge entered the office. "What are you doing?" he asked. The lawyer answered: "Judge, I am trying to prepare an affidavit for continuance in this criminal case, but I am afraid I can't make much of a showing." The judge answered, "Go ahead with it." Then, with a bare reference to a certain place of excessive heat, he added: "It won't take much." And it did not, for, on the next morning, the judge promptly held the affidavit sufficient, and adjourned court for the term. That was an instance of "Where a feller needs a friend," and found one.

Notwithstanding his eccentricities, the editor remembers Judge Sibley with profound respect and with a large degree of admiration. He was a strong, able man. He made enemies, but he made friends also. He was a hard driver in court, but he generally drove straight to the goal.

After the expiration of Judge Sibley's last term as circuit judge, he entered into partnership with Carter and Govert of Quincy, under the firm name of Sibley, Carter & Govert. After a few years this partnership dissolved.

OTHER PROMINENT JURISTS

Chauncey L. Higbee—Judge Higbee was one of the judges of the circuit including Hancock from 1877 until his death in December, 1884. He was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois early in life. He was at Nauvoo during the Mormon troubles, and was one of those interested in the protest against certain practices of the founder of Mormonism, which resulted in the destruction of the "Expositor" press. Afterwards Judge Higbee moved to Pittsfield in Pike County, where he entered upon the practice of law, establishing a reputation as a lawyer second to none in that vicinity. In June, 1861, he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and was reëlected in 1867 and in 1873, and held the office until his death.

In September, 1877, under the law by which the judges of the Circuit Court were to serve as judges of the Appellate Court, by appointment of the Supreme Court, Judge Higbee was appointed one of the judges of the Appellate Court for the third district, at Springfield. He was reappointed in June, 1879, and in June, 1882, and was such appellate judge when he died

Judge Higbee was regarded as one of the ablest judges of the Circuit Court in the state of Illinois. The editor asked the Hon. William H. Neece of Macomb, during a certain conversation with him, as to why it was that so few appeals were taken from the decisions of Judge Higbee on the circuit, and Mr. Neece's answer was: "The people have such confidence in Judge Higbee's integrity and ability that a defeated litigant will say, 'Well, if the old judge says I haven't a good case, there's no use to appeal it.'"

Judge Higbee was rapid in the disposition of business, always courteous and yet firm as a rock on the bench, and a judge who believed with all his heart that the law should be enforced, and endeavored to see that this belief was realized in results.

Judge Higbee, in a certain conversation, gave the editor an account of a trial, at which he presided in another county, in which a woman was under indictment for the murder of her husband. The jury, much to the judge's chagrin, had returned a verdict of not guilty. The

editor remarked: "Judge, you would not be willing to sentence a woman to be hanged, would you?" Judge Higbee answered: "This woman was guilty, and I would have sentenced her to be hanged with great pleasure."

At one time, as the editor was on the way to Springfield, he saw Judge Higbee seated in the train, in conversation with a gentleman whom the editor had never met, and the judge introduced the editor to that gentleman, who was none other than the Hon. William L. Vandeventer, then at Mt. Sterling, afterwards of Quincy, Illinois. Judge Higbee invited the editor to be seated with him and Mr. Vandeventer, and, when the latter left the train, the judge continued the conversation with the editor until they separated at Springfield. During this conversation Judge Higbee said of Mr. Vandeventer, that, in his opinion, he knew more of the contents of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports than any other man in the state, that he knew the cases in most instances by name, and the volumes in which they were respectively to be found, and that while he was nervous and eccentric, he was indeed a very great lawyer. (And the editor bears like testimony to the ability of Mr. Vandeventer.)

The opinions written by Judge Higbee as Appellate Judge are marvelously clear and accurate.

Judge Shope, who attended the funeral of Judge Higbee at Pittsfield in December, 1884, told the editor that the ceremony at the grave was most beautiful and impressive; that children carrying cut flowers of exquisite beauty approached the open grave and covered the casket with these flowers; and that there was a demonstration of feeling upon the occasion rarely witnessed at a cemetery service.

Although the younger Judge Higbee has never been a judge of this circuit, it is not out of place to say that Judge Harry Higbee of Pittsfield, Illinois, is the illustrious son of an illustrious father. After having practiced successfully at the bar of his county, Judge Higbee was elected one of the judges of the Circuit Court of that county in June, 1897, and has been reëlected from time to time until he will have served continuously on the bench for twenty-four years if he lives until June, 1921. In June, 1897, he was appointed one of the judges of the Appellate Court for the second district, and has served as appellate judge since that time in one or another of the Appellate Courts of the state.

Asa C. Mathews—Upon the death of Judge Chauncey L. Higbee, the governor appointed Judge Asa C. Mathews of Pittsfield to fill out the unexpired term, and so for a short period, about five months, Judge Mathews was one of the judges of this circuit. He did not hold any term in Hancock. He was a candidate for election on the Republican ticket in June, 1885, but the circuit was largely Democratic, and Judge Mathews was defeated by Judge John C. Bagby of Rushville.

Judge Mathews was an able lawyer, and there is every reason to believe that his career on the bench would have been highly creditable if he had been elected to that office in 1885. After his brief term of service on the bench, he resumed the practice of the law at Pittsfield, and was so actively and successfully engaged for many years. He was one of those lawyers who did not waste his own breath or tax the patience of a judge. He explained his position clearly and in brief terms, frequently adding, "If I have made the point clear I have no desire to repeat." Upon being assured by the court that his position was understood, he submitted the question for decision. Judge Mathews died at Pittsfield some years ago.

Simeon P. Shope—This eminent man was one of the judges of this circuit for a period of about eight years, holding the short term from 1877 to 1879, and a full term from the latter date to June, 1885. At the June election, 1885, for justice of the Supreme Court from this district, Judge Shope was elected to the Supreme Bench for the term of nine years. He was not a candidate for reëlection, but, upon the expiration of his term as Supreme Court justice in 1894, he moved to Chicago and engaged there in the practice of law until near the time of his death.

Those who remember Judge Shope on the circuit will have a vision of a man of superior physical endowments, great mentality and unusual charm of manner. At that time Judge Shope was at the prime of his mental and physical powers. He was forty-two years of age when he came to the Circuit Bench and fifty when he was elected justice of the Supreme Court. He was tall, straight and well proportioned, having a magnetic personality, being one of those men who make an impression and attract attention at first sight. When not on

the bench, he was affable and courteous, and at all times a charming conversationalist. Upon the bench, he was rapid in the transaction of business, but sometimes slightly tyrannical in his attitude toward the bar. He sought under all circumstances to see that justice was ultimately done as between litigants, but he sometimes pursued a course toward that goal which subjected him to criticism, whether unjustly or not, it is not for the editor to say.

The following brief sketch of the life of Judge Shope, who died at Chicago on January 23, 1920, is taken from *The Chicago Tribune* of January 24, 1920:

"Simeon P. Shope, once chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who played marbles with Stephen Douglas, 'The Little Giant,' and swapped stories with Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday at the Lake View hospital. Death was caused by injuries suffered in an auto accident several weeks ago.

"Mr. Shope was eighty-five years old. He lived at 941 Lawrence avenue. He was born in Akron, O., December 3, 1834, was educated in Marseilles, Ill., taught school, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1858 and became a judge in 1877.

"The judge was fond of telling stories about Douglas and Lincoln. His favorite yarn illustrated the Great Emancipator's love of a joke.

"One day there came into Judge David Davis' court-room a man named Welcome Brown, a shiftless, careless sort of lawyer. When he leaned over to speak to the judge everybody in the room could see a big hole in the seat of his trousers. A young law student came up to Lincoln and asked him to subscribe for a new pair of pants for Brown.

"Lincoln looked, then wrote, 'I cheerfully contribute, to the end in view, fifty-two cents.'

"The judge will be buried at Lewistown, Ill., his old home. Funeral services will be held at three o'clock tomorrow at Bentley's chapel, 2701 North Clark street.

"The following committee has been appointed to represent the Chicago Bar association: Judges Samuel Alschuler, Jesse A. Baldwin, Bernard P. Barasa, George F. Barrett, Theodore Brentano, Orrin N. Carter, William Fenimore Cooper, Robert E. Crowe, Joseph H. Fitch, Jesse Holdom, M. L. McKinley, Richard S. Tuthill, Charles M. Walker, and Thomas G. Windes, Leonard A. Busby, Clarence S. Darrow, Edward F. Dunne, John R. Guilliams, W. W. Gurley, Elbridge Hanecy, Maclay Hoyne, Charles L. Mahony, Harry P. Weber, John M. Zane.

"Judge Shope is survived by four grandchildren, Alice Barnett Price of San Diego, Cal., and George, Ray and Shope Kriete of 941 Lawrence avenue."

John H. Williams—Judge Williams was one of the judges of the Circuit Court in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which included Hancock, from June, 1879, until June, 1885. His home was at Quincy. He was a son of Archibald Williams, who was a Kentuckian and had come to Quincy as far back as 1825 or 1826. He practiced law at Quincy and generally in this state for many years. Archibald Williams had superior standing at the bar for his knowledge of the law, and especialy of real-estate law, which was one of the principal matters of judicial investigation in that day. He had great ability in the management of a case. While he was not an orator in the ordinary use of the word, he was a convincing and impressive reasoner. Nature had not distinguished him as a handsome man, but his face evidenced strong character, and he commanded respect physically as well as mentally.

When Judge John H. Williams was elected to the Circuit Bench, he was at his best in body as well as mind, and he gave his matured powers unreservedly to his judicial duties. During his six years of service he held the eighteen terms of court in Hancock County, calling in one of the other judges occasionally only, for the trial of some particular case, and he held all the terms of the Adams Circuit Court in like manner, with occasional assistance as to matters in which he had been interested while engaged in practicing law.

Judge Williams had an unusual grasp of common-law pleading, as modified by statutory enactments, which has always been regarded in this state as one of the principal tests of judicial qualification. He had a keen sense of the equities of a case, and, while giving due regard to technical rules of law and practice, sought above all the true end of judicial investigations, which is impartial enforcement of the law with justice tempered with equity.

Judge Williams was patient in hearing the arguments and suggestions of counsel. The editor remembers one occasion in which Judge Williams came from Quincy to hear an argument on questions of pleading, during the evening hours, and gave earnest attention, without



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interruption, to the arguments of counsel, presented in one of the law offices of Carthage, although these arguments were lengthy, extending to one or two hours each.

As a rule, Judge Williams announced his decisions without argument, which was in marked contrast with the practice of Judge Shope, who frequently delivered lengthy and elaborate oral opinions. Judge Williams said that he had heard judges give poor reasons for good opinions and good reasons for poor opinions, and that he considered it the safer plan for a judge to announce his decision and then proceed to the next case.

Judge Williams, a Republican, had been elected judge in a circuit largely Democratic, as the result of a furious controversy among Democrats over the nomination. At that time the editor, a Democrat, was master-in-chancery of the Circuit Court of this county, and had been such master since the October term, 1875. It was the practice of the judges in this circuit in that day to appoint a master and then let him hold over, without further appointment, as long as the attorneys were satisfied and did not interfere by petition. When Judge Williams was elected, the editor expected a Republican lawyer to be appointed master-in-chancery, and so stated to Mr. Henry W. Draper, his partner, a prominent Republican lawyer of Hancock County, requesting Mr. Draper, who was intimately acquainted with Judge Williams to inform Judge Williams that a change in the master's office was expected and that the master would take the initiative by resignation, or declining to serve further, or in any other manner acceptable to the judge. Mr. Draper reported to the master that the judge did not intend to make a change, and would not, but desired him to continue to nold the office, and so it came to pass that the editor, although politically opposed to Judge Williams, was his master-in-chancery in this county throughout his term of six years.

During the sessions of court at which Judge Williams presided in this county he made his home with Mr. Wesley H. Manier, one of the prominent and able attorneys of this bar, who was in partnership with Mr. John D. Miller, afterwards Judge Miller of the County Court, another able lawyer. Judge Williams and Mr. Manier were distantly related. But such was the fairness of Judge Williams that the editor never had occasion to feel that this association of Judge Williams with Mr. Manier in his home interfered in any manner with the impartial administration of justice by Judge Williams while on the bench.

Judge Williams was not a candidate for reelection in 1885, but resumed the practice of the law at Quincy after the expiration of his term of six years, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred some years ago.

When the editor was holding a term of the Circuit Court in Whiteside County in the fall of 1887, by assignment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on account of the death of one of the judges of that circuit, he met a prominent attorney of Sterling by the name of J. E. McPherson, who had married a Macomb girl years before, and who therefore felt interested in McDonough County affairs, and even in the editor as a judge of the circuit including that county. This gentleman told the editor that the highest compliment he had ever heard a lawyer receive in the court-room had been paid by Judge Drummond, U. S. judge at Chicago, to Archibald Williams, many years before, when Mr. Pherran was but a young man and just beginning the practice of the law. Mr. McPherran had wandered into Judge Drummond's courtroom. A difficult question of real-estate law was under consideration. Attorneys representing the two sides of the question had argued the same elaborately. Upon the conclusion of the argument, the judge said: "Mr. Williams, the court would like to hear from you on this question." Thereupon, Archibald Williams, although not an attorney in the case, arose and in clear and convincing terms, stated the law as he understood it. Thereupon the judge said: "The court will hold with Mr. Williams." Mr. McPherran said that this unusual incident had made a deep impression upon him, and that he had always thought that Archibald Williams must have been a man of remarkable legal attainments.

At the June election, 1885, William Marsh of Quincy, John C. Bagby of Rushville and Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, were elected judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Hancock, Adams, Pike, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler and Brown. At the June election, 1891, Oscar P. Bonney of Quincy, Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, and Jefferson Orr of Pittsfield were elected judges in the same circuit. Judge Scofield held for twelve years, his

second term expiring in June, 1897. Each of the other judges named in this paragraph held for one term of six years.

Judge William Marsh of Quincy was one of the older practitioners at the bar of Adams County, and was one of the best laywers in that county as an adviser and for office business. He was not regarded as a strong lawyer before a jury. He had the judicial temperament, holding the scales of justice with a steady hand, and administering the law courteously and yet firmly, and demeaning himself on the bench with the dignity of one who appreciates the nature and importance of his duties.

Judge Bagby of Rushville was an honored member of the bar of Schuyler County. He had served his district in the lower house of Congress, and had held other important offices. He was a man of the utmost integrity, of a kindly heart, and presided in court in a fatherly sort of way which won the affection of those who appeared before him.

Judge Bonney of Quincy had served the people of Adams County as state's attorney before he was elected circuit judge. He was a vigorous prosecutor. The characteristics of Judge Bonney at the bar followed him to the bench. He dispatched business rapidly. His style was to go at once to the merits of the controversy. His rulings were prompt and generally correct. After his term on the Circuit Bench had expired in 1897, he removed to Chicago where he engaged successfully in the practice of law until his death.

Judge Orr of Pittsfield was a successful trial lawyer. Before attaining the bench, he had a large experience in the trial of cases in court. He was especially strong in the management of a criminal case, whether on the side of the people or the defendant. Upon the bench, Judge Orr was criticised sometimes as taking part in the trial, and not leaving the matter wholly in the hands of the lawyers, but this was regarded by many as a merit, and especially where the result attained was in the interests of justice.

A sketch of the life of Judge Scofield will be found elsewhere in this volume. Judge Scofield is the only living person, who was judge of any circuit, in which Hancock County was included, prior to the year 1897.

In 1897 the Legislature made changes in the circuits in view of the approaching June election of circuit judges. The constitution authorized such changes to be made by the General Assembly in session immediately prior to the election of the judges. In the 1897 re-arrangement Hancock was separated from Adams, Pike, Schuyler and Brown, and placed in a circuit, called the Ninth Judicial Circuit, in company with McDonough, Fulton, Knox, Warren and Henderson, which circuit has remained unchanged to the present time.

The old Sixth Circuit was strongly Democratic, and the Ninth as thus constituted was strongly Republican. Judge Scofield was nominated in the new circuit, but declined the candidacy. The judges elected in the new circuit were John J. Glenn of Monmouth, George W. Thompson of Galesburg, and John A. Gray of Lewistown. In June, 1903, the three judges elected were Judge Thompson of Galesburg, Judge Gray of Lewistown, and Robert J. Grier of Monmouth. In 1909, Judges Thompson and Grier were re-elected, and Harry M. Waggoner was elected in place of Judge Gray, who was not again a candidate. In 1915 Judges Thompson, Grier and Waggoner were re-elected.

Judge Glenn died on January 6, 1905. Before coming to the bench, Judge Glenn had been an active and successful practitioner in Warren and adjoining counties. During the closing years of his practice, he was in partnership with Kirkpatrick of Monmouth, one of the ablest lawyers of western Illinois. Judge Glenn was elected for the short term of two years in 1877, and served as circuit judge from that time until 1903, when he declined re-election. This was a period of twenty-six years, a long term of service, during which Judge Glenn had discharged his judicial duties with faithfulness and ability. He was held in great esteem by the lawyers practising before him, who felt assured that an adverse decision was the unbiased judgment of the court, without regard to the persons engaged in the cause, whether as attorneys or litigants. Judge Glenn served at one time on the Appellate Bench.

Judge Gray, who was on the bench in this circuit for twelve years, was highly developed along the line of executive ability, and dispatched business with great energy. He was a just and fearless judge. He was particularly alert when a case of fraud was under investigation, for he loved right and justice, and it was his especial pleasure to participate in searching out fraud and wrongdoing, and in compelling reparation and restitution. Judge Gray removed from this state, soon after the

expiration of his second term as circuit judge, and is now living at Los Angeles, California.

Judges Thompson, Grier and Waggoner are still living, and are the judges of the Circuit Court in this circuit at the present time. They are different in temperament, in manner of holding court, in methods used in the dispatch of business, but they are men of unusual ability as judges, in whom the lawyers have confidence, and whose decisions are respected. It is generally understood that no circuit in this state is favored with better circuit judges than ours. Judge Thompson served for many years on the appellate bench, and Judge Waggoner is now serving in that capacity.

EARLY LAWYERS

The following is a brief sketch of the Hancock County Bar of early days as given by Mr. Gregg in his county history. As has been repeatedly stated, Mr. Gregg was one of the early settlers of this county and edited a newspaper at Carthage about 1836, and his account of the lawyers of an early day is the best accessible authority on the subject.

"Among the members of the Bar of Hancock County may be counted a number who have acquired a wide and even national reputation. Not all of them have made the county their homes; but many, while residing in adjacent counties, have practiced more or less in our courts, and are therefore justly entitled to notice in these pages. Probably most conspicuous among them have been those from the older counties of Adams and Schuyler. Indeed, in the earlier days of our legal history, the Rushville and Quincy Bars supplied the only legal talent we had, we believe, with one exception, Robert R. Williams. If we mistake not, the county was without another attorney until 1834 or '35, when Mr. Little located at Carthage.

"In 1836, when the writer of this first knew the county, there were three attorneys at the county-seat, viz: Sidney H. Little, James W. Woods, and John T. Richardson; and about that time Messrs. Calvin A. Warren and Isaac N. Morris were locating at Warsaw. We begin, then, with those who are gone from among us:

"Robert R. Williams—A native of Kentucky, and brother to Wesley Williams, the first County Clerk, and to Hon. Archibald Williams, of Quincy. But little is known of Mr. Williams; he died at an early day, and consequently his acquaintance with the people was limited. He settled in the county about the date of organization.

"Sidney H. Little—Was a Tennesseean by birth. But little is known of his early life. He came to Carthage about 1834 or '35, and began the practice of law, and soon took rank among the able young attorneys who frequented this Bar from abroad. Mr. Little was a man of decided talent, a good speaker, a clear reasoner and affable and urbane in his intercourse with the people. In a word, he was popular, and in the election of 1838 was chosen by the Whigs and elected to the State Senate. In this body he took a leading position as an active working member. With Secretary Douglas, he took a leading part in obtaining for the Mormons their celebrated charters in the Legislature—charters which, gotten up in haste and without due consideration, contained powers and conferred privileges the application and use of which could never have been anticipated by him. Mr. Little's tragic death, by being thrown from his buggy by a runaway horse, occurred on the 10th of July, 1841.

"James W. Woods—This gentleman remained in the county only a year or so—long enough to acquire citizenship and run for the Legislature in 1836, and, although so confident of election as to bet freely on it, came out hindmost of four candidates, with a score of eighteen votes. This result disgusted him with the county and he left it for Iowa Territory, where in time he became a lawyer of some prominence.

"John T. Richardson—Only remained one summer in the county—that of 1836—when he went further west. He was a genial, good sort of a fellow, with no special talent for the law. Of his nativity or after career, we know nothing.

"Isaac Newton Morris—This gentleman's death occurred at Quincy, October 29, 1879. The press notices thereof furnish the following: 'He was the son of Hon. Thomas Morris, of Ohio, long a Free-Soil Senator in Congress; was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 22, 1812, came to Illinois in 1835 and settled in Warsaw in 1836. A few years afterward, having married a Miss Robbins, of Quincy, he removed to that city, where he continued to reside till his death, engaged chiefly in the practice of the law. Mr. Morris was a strong Democrat in politics, was twice elected to Congress in this district, in 1856 and in 1858, and always made an industrious and active member. He held

other offices of honor and trust, both under state and national authority. The Carthage *Gazette* says of him: 'Col. Morris was a man of strong character. He possessed fine nautral ability, was a good speaker, was full of vim, a warm friend, and a bitter, unrelenting enemy.'

"Louis Masquerier—We had almost forgotten the learned, the eccentric, communistic Masquerier. French in his origin, he had imbibed the theories of the French philosophy, and came West to disseminate them, and practice law. In this list he met with indifferent success; in the other, had he lived on another planet where human nature was not in the ascendant (if there be such a one) he might have succeeded better. He was a theorist only; had no practical ability with which to buffet the world's selfishness. He had resided in Quincy; in 1836 he was in Carthage, but soon went back to New York.

"Thomas Ford—He was a prosecuting attorney for the circuit in the early years of the county. As such there are few who remember him. He attended Court here only a few times, often enough, as he states in his History of Illinois, to conclude that the people here were a 'hard set.' Mr. Asbury, of Quincy, speaks of him thus kindly: 'All agree that Tom Ford was a bright, conscientious and just man. In 1833, when the cholera was raging in Quincy, he was here and stood his ground and helped the sick, like a man.'

"William A. Richardson—Why he was always called 'Dick' Richardson we never knew. He resided at Rushville, and had considerable practice in this county. Like his friend Douglas, Col. Richardson was best known as a politician. He was at one time prosecuting attorney for this circuit. He was not distinguished as a mere lawyer, though his sturdy, hard sense and experience, rather than study, made him successful. As an officer in the Mexican War he was brave and acquired distinction. After his return home it was that he became famous, not only in his district but in the House of Representatives and the Senate at Washington, as a politician. He was born in Kentucky, and died in Quincy on December 27, 1875.

"Archibald Williams—This 'Nestor of the Bar' in the Military Tract was a Kentuckian, and settled in Quincy as early as 1825 or '26, where he continued to reside and practice his profession many years, acquiring a very high reputation. He had not an extensive practice in this county, but was often called to take part in cases of great magnitude; and his management was always such as to gain him a wider and more enduring fame. He was not an orator, in the common acceptation of the term; but his direct, plain and earnest reasoning always made an impression on a court or jury. He talked to convince; never aimed at rhetoric, or descended to vulgarity or abuse. He served for a short period as U. S. Attorney for the District of Illinois, and was appointed by his friend President Lincoln, Judge of the U. S. District Court in Kansas. He died September 21, 1863 (we believe in Kansas), and his remains sleep in Woodland cemetery, in the city he had so long made his home, and where he had established an enduring fame.

"Charles Gilman—Mr. Gilman was better known as a law-reporter than as a lawyer, had a good education, fine literary taste and acquirements, and industrious habits. His reports have become standard publications. His practice was limited in this county, but as a partner with Mr. Sharp, for a period, he became somewhat known to our citizens. He was from Maine, resided, and died in Quincy (of cholera), about the year 1848."

(Editor: Mr. Gilman was the reporter of five volumes of the Illinois Supreme Court decisions, beginning with the December Term, 1844, and ending with the June Term, 1849. These volumes are cited by his name, abbreviated, as 1 Gilm., 2 Gilm., etc. In the order of the Illinois Reports from the beginning, these volumes are VI to X, inclusive. When Mr. Gilman died about one-fifth of the last volume of Gilman's Reports had not "gone to press," and the publication of this part of the volume was superintended by Charles B. Lawrence, a prominent lawyer of Quincy, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Mr. Gregg is mistaken as to the time of Mr. Gilman's death. He died on Tuesday, July 24, 1849. See proceedings of Quincy bar as published in 5 Gilm., under the title "Obituary.")

"Edward D. Baker—A resident of Springfield and a compatriot with Murray McConnell, John C. Calhoun, the Edwardses, Abraham Lincoln and others, and possessed finally of a national fame, 'Ned Baker,' may be classed as belonging to our Bar. His appearance at our Courts was not frequent; yet when he did appear, the occasion was sure to be an important one. Mr. Baker may justly be ranked as among the

finest orators the country has produced. His speeches made in the Carthage courthouse have been among the ablest and most impressive ever made there. He possessed all the natural gifts of an orator, an easy flow of language, a good imagination, an attractive and graceful manner and an earnest honesty of purpose. He went in command of a regiment to the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Cerro Gordo, removed thence to the Pacific coast, where he became a U. S. Senator from Oregon. In the Senate he stood high as a statesman and an orator. He resigned to take a position in the Union army, and laid down his life for his adopted country at Ball's Bluff. Gen. Baker was by birth an Englishman, and was raised in Adams County, Illinois.

"Nehemiah Bushnell—Of the many attorneys who have practiced at the Hancock Bar, no one has gone to the Bar beyond, leaving a brighter fame and a purer reputation, perhaps, than Nehemiah Bushnell. To Mr. Henry Asbury's 'Sketches of Bench and Bar,' reference to which has been heretofore made, are we indebted for a portion of what follows, in regard to Mr. Bushnell. He came to Quincy in 1837, and entered into a law partnership with Mr. Browning, which was only terminated by the death of the former. He was a New Englander, a graduate of Yale College and a highly educated and finished gentleman. Mr. Bushnell was fond of books, was one of the best read men in the State and had accumulated a most valuable library. 'Perhaps Illinois never held a more modest and assuming really great man than Bushnell; and perhaps few, if any, really intellectually stronger men than he.' Mr. Bushnell was a very pleasant speaker, though not what the world calls an orator. His manner was graceful, dignified and earnest. 'It has been alleged that he was too exhaustive and diffuse in argument, and in the production of his authorities.' This is true, and it was nearly the only fault that could be found with the matter or manner of his addresses to Court or jury. 'Perhaps no two lawyers ever lived better suited as law partners than Browning and Bushnell;' and we state but a well-known fact when we add that, perhaps, no partner was ever remembered with a kindlier feeling. Mr. Bushnell was an active worker in behalf of the Quincy & Galesburg Railroad, the city of Bushnell, on said road, being named in his honor.

"Cyrus Walker—For ability as a lawyer, and for persistence and force in the prosecution of a case, there were no superiors at the Hancock Bar to Cyrus Walker. He had been a successful practitioner in Kentucky, and was a man of middle age when he settled at Macomb. He had a good deal of practice in the 'hard' cases, not only in this, but in other counties in the Circuit and out of it. 'He was very strong in criminal cases, both on the side of the people, and in the defense. When Cyrus Walker was thoroughly aroused, and in dead earnest, with a determination to win the verdict from the jury, he was as terrible as an army with banners.'

"William Elliott—Was a citizen of Fulton County, and was prosecuting attorney here for some eight years, embracing the period of our Mormon difficulties. He was regarded as a lawyer of medium ability, but not an eloquent orator. In the celebrated trials growing out of Mormon affairs, he usually had associated with him in the prosecution lawyers of more decided reputation. He afterward served as quartermaster in a volunteer regiment in the Mexican War, and died at home soon after the war was over.

"George C. Dixon—Was a Quincy lawyer who sometimes—not often—practiced at our court. He was from New York, where he had previously practiced; was a well-educated and well-read lawyer, and withal a good speaker, though he never became popular with our people. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he died some years ago.

"Robert S. Blackwell—Genial 'Bob Blackwell,' admired and esteemed by all who knew him. Residing in Rushville, he was a frequent practitioner at our bar. Urbane, companionable, witty, lively, generous, he soon gained a position among our lawyers, and might have made—did make—a shining light in our midst. Some of his speeches, while prosecuting attorney, it is remembered, were among the ablest ever made in our court, and compared favorably with those of his opponents, among whom we may name Browning, Walker and others. Mr. Blackwell was evidently a rising man when he left our courts and settled in Chicago, in a broader field of usefulness, where he died several years ago. Mr. Blackwell had a most remarkable memory, was always ready with his authorities, quoting book and page with the greatest facility.

"Jackson Grimshaw—Of Pike, afterward of Quincy, was for many years well known in our

county and had considerable practice at our bar. He was always regarded as a strong lawyer and able to cope with the best. Mr. Asbury says of him: 'Mr. Grimshaw possessed an active, perceptive and vigorous mind, was well grounded in the law, and was pre-eminently strong before a jury in any and every case where an analysis of the testimony and motives of witnesses might be brought into view. A prevaricating witness or a mean defendant had to suffer from his terrible denunciations. Mr. Grimshaw would not pander to a mean prejudice in court or jury, and his most scathing comments and denunciations only fell where he felt that the right, the honor and the virtue of the case was on the side he represented.' But Mr. Grimshaw was, perhaps, best known to our people as a stump orator, having been on several occasions before the people of the district in that capacity, either as a candidate or a volunteer in aid of his party.

"Almeron Wheat—Was a Quincy attorney, an able lawyer, who years ago had considerable practice in this county. Whether still living we are unable to state. The same may be said of—

"N. Johnson—Excepting that he died a number of years ago. Mr. Johnson was an active member of the 'Peace Committee of 100' from Quincy, during the last Mormon troubles, and through his influence and skill probably the destruction of much life and property was averted.

"William H. Roosevelt—Was a scion of a rich family in New York City. He settled in Warsaw about 1836 or '37, and acquired large interests there. His practice at the bar was merely nominal, being better known as a politician, a trader and land speculator. He was intimately identified with the interests of Warsaw, and labored hard to advance her prosperity. He was genial, good-natured, high-minded and held many honorable positions. He was several times a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected to that position in 1858. His death occurred soon after the commencement of the Rebellion.

"Malcolm McGregor—Was a New Yorker, who came to Warsaw about the same time with Mr. Roosevelt; was also a Democratic politician; was a candidate for the Legislature in 1840, but defeated by Doctor Charles. In 1839 he had been elected to the office of Probate Judge; was afterward appointed by the county commissioners to the responsible position of school commissioner, and died while holding the office.

"Thomas Morrison—This gentleman was a Tennesseean, and settled in Warsaw about the year 1842 or 1843; afterward resided in Carthage. He was a good lawyer, though he never obtained a large practice. He was a politician of the Whig school, and was elected to the Legislature in 1846. His death occurred not long afterward.

"Messrs. Roosevelt, McGregor and Morrison were brothers-in-law—married to the Misses Wells, sisters of James M. Wells, one of the Warsaw proprietors.

"Henry Stephens—Was a New Yorker, and is said to have read law in the office of Millard Fillmore. He settled in Warsaw about 1840, and arose to the rank of brigadier-general in the militia. General Stephens was not an able lawyer, neither was he an orator, yet by his industry, energy and methodical habits, he attained to considerable practice.

"Sterling P. Delano—Was raised in Hancock County in the vicinity of Warsaw. He studied with Browning and Bushnell, of Quincy, and entered into practice in that city with Messrs. Buckley and Macy. He enlisted in the army, and was elected captain of a company of cavalry. He was unfortunately wounded by a pistol ball accidentally discharged in the hands of his first lieutenant, Catlin, which lodged in the spine and proved fatal. He died at his home in Quincy after months of extreme suffering. Mr. Delano's career as a lawyer was short but honorable. He was greatly esteemed by the members of the bar, and died regretted. We are not aware that he had practice at the Hancock Bar, but as a Hancock boy this notice is due to his memory.

"Of the Hancock attorneys now living away, we can recall the names of Jason H. Sherman, Jacob C. Davis, William C. Wagley, N. W. Bliss, George W. Batchelder, and Robt. W. McKinney.

"Of old attorneys, non-residents of the county, and who formerly practiced at this bar, we mention Hon. Orville H. Browning, Hon. James W. Singleton and Calvin A. Warren, Esq., all of Quincy, and all now venerable in age. And we must not omit to mention the younger attorney, who though a Quincy man and a citizen there, is a native of Hancock County—Gen. Elisha B. Hamilton.

OTHER ATTORNEYS OF NOTE

It is a difficult task to present a list of all attorneys who have lived or practiced in Hancock County from the organization of the county to the present time. Some were admitted to the bar while living here but soon afterwards moved to other counties or states and their names have been forgotten and these may be unintentionally omitted in any enumeration made. It is difficult for one at this day to make an absolutely complete list of the attorneys of an early day, for one must depend upon sketches and notices in newspapers and an examination of the records and on the recollection of a few aged persons now living and on tradition, and even with the most careful research some names may be omitted.

The editor has a copy of the *Warsaw Commercial Journal*, being No. 4 of Vol. 3, dated March 12, 1853, in which appear the cards of some of the Hancock County attorneys of that day, as follows:

A. S. Rosecrans, Warsaw, Illinois, office on Main Street, opposite Kolatzky's store.

Grover & True, a firm composed of William N. Grover and Joseph M. True, office, one door west of the post-office, Warsaw, Illinois.

J. Sibley, attorney at law and master in chancery, office, Main Street, Nauvoo, Illinois. (This was Joseph Sibley, who was elected judge of the circuit court in June, 1855.)

Bryant T. Scofield, office, Carthage, Illinois.

Mack & Scofield, a firm composed of David Mack and Charles R. Scofield, office, Carthage, Illinois. (Later the two Scofield brothers and Mr. Mack became partners in the practice of the law.)

Stephens & Wagley, office, opposite the public square, Warsaw, Illinois. (The card of these attorneys contains references to persons and firms of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Louisville, New York and St. Louis.)

In No. 20 of Vol. 2 of *The Carthage Republican*, published on July 12, 1855, appear cards of the following Hancock County attorneys.

Sibley & True, a firm composed of Joseph Sibley and Joseph M. True, office at Warsaw, Illinois. (In March, 1853, as shown above Judge Sibley was located at Nauvoo, and Mr. True was in partnership at Warsaw with Mr. Grover. It would appear from this card that in 1855 Judge Sibley was living in Warsaw and that he and Mr. True were then partners.

Mack & Scofield, a firm composed of B. T. Scofield, D. Mack and C. R. Scofield, office, at Carthage, Ilinois.

Ferris & Manier, a firm composed of John M. Ferris and Wesley H. Manier, office, in court-house, at Carthage, Illinois.

S. W. King, office, La Harpe, Illinois.

Isaac B. Parker, office in McKee's Block, Warsaw, Illinois.

George W. Batchelder, office, first door north of post-office, Carthage, Illinois.

John W. Marsh, office, Warsaw, Illinois.

The issue of *The Carthage Republican*, dated December 11, 1856, contains the names of the following attorneys or firms not mentioned in the issues of the papers above mentioned.

Marsh & Bliss, a firm composed of J. W. Marsh and N. W. Bliss, office, Warsaw, Illinois.

Morille & Hooker, a firm composed of Milton M. Morrill and W. C. Hooker, office, Nauvoo, Illinois. (The name Morrill is incorrectly spelled Morrell in the paper.)

John Cooley, office, in Wagley's new building, Warsaw, Illinois.

Warren & Edmunds, a firm composed of Calvin A. Warren and George Edmunds, Jr., with office at Quincy, Illinois.

Bryant F. Peterson, office, Plymouth, Illinois.

Dennis Smith, office in the northwest corner of the court-house.

R. W. McKinney, office at Nauvoo, Illinois.

In the issue of *The Carthage Republican*, dated November 19, 1857, appear the following cards of attorneys or firms not mentioned above:

Mack & Peterson, a firm composed of David Mack and Bryant F. Peterson, office, Carthage, Illinois. (Charles R. Scofield had died, the old firm of Scofield, Mack and Scofield had been dissolved, and Mr. Peterson had moved from Plymouth to Carthage. At this time David Mack was master in chancery.)

R. S. Montague, office, Carthage, Illinois. (Mr. Montague came to Carthage from Kentucky and remained here until the close of the Civil War, and then moved to one of the southern states.)

Ferris, Scofield and Manier, a firm composed of John M. Ferris, Bryant T. Scofield and Wesley H. Manier, office, Carthage, Illinois.

William T. Ramsey, office at Augusta, Illinois.

In the issue of *The Carthage Republican*, dated May 4, 1865, appear the following cards of firms or attorneys not already mentioned, or who have changed their location:

Manier & Peterson, a firm composed of Wesley

H. Manier and Bryant F. Peterson, office on the west side of the public square, Carthage, Illinois.

William C. Hooker, office in Clark's building, Carthage, Illinois.

Mack & Draper, a firm composed of David Mack and Henry W. Draper, office on the north side of the public square, Carthage, Illinois.

In No. 9 of Vol. 1 of the *Hancock County Democrat*, dated September 6, 1866, appear the following different combinations of attorneys:

Manier, Peterson and Miller, a firm composed of Wesley H. Manier, Bryant F. Peterson and John D. Miller, office in the south end of Clark's building, Carthage, Illinois.

Dennis and F. E. Smith, a firm composed of Dennis Smith, and his son, Frederick E. Smith, office in the southwest jury room in the court-house.

Stephens & Rogers, a firm composed of Henry Stephens and George J. Rogers, office, Warsaw, Illinois.

In the issue of *The Carthage Republican*, dated April 22, 1885, appear cards of the following attorneys, not mentioned before or in different combinations:

John B. Risse, office at court-house, Carthage, Illinois. (Judge Risse was county judge for seventeen years, and had formerly practiced law at Nauvoo, Illinois.)

Mason & Halbower, a firm composed of William E. Mason and Frank Halbower, office over Mills' store, Carthage, Illinois. (Mr. Mason had been state's attorney from 1876 to 1884, and Mr. Halbower was state's attorney for the eight succeeding years.)

Sharp & Berry Bros., a firm composed of Thomas C. Sharp, Orville F. Berry and Melvin P. Berry, office in Culkin's building, Carthage, Illinois. (Judge Sharp had been county judge for one term and had been prominently identified with Hancock County history. Orville F. Berry served in the Illinois General Assembly, first in the House and then in the Senate, for many years. Melvin P. Berry has been prominently identified with Hancock County interests for many years.)

Scofield, O'Harra and Scofield, a firm composed of Charles J. Scofield, Apollos W. O'Harra and Timothy J. Scofield, office on the west side of the square, Carthage, Illinois. (This partnership was formed in the fall of 1884, and was dissolved by the election of Charles J. Scofield as judge of the Circuit Court in June, 1885. The partnership was thereafter continued by the other two under the firm name of O'Hara and Scofield.)

Mack & Baird, a firm composed of David Mack and William Baird, office in Sholl building on the public square, Carthage, Illinois. (Mr. David Mack is the person of that name heretofore mentioned and the father of Judge D. E. Mack of this county. Mr. Baird moved to Omaha, Neb., where he is still engaged in practicing law.)

In the issue of the *Warsaw Bulletin*, dated August 5, 1887, appear cards of attorneys as follows:

Marsh & Marsh, a firm composed of John W. Marsh and Benjamin F. Marsh, office, Warsaw, Illinois. (John M. Marsh was afterwards judge of the county court for one term and the Hon. Benjamin F. Marsh served for a long period of time as the representative from this district in Congress.)

In the issue of the *Warsaw Bulletin*, dated March 23, 1888, appears the card of E. E. Lane, attorney at law, Warsaw, Illinois.

Another prominent attorney of Warsaw in former days was John H. Finlay, and he and Mr. Lane were partners for some years under the firm name of Lane & Finlay.

LAWYERS OF 1880

Mr. Gregg gives a list of attorneys, residents and practitioners of this county about the year 1880, as follows:

"Residents at the county seat are: Bryant T. Scofield, Thomas C. Sharp, Wesley H. Manier, Bryant F. Peterson, John M. Ferris, John B. Risse, Wm. E. Mason, Wm. Baird, George J. Rogers, T. J. Scofield, Apollos W. O'Harra, T. C. Griffitts, George Edmunds, David Mack, Henry W. Draper, Wm. C. Hooker, Hiram G. Ferris, O. F. Berry, John D. Miller, M. P. Berry, Charles J. Scofield, J. J. Williams, Samuel H. Benson, W. B. McIntyre, Mr. Shinn.

"At Warsaw: John W. Marsh, John H. Finlay, Edward E. Lane, George P. Walker, Wm. N. Grover, Benj. F. Marsh, P. W. Plantz, Cortez Maxwell, R. L. McDougal.

"At Augusta: W. H. Mead, Nelson Comfort, B. P. Hewitt, Joab Green.

"At La Harpe: Cornelius C. Peterson, S. W. King, J. H. Hungate.

"At Nauvoo: Milton M. Morrill, Adam Swartz, William D. Hibbard.

"At Plymouth: L. G. Reid.



Wm. D. Bradshaw

"At Dallas City: B. F. Newton.
"At Hamilton: Thomas Ruggles."

PRESENT-DAY ATTORNEYS

A list of the lawyers of Hancock County as published in the Bar Docket of the Circuit Court for the October Term, 1920, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, is as follows:

Residing at Carthage, Charles J. Scofield, J. Paul Califf, Wm. H. Hartzell, Bert M. Cavanagh, Edward S. Martin, Apollos W. O'Harra, Clifton J. O'Harra, Roswell B. O'Harra, Earl W. Wood, Henry S. Walker, Orville F. Berry, Melvin P. Berry, David E. Mack, Edward C. Mack, William B. Risse, Edwin S. Coombs, Linus Cruise, Samuel Naylor, Charles S. DeHart, William A. Symonds, Clyde P. Johnson, James D. Baird, J. Arthur Baird, E. W. Dunham, Lee Seibenborn, Warren H. Orr, J. W. Williams, H. H. Williams.

Augusta: John A. Mead, Sterling P. Gemmon.

Warsaw: Truman Plantz, Louis Lanet, Frank Halbower.

La Harpe: John H. Hungate, Clifford W. Warner.

Hamilton: Wallace G. Humphrey, O. C. McCartney.

Basco: William H. Damron.

Dallas City: O. C. Kirkpatrick.

Bowen: Charles Crossland (recently deceased).

West Point: James L. Miller.

Plymouth: S. S. Groves.

Lately there have been two additions to the bar of this county, Franklin M. Hartzell, son of Hon. William H. Hartzell, and Earl W. Bell, who read law with Scofield & Califf.

NOTABLE CIRCUIT COURT CASES

Trial and Execution of William (Fielding) Fraim. (The only execution by judgment of court in this county.)

The papers filed in their case purporting to be signed by the defendant are signed by his mark, indicating that he was unable to write his name. For this reason there is confusion in the papers and records as to the orthography of the name, which is spelled sometimes "Fraim," sometimes "Fraime," and sometimes "Frame." While the defendant was indicted and executed as William Fraim, it is stated in the defendant's plea on file that his name was Fielding Fraim.

The indictment against William Fraim for murder was returned by the grand jury at the June term, 1838, of the Circuit Court of Schuyler County. This indictment which is that the defendant, "not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil," on February 17, 1838, assaulted William Neathammer with a knife, which he struck and thrust into the left side of the breast, the wound being a mortal wound from which the assaulted man instantly died. The indictment is signed, "H. L. Bryant, State's Attorney," and bears an indorsement as follows: "Filed June 6, 1838, Robt. A. Glenn, Clk." The indictment is also indorsed, "A true bill. Peter N. Holme, foreman of the grand jury." The names of the witnesses endorsed on the indictment are John Hammond Myers, John P. Fey, Christian Langner, Henry Weischede, Antony Messer, Joseph Hofman. Another file mark on the indictment relates to the case after it had been transferred by change of venue to the Circuit Court of Hancock County and is as follows: "Filed March 13, 1839. Wesley Williams, Clk., H. C. C. per S. Otho Williams, D. C."

The convening order for the June term of the Circuit Court of Schuyler County, in the year 1838, shows the following officers present: Hon. James H. Ralston, Judge; H. L. Bryant, State's Attorney; Robt. A. Glenn, Clerk; and J. G. McHatton, Sheriff. On June 7, 1838, a motion by defendant for a continuance was sustained and the defendant was remanded to jail.

On November 6, 1838, while the cause was pending in the Circuit Court of Schuyler County, Dickey, attorney for defendant, gave notice that he would apply for a change of venue "on account of the prejudice of the minds of the inhabitants of Schuyler County so that he (the defendant) can not have a fair trial." It is also stated in the petition that "great pains have been taken to prejudice the minds of the inhabitants of the counties of Cass, Fulton and McDonough against your petitioner and that they are prejudiced against him." The change of venue petitioned for was granted. Christian Langner and John Fey were recognized as witnesses for the people in the sum of $300 each. A transcript of the record dated March 8, 1839, was transmitted to the clerk of the Circuit

Court of Hancock County and filed in the clerk's office as already stated, on March 13, 1839.

The record shows that the defendant had already pleaded not guilty, answering when the indictment was read to him, "that he was not guilty and wanted a fair trial and a just one." At the same time his counsel tendered a written plea of not guilty which the court ordered to be filed. The defendant by his counsel asked leave of the court to withdraw the oral plea, leave to do which was refused. The defendant objected to going to trial until the prosecution should in some manner reply to his written plea, but the court overruled the objection and decided that the prisoner should go to trial and ordered a jury to be called for that purpose, to which opinion and decision the defendant excepted. The foregoing facts are shown by the bill of exceptions signed and sealed by the judge on April 23, 1839. Subpoenas were issued for the following witnesses for defendant: David Martin, Edward Buckley, Mary Miller and John Allen. David Martin was served with subpoena, but the others were not. Among the witnesses testifying for the people were John Peter Fey and Christian Langner, each of whom filed an affidavit for his fees, Fey giving his mileage as fifty-three miles and Langner giving his as fifty-nine.

The trial was a very brief one, having been commenced and concluded in one day, Monday, April 22, 1839. The Hon. James H. Ralston was the judge who presided at the trial.

At the time of this trial the old common law of England prevailed whereby a defendant in a case of this kind was not permitted to testify in his own behalf. It was also the law at that time that the jury had nothing to do with the punishment to be inflicted under a verdict of guilty of murder, but the law prescribed capital punishment in every case, and the judgment of the court upon a verdict of guilty determined the time and place of the execution.

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder as charged in the indictment." The paper on which this verdict is written is marked "verdict," it is not signed or marked "filed." Signing was not necessary if the verdict was pronounced in open court and filing of this paper was not necessary if the records show that the verdict was rendered by the jury.

The names of the jurors were as follows: John C. Kimbrough, Joseph Lionberger, John Huckens, Daniel H. Wells, Andrew B. Welch, James Welch, Nathan Mason, Moses Stevens, John D. Mellen, James M. Renshaw, Alfred Mead and David Brank.

At this point in the proceedings the name of Abraham Lincoln, afterwards the great-war president, appears in a motion in arrest of judgment signed "Lincoln, p. d.," that is, Lincoln pro (or for) defendant, which motion was filed on April 25, 1839. Doubtless Mr. Lincoln took part in the trial, although this is his first appearance by name in the papers.

A copy of the motion in arrest of judgment, evidently in Lincoln's handwriting, is among the files of the case in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of this county. This motion is clear in statement, correct in orthography and composition, and shows Mr. Lincoln, who was thirty years of age at that time, to have been well qualified for the preparation of such legal documents. This writing was carried away from the courthouse at one time and used in a distant part of the county as a specimen of Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, but it was afterwards returned to the files in our circuit clerk's office upon application of the clerk therefor after he had learned the name of the unlawful custodian of the document.

This motion in arrest of judgment was as follows:

"William Fraim ads. The People } Indictment for Murder.

And the said Deft. comes and moves the court in arrest of judgment in this case for the following reasons, towit:

1—The Record in this cause does not sufficiently show that an indictment was found by a grand jury of the country against the Defendant Fraim.

2—The Record in this cause does not show that a grand jury was empannelled (an authorized spelling) at the Term of the Court at which the indictment purports to have been found.

3—There is no sufficient record in this cause to authorize the Court to try the Deft. and pronounce judgment upon him.

4—The record from the Schuyler Circuit Court is defectively and imperfectly certified.

5—The said record is otherwise informal, erroneous and insufficient.

6—The indictment is bad in this, that it

does not show with sufficient certainty, in the conclusion, whether the Deft. was the murderer, or the murdered man.

7—The indictment is bad, in the conclusion, in not showing that the murder was committed in the manner *and by the means* before stated in the indictment.

8—The said indictment is otherwise informal and insufficient.

For all which said reasons the said Deft. moves the Court in arrest of judgment herein.

Lincoln, p. d."

The judgment of the court disposing of the motion in arrest and sentencing the defendant to be hanged, which was rendered on Thursday, April 25th, is as follows:

"This day the prisoner William Fraim was again led to the bar in the custody of the coroner, and the motion made on yesterday in arrest of judgment being fully argued, and upon due consideration, it is ordered by the court that the said motion in arrest of judgment be overruled. And it being demanded of the prisoner by the court what he had or knew to urge in this behalf why judgment should not now be pronounced against him, and the said defendant having nothing to urge except what had been before urged in this behalf: It is therefore considered by the Court that the said William Fraim be hanged by the neck till he be dead. It is further ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of the said County of Hancock do cause execution of this sentence to be done and performed upon the body of him the said William Fraim on Saturday the eighteenth day of May next between the hours of twelve o'clock Meridian, and two o'clock Post Meridian of said day on a gallows to be erected within one mile of the Town of Carthage in said County. It is further ordered that the said William Fraim pay all the costs of this suit. And the said William Fraim is committed to the custody of the Sheriff of said County, to be by him kept in close confinement until the sentence is executed. It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Court make and certify a copy of this order and deliver the same to the sheriff of said County, which shall be sufficient authority in the hands of said Sheriff to carry into effect the foregoing judgment."

This case was not taken to the Supreme Court. The defendant was executed pursuant to the sentence of the circuit court.

The execution of this unfortunate man occurred eighty-one years ago, and there are few persons now living who have any personal recollection of the facts. It is well known, however, that the execution was in a field southeast of Carthage, was public, and was attended by a large crowd of people from all parts of the county and even from adjoining counties. It is said that some of these spectators brought their families and their dinners and made a sort of picnic of the occasion. Not only were adults present, but young boys and girls, and even little children. One of our well-known Carthage citizens, then a mere child, was present, and has some recollection of the occurrence, and especially of the fact that the prisoner made some remarks of warning to others just prior to his execution. Since that day, the great evil of public executions has been corrected by a statute requiring these executions to be conducted privately, with only a few witnesses in attendance. The deterrent effect of such a public spectacle is more than counterbalanced by the evils resulting from the unspeakable curiosity of many people to behold a tragedy involving the sufferings of a human being.

Additional matters in connection with this case are shown by the records of the County Commissioners Court, and are here given as they appear in those records.

"It is ordered that the following persons be allowed the following sums on the certificates of the Coroner for guarding Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County:

Thomas S. Kimbrough,	seven dollars	$7.00
Wm. P. McClure,	seven dollars	$7.00
George W. Stigall,	seven dollars	$7.00
R. Breedlove,	three dollars	$3.00
David Bettisworth,	three dollars	$3.00"

"It is ordered that the following persons be allowed the following sums on the certificate of the Sheriff for guarding Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County:

Thomas S. Kimbrough,	twenty dollars	$20.00
Wm. P. McClure,	twenty dollars	$20.00
David Bettisworth,	twenty dollars	$20.00
Nathan Mason,	twenty dollars	$20.00"

"It is ordered that Edmund G. Haggard be allowed the sum of sixty-one dollars and eleven cents—forty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents

of which was for charges for sundries for the exclusive use of Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County, and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents for said Frame's comfort and safe keeping."

"It is ordered that Edmund G. Haggard, Sheriff, be allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars for executing prisoner Frame."

"It is ordered that George W. Thatcher be allowed the sum of six dollars for guarding Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County."

"It is ordered that S. Thompson be allowed the sum of two dollars, the same being for A. Cleveland's services in guarding Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County."

"It is ordered that Nathan Mason be allowed two dollars for guarding Frame, a prisoner from Schuyler County, on the certificate of the coroner—2 days."

"It is ordered that the clerk of this court certify to the County Commissioners' Court of Schuyler County the various amounts allowed to the several persons for their claims for guarding and supporting (and other charges up to the execution and burial) William Frame, a prisoner from said county of Schuyler."

The following account of the execution of William (Fielding) Fraim was written by Mrs. Eudocia Baldwin Marsh, and published by THE HOWARD-SEVERANCE COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois, in No. 3 of Vol. 2 of Social Progress and is published here by the courteous permission of that company.

(Mrs. Marsh died recently at her home in Warsaw. She was the wife of Judge John W. Marsh, a well-known attorney of Hancock County, and at one time judge of the county court of this county. When Fraim was executed, Mrs. Marsh was but a little girl, and her account is based, in part, upon her recollection of what occurred, and is erroneous in a few particulars, but is essentially correct and very interesting. The brick courthouse referred to by Mrs. Marsh was built in 1837-9, instead of 1834 as Mrs. Marsh has it, and was first used as a courthouse at the April term of the Circuit Court, 1839, at which term Fraim was tried. The prisoner was indicted by the name of William Fraim, and filed a written plea in the case in which his name is given as Fielding Fraim. Mrs. Marsh refers to him as Charlie Fraim. It may be that Charlie was a pet name for the young man, or that the school children called him by that name, and this may be the reason why Mrs. Marsh speaks of him as Charlie Fraim. The trial occurred in April instead of May, as the records show, and sentence of death was pronounced on April 25th, and was carried into effect on May 18th, and not two or three months afterwards. With these exceptions the article of Mrs. Marsh is to be accepted as history. As explanatory of certain statements made in Mrs. Marsh's article, it may be stated that the juryroom in the southwest corner of the new courthouse, in which the prisoner was confined, was in the second story, and on the same floor as the courtroom, and was connected therewith by a door. The log schoolhouse referred to as almost directly opposite the room in which the prisoner was confined, was the old log courthouse, no longer needed for a courthouse, and then used, as it had been theretofore at certain times, for school purposes. While the prisoner was constantly under guard by the sheriff or his deputy, this was not always by the sheriff or deputy in person, but by one or more of the guards employed for that purpose, whose names appear in the orders of the County Commissioners' Court above set forth.)

"In 1854 a new brick courthouse was built in the center of the public square at Carthage. Soon after its completion a prisoner, Charlie Frame, charged with murder, was brought from an adjoining county on a change of venue to Carthage to stand his trial. This took place in May, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, as I remember, two or three months later. The jail was not yet built, so the condemned murderer was confined in the new courthouse, in the southwest jury room. This was almost directly opposite our log schoolhouse. Always at recess, and at the noon hour, when we were at play, Charlie sat at the window and watched us. We would go near, fascinated by the thought of the awful doom awaiting him. He frequently talked with us, always in a friendly, cheerful way. He was full of pranks and would sometimes tempt the boys to come under his window by throwing out nuts, candy or fruit. When they stooped to pick them up, he would throw out a cup of water. This practical joking always kept the girls too timid to try to get any of the dainties.

"Charlie was fettered by a chain about his ankles, fastened to a large iron ball, which made a noise like thunder whenever he walked about the large, bare-floored room. He was never alone, for either the sheriff or his deputy was

always in the room. They treated him with great kindness and leniency, however, for he was a pleasant and engaging boy, a red-headed Irishman, only twenty-one years old. He was full of the fun of his race, and continually teased his jailers and joked with them. It was under the influence of liquor that he had given way to anger and committed the crime for which he was required to forfeit his life.

"On the day of the execution, long before sunrise, we heard the rumble of heavy farm wagons rolling into town from all directions. By sunrise the little town was thronged with men, women and children, afoot, on horseback and in wagons. Some came fifty miles, a few even a hundred, to witness the gruesome sight. School dismissed for the day. At our home the morning hours dragged slowly by. Everyone was too wrought up to work according to the usual ritual; Anne said she felt choked. In order, I suppose, to relieve the nervous excitement, the teacher, who was boarding at our house at the time,—Mr. French of the uncertain temper—proposed that we have some music. Lowell Mason's 'Book of Sacred Music' was brought out, and we all joined in singing a number of hymns. Among others, we sang 'Ariel'—'Oh, could I sing the matchless worth.' Our voices rose high and sweet, blending melodiously with the tones of the flute. The rhythm of the stately music, and the ecstatic nature of the words almost lifted me out of myself.

> I'd soar to touch the heavenly strings
> And vie with Gabriel while he sings
> In notes almost divine.
> . . . . . .
> Well, the delightful day will come
> When my dear Lord will bring me home.

I wondered if, after they had taken poor Charlie Frame's life, he too would 'soar' and call this a 'delightful day.' It was quite sure my baby brother and Sister Alice were in that 'home,' but I did not know whether poor Charlie's kindness to us children would make him good enough to be taken to be with them.

"After dinner, Father and my brothers saddled horses and made ready to go. I asked them to take me, but they all said, 'Do you suppose we'd take a girl to a hanging? No, sir-ee; you stay at home with Mother like a good girl.' However, soon after they left, Mother, Anne and Mr. French decided to walk into town. To comfort me, they took me along. Mother and I went to call on a friend living on the north side of the square, and Anne and Mr. French went on a block or two farther to see some other friends.

"While Mother and her friend talked I strolled out on the deserted street. Presently a man who frequently came to our house on business drove by. Seeing me alone, he stopped his horse and asked, 'Sis, would you like to ride out and see the hanging?'

"'Why, yes,' I hesitated. 'Would you take me?'

"'Of course,' he replied. 'Jump in.'

"Before I had time to think of what I was doing, he had taken me by the hand, lifted me to a seat by his side and was driving rapidly on the well-beaten way. The place of execution was less than a mile away, southeast of town, and we soon reached the edge of the crowd. From there, by slow degrees, he edged his light buggy through the press of people and the jam of vehicles, to the very heart of it all, to the piteous spectacle that had drawn together the vast throng. Fortunately for my peace of mind, we were only in time to see a perfectly still figure, whose face was covered by a black cap, and whose body was attired in a blue jacket and white trousers. For, at one time in his short life, poor Charlie had been a sailor. What a sight to take a seven-year-old girl to see! But in justice to my escort, I must say that he was an ex-sheriff and probably so inured to executions that he considered it no harm to gratify a child's curiosity.

"We remained but a moment, then again forced a way through the throng. Driving rapidly back to town, my companion set me down where he had found me, and I went timidly into the house. My absence had not been noted; Mother and her friend were still talking. Neither Father nor my brothers had seen me, so no one knew of my escapade. But I was unhappy, weighed down by the remembrance of poor Charlie's limp body and ashamed that I had gone without Mother's consent. After a time the burden grew too heavy to bear, so I told Mother the whole story. Much to my surprise, she was less vexed with me than with the man who took me. She was so shocked and grieved that my childish eyes should have looked upon such a sight that I assured her over and over again that 'I would never do it again'—a promise that has never proved difficult to keep.

"Some years after, Dick told me that the gallows was erected in a natural amphitheater, that all comers might view the spectacle. The prisoner, in the course of a short speech, spoke directly to the women present, telling them that if they would stay at home more and attend to the welfare of their households, there would be less crime and trouble in the world. Just as the black cap was about to be adjusted, he held up his hand, and took one long, lingering look at the breathless throng, the sunlit fields, and the distant horizon. Then, lifting his eyes to the blue sky and stretching out his arms, he cried, 'Oh, eternity, eternity, I dread thee!'"

THE KILLING OF DR. SAMUEL MARSHALL, COUNTY CLERK, BY GENERAL MINER R. DEMING, SHERIFF

(June 24, 1845, at the Court-house.)

The account of this homicide is thus given in Mr. Greeg's history:

"On Tuesday, June 24, 1845, an altercation occurred between Dr. Samuel Marshall, county clerk, and the sheriff of the county, General Deming which resulted in the death of the former at the hands of the latter. The difficulty arose in regard to some mistake in official business. Doctor Marshall was a very exact and punctual man in all his affairs and he expected others to be equally so, and the General's apparent carelessness in the matter in dispute irritated him. A scuffle ensued, in the midst of which General Deming drew a pistol and shot his antagonist. The affair was a very unfortunate one, as it resulted in the death of a most estimable citizen and public officer, and added to the excitement already existing in the county. (This excitement related to the Mormon difficulties, and particularly the recent trial and acquittal of men indicted for the murder of Joseph Smith.) A little self-control and moderation on the part of both, and the conflict might have been avoided. Doctor Marshall was a strong Anti-Mormon in his feelings and principles, and had the full confidence of the party; yet he resolutely refused to sanction any of their unlawful proceedings. He was one of that small number who believed it better to suffer all the ills of Mormonism, rather than resort to illegal and violent measures for redress.

"General Deming was at once taken into custody by the coroner, and a jury of inquest summoned. The jury returned a verdict of "Murder without sufficient cause or provocation." This occurred on the day set for the special term of court for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Hyrum Smith. The court opened about five in the afternoon, and two hours after the tragedy Deming was brought into court, and stated that he was desirous to have a grand jury impaneled for the investigation of this case. The court ordered the coroner to summon a grand jury by the next morning. The accused then inquired if there was no process by which he might be admitted to bail during the pendency of the investigation, to which the court gave a negative answer. On Wednesday morning a jury was impaneled, and charged by the court, and at three in the afternoon brought into court a bill for murder, with counts for manslaughter. It was stated that the vote stood in the jury room sixteen to three.

"A motion was made by Deming's counsel to admit him to bail, and, after hearing, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Bail was given and he was discharged from custody.

"Mr. Deming resigned the office of sheriff, and an election was ordered to fill the vacancy, to take place August 11th, resulting in the election of J. B. Backenstos by the following vote: Backenstos, 2,334; John Scott, 750; scattering, 11.

"Mr. Deming was never brought to trial. He was stricken with congestive fever, no doubt brought on or aggravated by excitement, and died on the 10th of September, and was buried in Quincy by his brother's side."

THE ISAAC B. RITTER TRAGEDY

(June 29, 1863.)

The persons involved in this tragic event were Isaac B. Ritter, Armstead M. Ossman, Robert Inghram, John Sample, and the witnesses who pursued Ritter, sometimes called the "posse," and sometimes the "mob." Isaac B. Ritter died on June 29, 1863, aged thirty-two years, and was buried, first, in Barnes' Cemetery northwest of Carthage, and was after reinterred in the the old Carthage Cemetery in the southeast part of the city.

Armstead M. Ossman was a Kentuckian, who had been in partnership with Jesse C. Williams in merchandising, in Carthage, and was in that business when he was shot by Mr. Ritter. Mr. Ossman died on July 9, 1863, at the age of a little less than thirty-five years. (The name has been variously spelled, "Osmon," "Ossmon," and "Osman," but his name, as he wrote it him-

investigation, to which the court

and at three in the afternoon brought into

daughter. It was stated that the vote stood

in the jury room sixteen to th

"A motion was made by Deming's counsel to admit him to bail, and, after hearing, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Bail was

"Mr. Deming resigned the office of sheriff and an election was ordered to fill [illegible] to take place August 11th, resulting

"Mr. [illegible] was stricken with [illegible] brought on or [illegible]

in Quincy [illegible]

[illegible] involved [illegible] were Isaac B. Ritter, [illegible] Ossman, Robert Ingleman, John [illegible] witnesses who [illegible] called [illegible] Isaac M. Ritter died on [illegible] thirty-[illegible] years, and [illegible] after [illegible] interred in the [illegible] cemetery [illegible] southeast part [illegible]

[illegible] Ossman [illegible] Kentuckian, who [illegible] Jesse C. Williams [illegible] by Mr. Ritter. Mr. [illegible] these [illegible] years. (The name [illegible] but [illegible] as he wrote it himself.)



Mary E. Bradshaw

self in certain court papers, and as given on his tombstone is "Ossman.")

Robert Inghram was sheriff of this county at the time of the shooting and was seriously wounded by Mr. Ritter, at the time when Mr. Ossman was mortally wounded by him, but Mr. Inghram recovered, and served out his term as sheriff. (This name has been spelled, "Ingram" and "Ingraham," but the name as signed by the sheriff to executions on file at the Court-house is "Inghram.")

John Sample was born on August 28, 1828, and died on September 25, 1920. He was the last survivor of the thirteen children of Robert S. and Jane Hawthorne Sample, and came to Carthage with his parents when a young man. He held certain municipal offices, among them that of police magistrate, having served in that capacity for many years prior to his death.

It is impossible to give a list of the men who pursued Mr. Ritter, as such list has not been made a matter of public or private record. It is not certainly known who fired the shots which killed Mr. Ritter. There have been contradictory suppositions expressed on this subject. The facts relating to the tragedy are set forth in the extracts from newspapers given below, and in the statement made by Mr. Sample to the editor, on June 21, 1919. It will appear from these newspaper statements that there was a marked difference of opinion among the people as to responsibility for the killiing of Mr. Ossman and of Mr. Ritter, some of the people regarding Mr. Ritter as a murderer, and others regarding him as a patriot and martyr. The editor expresses no opinion on this question, but gives the facts as shown by the newspaper clippings and Mr. Sample's statement, and leaves it for the reader to form his own judgment as to the question of the guilt or innocence of the parties involved.

Soon afterwards soldiers were sent to Carthage to preserve peace, and these soldiers were stationed for some months at the old fairgrounds southeast of Carthage, but there was no further difficulty or breach of the peace. No one was ever prosecuted for the killing of Mr. Ritter. While this tragedy did not develop into a criminal prosecution, or "circuit court case," yet it is given a place in this connection, in view of the fact that it was the only serious disturbance in Carthage or vicinity during the Civil War, and caused much excitement and much comment at the time, and is an historical matter of considerable interest.

The monument of Isaac B. Ritter in the Carthage (East) Cemetery bears the G. A. R. emblem at its top, immediately beneath the emblem of the Odd Fellows, and beneath that the following inscription:

"Isaac B. Ritter
Died
June 29, 1863,
Aged
32 Yrs. 5 Mos.
8 Days.
A member of Co. 'G' and 2nd Ill. Cav."

From the adjutant-general's report we learn that Isaac Ritter was a private in Company G of the Second Illinois Cavalry, that his residence was Carthage, that he enlisted July 20, 1861, was mustered in August 12, 1861, and was killed by a mob June 29, 1863.

In Moss Ridge is a stone bearing the following:

"He is not dead but sleeps."
A. M. Ossman
Died
July 9, 1863
Aged
34 Yrs. 11 Ms. 3Ds."

Statement of John Sample made to the editor June 21, 1919.

John Sample came to Carthage in 1850. He was a Republican in 1858 when Lincoln spoke here, and was a marshal of the day. He was a Republican when the war broke out in 1861. Afterwards, when it seemed to him that certain leading Republicans were using the party, and taking advantage of the war, to make money, he resented it, and to rebuke this spirit he voted the Democratic ticket once during the war, not having any idea that he would do so again. This brought him under condemnation of certain Republicans, and he was reproached as a Democrat by some of them, and that, not in mild or uncertain terms.

Isaac B. Ritter had come here before the war. He had lived at Jacobys. He went into the army. He was a bachelor, perhaps thirty, perhaps older. He and Mr. Sample were good friends. Ritter was not very companionable, but he and Mr. Sample had had no trouble or differences until he came back from the army on a furlough. He seemed to be rather violent in speech against Democrats, saying that he was hired to kill Democrats, thereby classing Democrats with the confederates or rebels.

Mr. Sample was ailing. Dr. George W. Hall called at his home to see him professionally. They sat out in the yard. Doctor Hall told Mr. Sample that he should avoid Ritter when he went "down town," for he understood Ritter had said he was hired to kill Democrats, and he might do him an injury. (Sample, being regarded as an apostate from the Republican faith, was under greater disfavor than a life-long Democrat.)

When Mr. Sample became able to go "down town," he carried a little cane or stick to help himself along, not being very strong as yet, and stopped at the store of Jesse C. Williams, then in the Sholl building, and rested for a time, and then went to the postoffice, then kept by George F. Hunsaker in an old frame building which stood where the Strader Building now is, near the northwest corner of the public square.

Ritter was sitting in front of the post-office. Mr. Sample undertook to greet him, having no feeling against him, and extended his hand. Ritter refused to shake hands, and said something to the effect that he was employed to kill Democrats (or Copperheads), and threatened Mr. Sample and struck him in the face. Mr. Sample said that if he were not sick, he would beat him till he would not be easily recognized. Ritter said he would shoot Sample. Sample said, "You are too big a coward to kill anybody." Sample went into the postoffice, expecting to hear a shot. He looked around and saw Ritter putting a pistol into his pocket.

Ritter had a horse and buggy on the north side of the square. He got into the buggy with the intention of leaving town. Sample came out of the postoffice, met Doctor Hall and Bryant T. Scofield, told them what had occurred, and the three of them went to the courthouse and procured a warrant from Dennis Smith for the arrest of Ritter. The warrant was placed in Sheriff Inghram's hands. He met Ossman, a partner of Jesse C. Williams in the dry goods business, at the west door of the courthouse, and summoned him to help arrest Ritter. They procured horses and started in pursuit. They overtook Ritter west of where the Wabash Railroad crosses the wagon road just a little ways outside of the city limits.

Inghram began reading the warrant, and Ritter shot both, mortally wounding Ossman and severely wounding Inghram. As soon as the news reached the people, there was great excitement. A posse gathered for pursuit. Ritter started supposedly for Keokuk, where there were many soldiers, evidently thinking he would be thus protected; just about that time a freight train passed west on the Wabash and many of the pursuers boarded the train so as to head Ritter off at Hamilton. Evidently Ritter became aware of this fact, for he turned toward the southwest part of the county, where the land bordering on the Mississippi was heavily wooded, with the manifest intention of escaping and getting back to the army. The posse followed. Ritter abandoned his horse and buggy and endeavored to conceal himself in the woods and brush. He was shot. His body was brought back to Carthage and was laid in the sheriff's room in the old courthouse. He was buried in Barnes' Cemetery northwest of Carthage. John Sample was the undertaker. Mr. Sample does not know who shot Ritter. The people generally never knew. There were no arrests.

Afterwards a company of German soldiers was sent here and kept here for some months to quell any disturbance that might arise, but there was no disturbance of consequence, and the soldiers were finally recalled.

(The editor: I was a little fellow at school in the old schoolhouse which stood where the grade schoolhouse now stands, when the shooting of the sheriff and Ossman occurred. The school was closed for the day and the pupils were sent home. Serious trouble was feared. We, boys, "hit the trail" for home at a lively pace.) A few days after the attempted arrest of Mr. Ritter *the Carthage Republican* published an account of what had occurred, which is here inserted.

"On last Monday, the 29th inst., our quiet little village was the scene of an unusual excitement, growing out of the shooting of Robert Inghram the sheriff of this county, and A. M. Ossman, who was called upon to assist the sheriff in the execution of a warrant for the apprehension of Isaac B. Ritter, formerly of this place but now said to belong to the Second Illinois Cavalry. The following is a true statement of the facts connected with the unfortunate affair from the time of Mr. Ritter's return until his death and burial. On Saturday, June 27th, Ritter came to Carthage on a furlough from his regiment. When met by his former acquaintances he would refuse to shake hands with them until he had asked them if they were Copperheads, stating that if they were he would

rather shoot such persons. This was continued through the day and he made so many threats that many of his friends and respectable Republicans told him that he was making a fool of himself, and that his course was calculated to get himself and his friends into trouble; and we have been informed by them that he refused their well-meant advice and declared that he was in the employ of the government, and would rather shoot a Copperhead in the north than a rebel over the breastworks. He also stated publicly that he came back to shoot Copperheads and would not return until he had. Many treated his threats as idle braggadocio, and none thought he was so reckless as to come back and carry such threats into execution among his former friends and neighbors. So matters went on till on last Monday morning when in the postoffice he met Mr. John Sample, formerly one of his friends, at the door, who reached his hand to him and said, "Ritter, how are you?" He replied, "I understand you have got to be a Copperhead, I'll be —— (oath omitted) if I will shake hands with one. I'm not in that business—my business is to shoot Copperheads." Mr. Sample said, "Well, Ritter, it is right, I suppose, but you are the best specimen of a fool I ever saw." Ritter replied, he didn't care. "I'll be —— —— if I don't do it." Sample said, "I think you are a pretty specimen to come here to manufacture public opinion." On this Ritter kicked Sample, which staggered him back on the sidewalk. He (Sample) then stepped in and told him (Ritter) he was sick, but if he was well he could whip him, when he (Ritter) struck Sample in the face and drew his revolver, a large six-shooter, about a ten-inch barrel.

Sample made complaint before Judge Smith, and had a warrant issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff for Ritter to answer for an assault and battery. When he learned that a writ was being issued he got into a buggy and started on the Warsaw and Keokuk road. Mr. Inghram summoned Mr. A. M. Ossman to assist him in the arrest and followed and overtook him about a half mile beyond the railroad depot. The sheriff stopped him and told him he had a warrant for him. Ritter said he would not be arrested—that he was a military man. The sheriff told him he had to perform his duty, and began reading the writ, and while he was reading Ritter drew his revolver and shot Ossman, and before the sheriff could put up the paper or draw his revolver, Ritter also shot him and then turned and fired again at Ossman, who was reeling in his saddle. Ossman then tried to shoot at him, but he could not get his arm up and shot twice in the ground, and fell back from his horse to the ground, and was for a time senseless. The sheriff fainted and was taken from his horse as he was about falling. Ritter put whip to his horse and was soon out of sight. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. Mr. Inghram was by the side of Ritter's buggy and only a few feet from it. Ossman was a little farther off and rather behind the buggy and Inghram. The first shot struck Ossman in the left breast, was turned partially by the bone or rib, and passed through a portion of the lungs and lodged behind against the shoulder blade, a portion of which was broken. He was supposed at first during his swoon to be dead or dying. The second shot struck Inghram on the left thigh several inches below the hip, was turned by the bone and went upward and behind and lodged, after passing about ten inches in the flesh. Both balls have been cut out.

"The news was brought to town that Ossman was killed and the sheriff badly wounded; and as soon as possible some six or eight men started in pursuit, but were from one-half to an hour behind Ritter. As they pursued they learned the following facts. Some distance further on the Warsaw road Ritter met Sam Wallace and got him to fasten the halter of his horse, and took Wallace's hat, stating that he had got into a bad scrape. He then continued west past Wells' Hotel, and at the forks of the road took the road to Hamilton, but before he reached Elvaston he turned south across a strip of prairie toward the Warsaw road, and by this means threw several of his pursuers off his track, who went on to Oakwood. He next left the Warsaw road and turned south past Rohrbough's to the Bear Creek timber, and then turned west toward Warsaw, and finally reached the Marcelline and Quincy road and made in the direction of Quincy. He watered his horse once on this road and here discovered that he was pursued. He put whip to his horse and continued to go south till he came to the N. E. 27, in Wythe Township, at the schoolhouse, where he turned west,—went past the schoolhouse till he came to a small run over which is a bridge. Here he was so closely pursued that he got out of the buggy and unhitched the traces and broke

for the woods, called the Oak Grove. Here the neighborhood was aroused and generally turned out in pursuit. The woods were surrounded and after the neighbors collected, the woods were searched, commencing at the north part and going south. At about four o'clock in the afternoon he was found on the lands of Mr. Huse in a very dense undergrowth, just expiring from the effects of two balls, one of which entered the breast just below the collar bone and extended downwards, and another in the left shoulder. From the position in which he was found and the direction of the balls, he is supposed to have been partly lying down resting upon his arm, watching the only opening to the place of his concealment with his pistol in his hand. A large knife was found lying beside him. His coat was off, and when shot he had thrown his revolver several feet from him. He is supposed to have lived ten to fifteen minutes after being shot. No one heard him speak, as he was expiring when reached. An inquest was held over the body and verdict returned that he came to his death by a ball shot by the hands of some person unknown to the jury. His body was then brought to Carthage, where, on the day following, it was decently and properly buried."

A card published in the same issue of *The Republican* is as follows:

"A Card.

"Carthage, Ill., June 30, 1863.

"Mr. Editor—

"Dear Sir: Wishing to place myself right before the public in relation to the unfortunate affair of Isaac B. Ritter, I take this means of making a statement of the facts. When Mr. Ritter enlisted (some two years ago) he left his buggy with me to keep for him and use when I desired. On his return he asked me to loan him a horse for his buggy for a few days, stating that he wished to visit Dallas and Macomb to collect some debts. I loaned it to him on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning he harnessed the horse to his buggy and brought the buggy to town for some repairs, and while it was in town, Mr. Ritter first got into the difficulty with Mr. Sample. At that time, and also when he shot Messrs. Inghram and Ossman, I was absent from home and knew nothing of the difficulty, and did not let him have my horse to help him to escape as some persons have supposed. I will here say that I condemn the course Mr. Ritter has pursued since his return, in toto, and never would have assisted his escape from justice—that I differ from him politically, and that I condemn his uncalled for abuse of his old friends in calling them Copperheads, and on Sunday so told him; and that I deeply sympathize with Messrs. Inghram and Ossman, and regard them as two of our most estimable citizens, and consider that they have been greatly outraged while in the discharge of their duties.

"Reuben Jacoby."

The following facts were given the editor by relatives of Mrs. Henry P. Harper:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Harper lived in Wythe Township. It was a very warm day when a man came hurrying into their yard and asked for a bucket with which to water his horse. Mrs. Harper started to get a bucket for him, but, in passing around the house, the man saw some milk crocks on a bench and, without waiting to get the bucket, took one of the crocks and filled it with water, and hurried back to the road and gave the horse a drink, setting the crock over the fence in the yard. He jumped in the buggy and hurried on. From his actions, Mrs. Harper thought something was wrong. Soon after this a number of men on horseback, some of them armed, came down the road, and they asked if Mr. Harper was at home. Mrs. Harper was much excited, being alone with the children, and not knowing what was the cause of these strange actions. Ritter drove only a short distance from the Harper home, then left the buggy and went into the thick brush, where he was shot by the men in pursuit.

Rev. E. C. M. Burnham, pastor of the Baptist Church, published an obituary notice of Mr. Ossman in *The Carthage Republican* July 16, 1863, from which the following extract is taken:

"Mr. Ossman was born in Boone County, Ky., Aug. 6, 1828. On the 12th day of December, 1850, he married Miss V. A. Holder, of Kenton County, Ky., and settled in Verona, Boone County, Ky. Thence he removed to the vicinity of Carthage, Ills. Thence to Plattsburg, Mo. In October, 1858, he returned to Carthage, Ills., where he was engaged in speculation and in the mercantile business. By a moral life and a spirit of kindness he has gained many and warm friends, as the attention during his sickness

and the extraordinarily large attendance at his funeral testify."

RE-INTERMENT SERVICE

In the fall of 1865, after the war was over and those who were left of the soldiers had returned to their homes, a movement was inaugurated for the re-interment of the body of Mr. Ritter, with the honors of war. The body had been buried in the Barnes' Cemetery northwest of Carthage, within a mile of tne city, which cemetery was then and afterwards used as the burial place of respectable citizens. The proposal was to re-inter the body, this time in the cemetery southeast of Carthage. The soldiers from this county and other counties and other states were urged to be present, and were present in large numbers. The date was November 25, 1865. The day was one of the most pleasant of the season. The procession was formed at the public square, by Colonel Logan of the One Hundred and Eighteenth, preceded by a drum corps, under charge of Thomas Doran, followed by the hearse, then by the escort, and then by a large body of soldiers, some mounted and some on foot. The services were to have been held at the Presbyterian Church, but when the cortege arrived the church was found to be already filled to overflowing, and the procession moved to the courthouse yard, where the services were held. "The services were opened by a voluntary by a select choir, after which the sixteenth hymn in the Methodist Episcopal hymn book was sung. Rev. Mr. Underwood, late chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois, then read the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm." Hymn 1059 was sung. This was followed by the Rev. Mr. Underwood's address. After the services at the Courthouse Park, the procession moved to the cemetery southeast of the city and the body was there interred with military honors.

From *The Carthage Republican* of July 16, 1863:

"There are, as we are informed, about 100 United States soldiers stationed at the Fair Grounds near this place, consisting of the most of two companies of cavalry and a squad of artillery, with one 6-pound gun and the necessary equipments. We do not know tne names of the officers in command. About sixty came on the 3rd inst., and the balance with artillery on the 12th inst. Thus far they have been orderly and quiet, and we presume are under a good state of dicipline and understand the duties of soldiering."

THE TRIAL OF JAMES WILSON

The first paragraph of the opinion of the Supreme Court is as follows:

"An indictment was returned by the grand jury of Hancock County into the Circuit Court of that county, at its October term, 1876, against Zachariah Wilson, alias, Zach Wilson, Nicholas Wilson, alias, Nick Wilson, and James Wilson, for the murder of Thomas McDonald."

James Wilson was tried at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1877. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years. The case was taken for review to the Supreme Court, and was decided by the Supreme Court at its January term, 1880.

The case was taken on change of venue to the Circuit Court of McDonough County as to the defendant Zachariah Wilson, but Zachariah Wilson escaped from custody, and was never brought to trial. He was present, however, and testified as a witness on the trial of James.

The opinion of the Supreme Court reviews the evidence and the facts herein stated are taken principally from that opinion.

It was not controverted on the trial that Thomas McDonald was shot and killed by Zachariah Wilson, in Wade's drug store, in the town of Plymouth, in Hancock County, on the 14th day of August, 1876. The defense was that James Wilson was not a party to the killing, and that the killing was not felonious.

There had been trouble between Zachariah Wilson and Thomas McDonald on Saturday before the killing. It seems that McDonald was charging Zachariah Wilson with the seduction of his daughter. On this Saturday Zachariah Wilson had got on his horse to go home, and, while his horse was drinking at a public well, McDonald had seized the bridle and threatened to whip Wilson, cursing and abusing him with loud and profane epithets, and daring him to get off his horse and fight. Wilson took this very quietly, remaining on his horse, and disengaging McDonald's hold without difficulty when ready to go. Some of the witnesses thought McDonald had a knife or pistol, or both, in his hands, and followed Wilson for some distance, abusing and threatening him, and challenging him to fight, while other witnesses,

with equal opportunity for observation, denied that McDonald displayed any weapons whatever. There was a conflict of the evidence as to what occurred on Saturday, as well as to other facts relied upon for the conviction of the defendant. Evidence was offered on the part of the people tending to show that James Wilson had urged Zachariah, just before the shooting, to kill McDonald, to "shoot him down," stating that he knew where there was a shotgun and that he would get it. The Supreme Court says that James did not deny on the trial that he advised Zachariah to shoot McDonald, but insisted that he thought it necessary for his self-defense.

The Supreme Court summarizes the facts as follows:

"It is to be observed, in the first place, that the proof shows when McDonald came to Plymouth he went straight to Wade's, and never left there, staying most of the time inside the store. If he made threats of violence, he made not the slightest attempt to execute them. Even when the defendant, and his cousin, Arch Allen, were within a few feet of him, advancing as if in a hostile attitude, and were completely within his power, he inflicted no violence, and showed by his manner, as unmistakably as was possible, that he was acting only on the defensive, and wanted merely to be let alone. He is shown to have had a motive in going to Wade's. He had a sick family, and was in the constant habit of getting medicines there, and it was not a place that he ought to have anticipated he would probably meet the defendant and his brothers, for they were not in the habit of resorting there. During the entire day up to the time McDonald was killed, no one other than McDonald is shown to have had any difficulty with the defendant and his brothers, or either of them. They were all over Plymouth hunting arms, and indicating bloody intentions by act and speech, and yet not a single human being is shown to have attempted to violently interfere with them. As has been seen, on Monday morning, in Colmar, one of Zachariah's party, in his presence, if indeed it was not himself, declared that McDonald would receive violent injury on that day. When he was called from the hay-press by Nicholas, it was to inflict violence on McDonald. McDonald had then but just come to town, had given out no threats, had menaced no one, and the promptitude with which Nicholas informed Zachariah of his arrival, showed that he was expected—that they were waiting and watching for him. When Zachariah went to buy the cow-hide to use on McDonald, McDonald had not yet driven the defendant and Arch Allen out of Wade's, and had made use of no offensive language to Zachariah on that day. When, by reason of McDonald's being armed, the cow-hiding was abandoned, the search for arms was to inflict vengeance, not for defensive purposes. Zachariah wanted of Kneff a good revolver to take a shot with McDonald. Had they not stood within shooting distance and heard all of McDonald's abuse, and passed away leisurely and without harm? No one pretends that McDonald or his friends was pursuing or following them up, and when McDonald was found, he had to be hunted up in his place of refuge, for such, to some extent, the proof shows it was, at Wade's. Then, the matter of Zachariah's approach shows, more strongly than any words can, that he was hunting his man. He cocked both barrels of his gun before he got across,—then, as he stepped on the sidewalk, he threw his gun in shooting position, and as he came, in this attitude, in front of his victim, he says, 'Now, if you want anything out of me, lead out,' and instantly pulls the trigger."

Thereupon the Supreme Court considered the proposition as to whether or not, conceding Zachariah's guilt, the defendant James was sufficiently connected with the deed to justify his conviction, and, on this point, the Supreme Court held that the evidence was overwhelmingly against the defendant.

The judgment of the Circuit Court, sentencing James Wilson for fourteen years, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

There are some incidents connected with the trial of this case in the Circuit Court and the disposition made of the case by the Supreme Court, which are sufficiently interesting to be mentioned in this connection.

Mr. Wilson was prosecuted by William E. Mason and Bryant F. Peterson, the first of whom was at that time about twenty-five years of age, having been elected state's attorney at the preceding November election, and the other of whom was an able trial lawyer, who had been Mr. Mason's predecessor in the office of state's attorney. James Wilson was represented in the Circuit Court by Bryant T. Scofield and Henry W. Draper, two of the ablest and most experi-



SARAH MARGARET BRADSHAW



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM D. BRADSHAW, LA HARPE

enced trial lawyers in Hancock County, or, for that matter, in western Illinois.

Mr. Mason made the closing argument. A session of the court was held at night so that the case could go to the jury without delay. During part of the argument, Judge Sibley, who presided, was absent from the court-room, and such was the case during that part of the argument of Mr. Mason, in which he turned toward Zachariah Wilson and addressed him personally as the seducer of McDonald's daughter, using oaths in connection with his invective. The bill of exceptions which went before the Supreme Court contained a modified statement of this part of the argument, but did not show objection or exception, and the Supreme Court stated in its opinion that the state's attorney, presumably without premeditation, but from the impulse of the moment, was led into much intemperance of speech in this closing argument, and doubtless would have been checked and rebuked, if the attention of the presiding judge had been called to the matter at the time, but that, in no event, did the court regard such an error as authorizing the reversal of a judgment clearly right under the evidence. The fact is (which the record before the Supreme Court did not show) that the judge was not present at the time, and there was no opportunity for an objection to be interposed to this part of Mr. Mason's argument. If the record had been made to show the absence of the judge from the court-room during this part of the argument, there can be hardly a doubt that the Supreme Court would have felt constrained to reverse the judgment of conviction. The attorneys, however, were loath to incur the displeasure of the judge by insisting upon a bill of exceptions showing his absence from the court-room.

The Supreme Court in its opinion made the following statement:

"We have endeavored to give to the record itself, not merely the printed abstracts and arguments, but the transcript made up by the clerk, a patient and thorough investigation."

This was an unusual statement in an opinion of the Supreme Court, and it was supposed afterwards that the court had used this language because counsel for Mr. Wilson in the oral argument before the Supreme Court had directed especial attention to the record, stating that the Supreme Court probably ordinarily depended upon the abstracts without an examination of the record itself.

Upon the argument of the motion for a new trial in the Circuit Court, a "mild and gentle passage at arms" took place between Mr. Bryant T. Scofield and Judge Sibley, which was characteristic of the two men, who were warm friends, but not always in accord. Mr. Scofield said in substance: "This defendant is not guilty and has not been proven guilty, and the verdict should be set aside and a new trial granted. But I do not expect to get a new trial. I have had to go to the Supreme Court again and again to have your Honor's errors of law corrected, and I shall have to do so in this case."

While these words were being spoken, Judge Sibley was shifting his position in his chair, and raising himself up a little off of the seat, as was his custom when excited or displeased, but he did not interrupt the speaker. At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took up his quill pen (for he habitually used a quill), and said "Motion overruled," and made the entry on the docket. Then he sentenced the defendant without argument or comment, ending with his usual benediction, "Mr. Sheriff, take him out!"

Years afterwards when the editor was holding court at Macomb a man was brought under arrest from the state of Arkansas to McDonough County, as being the Zachariah Wilson who had been indicted for the murder of Thomas McDonald. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that he was not Zachariah Wilson at all, but another person. A hearing was had accordingly and much evidence as to the identity of the prisoner was introduced. There was a small number of persons who testified that the man was Zachariah Wilson, but four or five times as many testified positively to the contrary, among them the attorneys who had been interested in the case, both on the side of the people and the defendant. There was absolutely no expectation of the conviction of this man as the Zachariah Wilson who had shot Thomas McDonald, although the prisoner closely resembled Zachariah Wilson, and so the prisoner was discharged.

THE MURDER OF DOCTOR PIERSON

(November 23, 1878)

The following is from *The Carthage Republican*, November 27, 1878:

"From a gentleman of this city, who spent Sunday in Augusta, we learn the following particulars of one of the most horrible murders on record, as obtained by him in the statements and rumors current upon the streets of Augusta on the night and day following the tragedy.

"The victim of this appalling crime is Doctor Daniel Pierson, one of the oldest and best known physicians in the county,—a gentleman whose active medical practice in the state, and most of that period in this county, has extended over a period of nearly thirty-two years.

"From the statements of various parties assuming to have learned the facts, it appears that Dr. Pierson was out on the sidewalk near his residence between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening last; that he went into the house and told his family that a strange person had approached him from the opposite side of the street, and with his back partially turned towards him had inquired if Dr. Pierson resided there, and that when the Doctor made himself known the man said he (the Doctor) was wanted to go immediately to see a Mrs. Garwood, some few miles north of town, who was very sick. The doctor hesitated about going at first, remarking that the man was strange to him, and he had his suspicions that something was not right about it. Finally, however, he determined to go, and getting his horse started to visit the patient.

"Between eleven and twelve o'clock, two men, or probably three, going along the public road between Augusta and Mr. Garwood's and about one mile from Augusta, found Doctor Pierson on his hands and knees in the road, his horse standing not far off. They discovered that the Doctor's head was covered with blood. On speaking to him he asked for 'Water!' 'Water!' and a moment afterwards said, '———, let go my bridle!' 'let go my horse!' and then as if addressing another person, said, 'Let go my whiskers!—let go my throat!' One of the men hurried on to town and got a spring wagon in which the Doctor was conveyed to town, but as they were carrying him into a drug-store he died. On inspection by lamp-light the nature of the terrible wounds was disclosed. The Doctor's face from the bridge of the nose to the middle of the forehead was broken in by one or more blows from some heavy, blunt instrument or missile. From these wounds portions of the brains had protruded and fallen into the road where the body was found.

"Meanwhile, the alarm had been given and the streets were soon full of the horrified and excited citizens. Persons on horseback and in carriages, went in different directions, scouring the country for miles around in quest of the supposed murderer. So great was the excitement that few people slept in the town that night.

"On Sunday morning a closer inspection of the scene of the murder revealed a heavy bar of iron, that had formed the strap or spindle of a wagon axle, lying not far from the fence. The bar of iron was covered with blood and was quite evidently the instrument used in the commission of the horrible deed. On Sunday an inquest was commenced before Justice Leach and a jury, with closed doors; but it was thought best to adjourn the investigation until Monday.

"Additional Particulars.

"From reports of the murder as published in yesterday's *Quincy Herald*, we learn the following additional particulars.

"About dusk on the evening of the murder some of the Doctor's family noticed a man of middle stature standing on one side of the fence, the Doctor being on the other, and engaged in a spirited conversation. The man—a stranger to them—seemed to be demanding the surrender of a deed, and the Doctor said, sufficiently loud to be heard in the house, 'I cannot possibly do it.'

"About nine o'clock a man approached the Doctor, nearly in front of his own residence, and inquired where Dr. Pierson lived. 'I am that gentleman,' he replied, and then the man informed him that Mr. James Garwood's wife, who lives two and three-fourths miles north, was very ill and needed his immediate attention. He said he was going home by another road and would like to know if he could certainly attend, for he would be obliged to call another physician if he could not, and was about to leave when the Doctor asked him his name. He replied evasively by saying, 'I live at Garwood's,' and so he left Pierson who instantly went into the house and told his family of the call. He also said to his daughter, 'The man acted strangely; he would not let me see

his face, and I can not tell who he is.' The next moment he turned his back upon the light of the fireside, closed the door upon the loving and loved, and rode forth on his errand of mercy into darkness and death. A half hour later he was found by the roadside by Charles Yates, Marion and John Hetrick. These gentlemen were going to their homes when the groans of the suffering man caught their ears and they pressed forward to the scene of the terrible tragedy. Yates and Mr. Hetrick dismounted and attempted to lift him. He was lying on his knees with his crushed forehead between his hands, and as soon as he was touched he made a feeble struggle and muttered some incoherent sounds. They lighted a match and discovered that the man was badly hurt, but could not tell who he was. Just then Mr. Ed Stockton came by,—he had been to Garwood's,—and they sent to town for a conveyance. William Beard and two sons of Jesse Ingles went for him in a spring wagon. As they lifted him into the wagon he again struggled and exclaimed, quite distinctly, 'Let go my bridle rein!' with some other remarks about clutching his beard. When Mr. Yates assured him that they meant him no harm, but were taking care of him, he asked for water and became quiet, speaking no more before he died, some fifteen minutes later, at 10:15 p. m., in Grigson & Pitney's drug-store.

"The Doctor's face, as he lay upon the floor, presented a sickening spectacle. Three long, deep wounds across his forehead and face oozing with blood and brains entirely disfigured his features and told that his fiendish assailant had made sure execution of his infernal designs. Early on Sunday morning the place of the murder was visited by numbers of people in search of something that might lead to the discovery of the villain. A half pint of brains lay in a pool of blood, and about twenty feet from the spot where the murder was committed the instrument of death was found. It was a piece of ⅝-inch iron rod twenty-five inches long, and had been used to hold on the thimble of a thimble-skeined wagon. It was evidently taken from the shop of A. J. Winfield, for that gentleman found a corresponding piece with similar match-marks cut by the same workman. His vest was torn as if by being jerked, but the rest of his clothing, though bloody and soiled, was entire."

"The *Herald's* reporter adds:

"Dr. Pierson was a zealous reformer, and since he became a member of the board of trustees he may have rendered himself obnoxious to those who have delighted in disregarding the law; but aside from this, he is the last man whom we should expect to have a bitter enemy. He has lived in this place and pursued his profession diligently for the past thirty-five years, and no man had a wider circle of friends and respectful admirers. He was about fifty-eight years old, and leaves three children, two of whom are grown.

"The Latest—At last accounts the murder seems to be shrouded in mystery. Many wild rumors were floating about, and the excitement at Augusta was still intense."

Measures were taken without delay for the detection, arrest and punishment of the guilty person or persons. On December 10th, the board of supervisors offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of, or for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of, the murder or murderers of Dr. Pierson, said reward not to be considered due until the conviction of the party or parties accused of the crime, which offer was limited by an amendment, providing that if the arrest should be made within the limits of the county, the reward should be a reasonable one to be determined by the board of supervisors, but not exceeding $500.

At the March term of the Circuit Court, 1879, Ed Ferguson, Marion Hetrick, Leroy Working and John W. Avey were indicted for the murder, and at the June term, 1879, a change of venue to Adams County, Illinois, was granted to the defendants Hetrick, Working and Avey, leaving the indictment as to Ferguson pending in Hancock County, but transferring the cause as to the other three to the Circuit Court of Adams County. This change was granted on the ground of the alleged prejudice of the inhabitants of Hancock County against the three defendants. The application for a change of venue was vigorously contested by the state's attorney and other attorneys representing the people, but the court, upon full hearing, held the showing to be sufficient.

On July 15, 1879, the board of supervisors of Hancock County authorized and directed William E. Mason, state's attorney, to follow and assist in the prosecution of the cause in the county of Adams, and to use all legal and honorable means to secure a speedy public trial

of the defendants, for which services Mr. Mason was to receive from the county a compensation of $200 and all his reasonably necessary expenses incurred in the prosecution of the case.

The trial of the indictment against Hetrick, Working and Avey took place at Quincy, in September, 1879. Judge John H. Williams of Quincy presided at the trial. The people were represented by William E. Mason, state's attorney, of Hancock, William H. Govert, state's attorney of Adams, and Wesley H. Manier, a prominent lawyer of Carthage. The defendants were represented by Draper & Scofield, a firm composed of Henry W. Draper and Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, and by Bryant T. Scofield of Carthage. At the commencement of the trial Bryant T. Scofield was in Colorado on business, but, after the trial had been in progress for a few days, he returned from Colorado to Quincy, so as to participate in the latter part of the trial, making one of the arguments for the defendants. Mr. Draper made the other argument for the defendants. A large number of witnesses was in attendance from Hancock County and the trial consumed nearly two weeks. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the defendants were discharged, leaving the indictment pending in Hancock County as to the defendant Ferguson.

The evidence against the defendants was circumstantial, and these circumstances were grouped about the testimony of Ed Ferguson, the colored man, who was indicted for the crime with Hetrick, Working and Avey, but who testified against them upon the trial of the case at Quincy. His testimony was corroborated in part, and contradicted in part. It is impossible to say how much or what part of his testimony was worthy of belief. The editor has a copy of his testimony, written out by the reporter who took down the evidence at the trial, and an abstract of this testimony is given at the close of this article as setting forth the theory upon which the case was prosecuted on the part of the people. After the acquittal of the three defendants at Quincy, Ferguson was tried in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, at the March term, 1880. He was prosecuted by Mr. Mason, the state's attorney, and he was defended by Samuel H. Benson, John D. Miller and David Mack, members of the Carthage bar. (Mr. Mack was one of the oldest and ablest members of the bar of this county, and the father of Judge D. E. Mack of the present bar.)

Ferguson was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-four years.

George Tarr of Augusta claimed the reward of $500 which had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers, and, on July 12, 1880, after the conviction and sentence of Ferguson, filed his affidavit in the office of the county clerk of Hancock County, in support of his claim for the reward. In this affidavit, Mr. Tarr recited the fact of the murder of Dr. Daniel Pierson, on November 23, 1878, and stated that he had devoted his time to "ferreting out" the perpetrators of the crime, and that, having obtained a clue, he had followed Ed Ferguson through Iowa to Montrose, near Minneapolis, Minn., where he had arrested him and had obtained the watch belonging to and taken from Dr. Pierson at the time of his murder, and had obtained a confession of his guilt from the said Ferguson, and had brought him to Hancock County and had delivered him up to the proper officer of the county. The affidavit further stated that Ferguson had been tried and convicted at the March term, 1880, of the Hancock County Circuit Court, and had been sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of twenty-four years. Because of these facts the affiant prayed the board of supervisors to pay him the reward of $500.

Mr. Tarr's communication was received by the board, but action was deferred until the next September meeting, at which meeting, the board directed the county clerk to issue to George Tarr an order for $500 on the county treasury, being the amount of the reward offered by the board at the December session, 1878. for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Daniel Pierson, to which, as the resolution of the board stated, "the said George Tarr is clearly entitled according to the conditions set forth in said offer of reward."

There seems to be no question whatever as to the guilt of Ferguson. and the only question was as to how far his testimony could be relied upon as implicating the defendants who were tried at Quincy. The jury which tried the case at Quincy was an average jury, composed of ordinarily good men, but the defendants had an advantage in Quincy, which they might not have had in Hancock County, growing out of the fact that the principal witness,

without whose testimony a conviction could not have been had, was a colored man.

The testimony of Ed Ferguson in the trial at Quincy clearly showed his guilt, for, upon his own testimony, he sent Dr. Pierson on a visit as a physician to a woman in the country who was not sick, knowing that the parties who were hiring him to call the Doctor out at night on this errand were necessarily intending to beat or kill him, and that for his part in the crime he was to receive a compensation of $10. One of the strong points in the argument for the defense at Quincy was that a jury should not convict men upon the testimony of a man who swore he had assisted for $10 in killing the murdered man.

The editor, a young man at the time of the trial at Quincy, was connected with the case as being a partner of Mr. Draper. After the trial Mr. Draper talked to the editor more than once with reference to the case, stating that the defendants Hetrick, Working and Avey, if guilty, had never admitted their guilt to him, or given him any intimation that they were guilty. Mr. Draper stated that if these men were guilty, they might have admitted the fact to Mr. Bryant T. Scofield, but that Mr. Scofield had never indicated to him (Mr. Draper) in any manner that any such admission had been made.

It is sometimes wonderful how a chain of circumstances may lead to a desired result. There was a colored man at Memphis, Mo., whose testimony was desired by the defendants upon the trial of the case at Quincy. The editor was requested by the attorneys for the defendants, with whom he was associated, to go to Memphis, Mo., just before the trial, and endeavor to induce the colored man to go to Quincy as a witness. There was no process by which his attendance could have been compelled inasmuch as he was not in the state of Illinois and hence not under the jurisdiction of the Adams County Circuit Court. Jesse Ingles of Augusta, who had been assisting the defendants in looking up their evidence, knew this colored man, and he went with the editor to Memphis so as to identify him. Upon reaching Memphis, Mr. Ingles and the editor went to the hotel. They had not been at the hotel ten minutes when Mr. Ingles called the editor to one side, and informed him that he had seen the colored man in the back yard of the hotel and that he was working for the hotel proprietor. About this time the editor met the proprietor of the hotel and was surprised to find in him a Mr. Reddish who had lived in Canton, Mo., when the editor was there at college and whose boarding-house at Canton, during those school days, had been haunted by the young men of the college because a bevy of good-looking Missouri girls who were attending the college were boarding at the Reddish boarding-house. This acquaintanceship formed at Canton gave the editor a good opportunity for approaching Mr. Reddish, and Mr. Reddish readily consented to use his best endeavor to induce the colored man to go to Quincy as a witness. The only inducement offered was that Mr. Reddish would treat the colored man as being in his employ duing his absence at Quincy, and that the defendants would pay the usual wages during that time to Mr. Reddish and pay the colored man's expenses to Quincy and back. The colored man rather reluctantly agreed to go on these conditions, and did go, and did testify as a witness on the trial, although his testimony was not very material.

ED FERGUSON'S TESTIMONY

A correct abstract of Ed Ferguson's testimony at Quincy follows.

I believe my name is Ed Ferguson. I did live in Augusta. I know Marion Hetrick, Leroy Working, John W. Avey, and Dr. Pierson, while he lived. I recollect the night Dr. Pierson was killed as well as if it was this morning. I took supper that night at my brother-in-law's, George McWilliams. I had been around town that day, and had a conversation at McWilliams' table. My wife, and George's wife, and a lady by the name of Mary Brown, and Mr. Williams were there. I went up town after dark with my brother-in-law, George McWilliams. I went to the auction room. I went after dark. Mr. Ingles was calling the auction. The auction was south of the Crosby House. There were others in there when I went in, Hetrick and Ingles, Mr. Marston and Mr. Stockton. I can't name all of them. I stayed there until the mail train came in from the south. It passes the train from the north there. They made connection there last summer. I heard the train come, and then I went out of the auction. I started up town, but didn't go up town then. I saw Marion Hetrick between Crosby's and the auction room. Nobody was with him. He was going down to the auction, and said he was looking for me.

He asked me what I was going to do about that. I said, "What?" He said, "Call out that fellow." I said, "What fellow?" He said, "You know." He asked me if I was going to call out that fellow. I said, "What fellow?" He said, "You know what fellow, you know who you are going to call out." He said that going across the street.

I also saw Working and Avey, standing by the hitch-rack there by Grigson's store, across the street from the Crosby House. The four of us had a conversation while there together.

Marion said, "Here is Ed." He said, "Will you call him out?" I said, "I will if you will give me what you said you would."

They said they would give me $10. Working, Avey and Hetrick and I had something of a talk there among ourselves. I asked which way to tell him to go, and Hetrick said to him to go to "Henry Luflands." That is southeast from town, towards Schuyler County. Avey said, "Send him west." That was to Andy Ketchum's. They thought that was most too far for them to go. Working wanted to take him out towards Plymouth, and to tell him to go to Garwood's. I asked who should I tell him I was if he asked me. They said, "Tell him, Garwood's hired hand." Garwood's is a mile, or a mile and a half, northeast. They talked a little about it and then agreed to send him out there. I asked if Dr. Pierson asked me who I was, what should I tell him. They said to tell him that I was Garwood's hired hand, and that Mrs. Garwood was sick. I asked, if he wanted me to stay and go with him, what must I tell him. They said to tell him that I had got to go around by Mr. Boman's. Mr. Boman lives north of Augusta, not far from Garwood's. Marion said there was not any place there to stop him between Yates' house and Hicock's. He lives half a mile from Yates, right on north. Mrs. Yates lives a little south of their gate, on the east side of the road which goes over the railroad track. They thought that would be a good place to meet him. Then Leroy went off north. Marion walked across the street towards the Crosby Hotel. They didn't exactly go off together. Leroy was on one side of the street, and John on the other. Marion and I stayed there a moment afterwards, and something was said how Marion was to follow the doctor off. He said he would get a horse at Weinberg's corner, west of Grigson's, the first corner west of the drug-store. Avey said he would like to get a horse at Grigson's, if they got a horse there they would get a horse that came from the west. If he came from the north he might betray them. They would not mistrust anything. They would go west and get a horse. People who came in from the west generally hitched at Weinberg's, which is northeast of Grigson's. Dr. Pierson came out afterwards. He came towards me across the street. He went across toward's Grigson's drug-store. I first saw the doctor when he came up to Mr. Crane's light. That is the corner store. I first saw him when he got to the corner, where the light reflected. I was standing by Crosby's house, and Marion was standing by me. Marion and I were walking towards Crosby's. We did not go off the sidewalk. We were standing there on the street. The doctor came from the post-office. He came to the corner and went north to Grigson's store, and went east to Clarkson's store, and went over to John Robinson's. The store is east from the Crosby house, between the Crosby house and Dr. Grigson's dwelling-house. I stayed there until Dr. Pierson came out of the store. I then went east towards Dr. Pierson's house, went on the other side of the street from there. I saw Dr. Pierson when he first came out, in Stark's light. When he went past it reflected on him. He went down the street to Mr. Smith's corner. He was going east to the first crossing. I came then to Smith's corner and crossed the street to Pierson's house. I went over there and met him.

I told him I wanted Dr. Pierson. He said then, "I am Dr. Pierson," and asked me what I wanted. I said, "Mrs. Garwood is sick and sent for him (you) to go out there." He asked who I was. I said I was Garwood's hired hand. He asked how long she had been sick. I said she was taken very ill. That is about all I said, so I came right away when I said that.

He asked if I would wait until he got ready. I said No, I had got to go by Boman's. I changed my voice all I could.

While we were talking it over they said not to let him see my face if I could help it, and not to let him know who I was. I might try to show the jury what kind of a face I used. I don't know whether I could change my voice any more or not. From there I went across the street to Smith's corner. I saw him go into his house. After he went in his house I stood back on the sidewalk a little, and waited to see whether he went or not. He went.



DOUGLAS CAIN



LORETTA D. CAIN

After I saw him go I went to Smith's corner, then I went west to Grigson's corner, then I went across the street back to Hess's. That is between Weinberg's and Grigson's. Then I went to Fisher's corner, east of Weinberg's. I saw Marion Hetrick on a gray horse. It was nearly ten feet to get to the door between Weinberg's and Hess's from the hitch-rack. Marion Hetrick rode in a canter. After he crossed the street he went faster. I can't say how long that was after the Doctor went. I had time to go over there from the Doctor's after I told the Doctor. I had time to go over there, about two blocks or over. The first time I saw Hetrick after I left him was when he was on the horse. I never said anything to him. He was going too fast. From there I went back to the corner, then to Watt's store, then north to Grigson's store. Bill Black was there, a man by the name of "Lectrum," I think that is his name, and George Watts. I went from there to the auction. I staid there a few minutes and then went back to the auction room. They were still selling some little trinkets. Ingles was there. I stayed in the auction room a few minutes after I went back. Then I went out of the auction room to my sister's, Mrs. Williams, for my wife to come up. It was fully one block south, across two streets from where Dr. Pierson lived. When I went for my wife I went to the Crosby house, and by Dr. Pierson's. I saw Lou Grigson and Ida McClure on Grigson's porch. I also saw a man on a horse, over by Cain's house, across the street. by Smith's crossing. He went towards Cain's stable. I don't know whether it was Aaron Cain or not. I could not see distinctly. I know I saw a horse go towards Cain's stable. I am not certain that it went into Cain's lot. I think it was Cain.

He rode to the crossing of the street between Cain's and Smith's. Then I went to my house to get my wife. I lived three or four blocks north of Grigson's corner, about half way of a block east of the Methodist Church, on the north side of the street. I don't know what street it is on. Glover Foster, a married man, lives in the house with me. Williams, Foster, and Charlie Johnson were there playing cards when I got there. They were in the back part of the house. Glover Foster lived there. I went home with my wife. We had a child at that time. I carried the child. I first heard of the Doctor being killed the next morning. I had gone out to my father-in-law's.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN J. WARRICK

At the March term of the Circuit Court, 1881, John J. Warrick was indicted for the murder of James R. Mundell. It was charged in the indictment that Mr. Mundell was murdered on December 21, 1880, by a pistol shot, the bullet taking effect in the head and producing instant death. The case was tried at the October term, 1881. The court instructed the jury on October 15th, which was Saturday. and the jury rendered their verdict on the following Sunday. by which the punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of the defendant's natural life. Some of the facts developed on the trial are here given.

Mr. Mundell was Warrick's uncle. Mr. Mundell was found dead on a stairway leading from the sidewalk to the second story of a business building at Warsaw. Near the body a pistol was found. It was supposed at first that Mr. Mundell had committed suicide. and the first coroner's jury so found. After the burial of the body suspicions as to the cause of his death were aroused. and the body was exhumed and an autopsy held, which resulted in showing that the bullet which had produced death could not have been fired from the pistol which had been found by the murdered man's body. Warrick was suspected and arrested. He made application to be released on bail, and a hearing on this application was had before the Hon. John H. Williams of Quincy, then one of the judges of this circuit. Bail was denied and the defendant was kept in jail.

At the October term, 1881, Warrick's attorney, John H. Finlay of Warsaw, an able lawyer, applied for a continuance to the next term of the court, and filed the affidavit of the defendant as the ground of this application. At the time Judge Williams was presiding. He overruled the motion for continuance. making some remarks which were regarded by the defendant as challenging his veracity. He directed the trial to be proceeded with, but granted Mr. Finlay a short time, within which to make arrangements for counsel to assist him in the trial. Mr. Finlay employed Charles J. Scofield of Carthage to assist. It was considered that in view of the remarks made by Judge Williams it would be unsafe to proceed with the trial before him and the defendant made application for a change of venue from the presiding judge which was promptly granted. But this did not result

in a continuance as the attorneys had hoped it would, for Judge Williams forthwith telegraphed to Judge Shope, another of the judges of this circuit, who arrived at Carthage at about noon of the following day, and thereupon proceeded with the trial with great energy and dispatch. But this gave Mr. Finlay a day's time for consultation with Mr. Scofield and for preparation of the case for trial

The evidence against the defendant was wholly circumstantial, except the testimony of Cortes Maxwell, who was at that time an attorney, practicing law at Warsaw. Mr. Maxwell was permitted to testify to statements made to him by the defendant which were in the nature of admissions or *quasi* admissions of guilt. It was objected on the part of the defendant that these statements had been made to Mr. Maxwell while acting as attorney for Warrick and were confidential and therefor privileged. It was insisted on the part of the people that Mr. Maxwell had never been in fact retained by Warrick as his attorney, but that their conversation was merely with a view to Mr. Maxwell's employment if satisfactory arrangements could be made as to fees. Judge Shope held that the statements were not privileged and permitted the evidence to go to the jury. (Judge Williams afterwards told Mr. Scofield that he would not have permitted these statements to go in evidence if he had been presiding, for the reason that there was a serious doubt as to whether they should not be regarded as confidential under the law, and that the defendant should have had the benefit of the doubt on the subject. Very likely, a fair trial of the case could have been had before Judge Williams, notwithstanding what he had said when overruling the motion for continuance, although the defendant was firmly convinced to the contrary. Judge Williams had that judicial turn of mind which would have enabled him to disregard any outside considerations and try the case solely in accordance with the law and the evidence.)

The case was prosecuted by the Hon. William E. Mason, then the state's attorney of Hancock County, and was defended by Mr. Finlay and Mr. Scofield.

One of the defenses was that of *alibi*, based principally upon the testimony of Warrick's mother, who was the sister of the murdered man. Evidently she was in a very trying position. Before the trial was over she was in danger of a nervous collapse. One of the most intensely dramatic scenes in the old Carthage courthouse occurred during this trial of Warrick, when Mr. Mason was making the closing argument to the jury. Mr. Mason at that time was about twenty-eight years of age. He was a brilliant lawyer. He was well versed in criminal law, and he had the ability to make himself thoroughly acquainted with any proposition of law which he might desire to investigate. He was a diligent student of the very best literature, a man of fine education. having a good command of language, and the ability to express his thoughts with great force and eloquence. During his argument in the Warrick case he turned to Warrick's mother and addressed her in language of mingled pity and condemnation, pity for her as the mother of the defendant and condemnation of her as endeavoring to shield the murderer of her brother, and, as the result of this appeal, the woman fell upon her knees in the bar and before the jury. with her hands upraised to Heaven, praying God for mercy, while denying Mr. Mason's charge, all which gave the defendant's attorneys a succession of chills. Judge Shope did not check this incoherent prayer, for he liked a dramatic moment such as this, and was willing to give the woman full opportunity to express herself, and the attorneys for the defendant did not dare to object.

That Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, while the jurors were in deliberation as to their verdict, Mr. Scofield, on the way home from his office, passed the courthouse and paused under the jury room, the windows of which were open, in the hope of overhearing some consolatory remarks, but while standing there, heard one juror say something about a doubt, while another swore he had no doubt, and another uttered and reiterated the words "Hang him!" with blood-curdling intensity, whereupon the eavesdropper, not hearing any good of his client, departed for home, oppressed with a sympathetic choking sensation.

It is highly probable that if the case had not depended solely on circumstantial evidence and *quasi* admissions, the verdict would have been death. As it was, the defendant went to the penitentiary for life.

In sentencing the defendant, Judge Shope reviewed the case for nearly an hour warning the large crowd in the courtroom of the terrible consequences of crime and advising the

defendant of the effect of the sentence which would separate him for the remainder of his life from friends and associates. During the delivery of this sentence the defendant stood in a most unconcerned manner, chewing tobacco, with occasional tribute to the cuspidor and seemingly the least affected of all those who were in the courtroom.

Some two or three years after the trial the editor, to whom Warrick had never admitted his guilt, was informed from a credible source, which he does not feel at liberty to disclose, that Mr. Mundell's watch, said by the informant to have been found where Warrick had said it would be found, had been taken in a boat some distance out from shore into the Mississippi River, near the hour of midnight, and there quietly released. There was a light ripple, and the sands closed the mouth of this witness.

(See last chapter.)

CHAPTER VI

THE PRESS

IN THE BEGINNING—FIRST NEWSPAPERS—OTHER EARLY NEWSPAPERS—PRESENT NEWSPAPERS—TRI-COUNTY SCRIBE—EARLY NAUVOO NEWSPAPERS—NAUVOO INDEPENDENT—NAUVOO RUSTLER—BOWEN CHRONICLE—HAMILTON PRESS—DALLAS CITY REVIEW—DALLAS CITY ENTERPRISE—LA HARPE QUILL—THE LA HARPER—AUGUSTA EAGLE—WARSAW BULLETIN—HANCOCK COUNTY JOURNAL—CARTHAGE GAZETTE—CARTHAGE REPUBLICAN.

IN THE BEGINNING

In the settlement of any new country, for the last hundred years, the pioneers were not content without a "home paper" and to supply this demand there have ever been men who seemed by nature particularly designed for this profession—men who were observing, and who could write their thoughts and observations on paper and in the earlier days there were printers enough to take a "stick" and set their copy into lines from the type, make up "forms" and run a hand-press, thus giving to the pioneer families reading for the evening and Sundays. Not alone was local news chronicled, but the important news from all parts of the world was found in brief paragraphs in the early home papers printed in Hancock and adjoining counties. The influence of the local press was very great in Illinois and much of the early progress and real advancement was due to the high and worthy standards held by the editors of newspapers, political and otherwise. It must be here recorded, however, that many of the newspaper adventures proved financial failures to their founders.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

In June, 1836, or four score and five years ago, the Carthagenian, the first newspaper in Hancock County, made its appearance and was owned by a stock company of enterprising citizens. It had hard sailing and after an existence of less than one year it was purchased by Dr. Isaac Galland, one of its owners, and removed to Montrose, Iowa, then known as "Fort Des Moines, Wisconsin Territory." Thomas Gregg, its editor while it was conducted at Carthage, went along to its new home in Iowa, where it was called the Western Adventurer. This paper was among the first dozen or more newspapers published in Illinois, and after its removal to the west side of the Mississippi, was among the earliest publications on Iowa soil, as well as anywhere in the great region reaching to the Pacific coast, for the now well-known cities of Des Moines, Keokuk, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco were not in existence as places demanding such things as weekly papers. In fact, as late as 1857 the Alton Telegraph published a list of the newspapers published in Illinois and it only reached twenty-seven.

Before the Carthagenian was established in Hancock County, the pioneers here depended largely upon the Missouri Republican, the Sangamo Journal, the Bounty Land Register, and the St. Louis Argus.

After the first paper of this county had removed to Iowa, no further attempt at local journalism was made until the autumn of 1839, when the Mormons settled here and the "Times and Seasons" was issued at Nauvoo by Ebenezer Robinson and Don Carlos Smith, a younger brother of the prophet. Its first issue was dated November, 1839. It was a small sixteen page

monthly and especially designed as the organ for the Mormon church: terms one dollar per annum. After the first year this publication was printed semi-monthly, at two dollars. It continued to run as long as the Mormons remained in Hancock county. Among its editors may be recalled the founder of the sect, Joseph Smith, Frederick G. Williams, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, W. W. Phelps, and possibly a few more. It being the church organ, its circulation was very large, but the circulation is unknown to the "Gentiles" as the Mormons style all other religionists.

It should here be stated that the editor of the first paper published in this county, above mentioned, was the same Thomas Gregg who was interested in numerous papers in this and other counties at an early day and who in 1879 compiled a valuable history of this county, copies of which may still be found here and there throughout the county. From this we have been guided in the preparation of the account of the early newspapers named in this chapter.

In 1842 Patriarch William Smith, another brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church, established a small weekly paper called The Wasp, which was soon merged into the larger publication—the Nauvoo Neighbor. This was conducted throughout its whole career by John Taylor, one of the twelve.

Another paper—an anti-Mormon publication—called the "Expositor," had a short but eventful life and tragic ending. It was issued on Friday, June 7, 1844, and on Monday, the 10th, of the same month, was by the Mormon council at Nauvoo accounted a "nuisance" and destroyed by the Mormons. Only five copies are known to be in existence—one of which is held as a relic in the "Aldrich Collection" in the Historical Society, at Des Moines, and is preserved in a frame under glass. Another copy is preserved in the same manner by Mr. Reimbold at Nauvoo, the hotel-keeper so famous for his collection of all sorts of relics—historic and pre-historic.

OTHER EARLY NEWSPAPERS

It would take a volume to tell the story in detail of all of the newspapers established and conducted for a longer or shorter period—their birth, advancement, suspensions, successors, their death and resurrections, failures and final flickerings of newspaper life in Hancock county during its first half century of existence; of the builders' hopes, the air-castles toppled over, little and greater fortunes made and lost; of debts incurred, mortgaged property in type and presses, tri-pods and racks and sheriff sales writs executed and mortgages foreclosed,—all would fill a large volume of mostly doubts and fears, only at last to be laid in oblivion.

From 1836 to 1880, the newspaper publications of the county numbered more than fifty, and included these:

At Carthage—The Carthagenian, Echo, News-Letter, Transcript, Republican, Democrat, Gazette, Carthaginian, a college publication not spelled like the first paper of Hancock county. This made eight in the county seat.

At Nauvoo—Times and Seasons, Wasp, Expositor, Neighbor, Eagle, New Citizen, Icarian Review, Popular Tribune, Democratic Press, Independent—ten papers in all.

At Warsaw—Western World, Signal, Message, Commercial Journal, Democrat, Express, Crusader, New Era, Bulletin, Public Record, Democrat (second one of the name), Warsaw Democrat, Independent—thirteen in all.

At La Harpe—The Democrat, Star of the West, Home News, Leader, and the La Harper—five in all.

At Augusta—Times, Home Banner, Herald—three in all.

At Dallas City—Star of Dallas, Democrat, Advocate, Sucker State, Monitor, News—six in all.

At Plymouth—Locomotive, Advocate, Phonograph—three in all.

At Hamilton—Representative, Dollar Monthly, Rural Messenger—three.

All of these newspapers have ceased to exist, except the La Harper at La Harpe and two of the Carthage papers; also the Bulletin at Warsaw, and the Independent at Nauvoo. Many of the first papers ran but a few years and went down, and the towns in which they were established went in some instances for years without a newspaper.

PRESENT NEWSPAPERS

At this time Hancock has fourteen newspapers as follows: At Carthage—The Journal; the Gazette; and the Republican; at Warsaw—The Bulletin; at Dallas City—The Review and the Enterprise; at Nauvoo—The Independent and the Rustler; at Augusta—The Eagle; at Bowen—The Chronicle; at Hamilton—The Press; at La Harpe—The La Harper and the Quill; at Plymouth—The Tri-County Scribe.

Concerning these local newspapers the follow-

ing facts have been collected, chiefly from the owners and editors of the publications.

TRI-COUNTY SCRIBE

This local newspaper is published at the village of Plymouth. It was established October 24, 1895, by S. H. Aldridge, and with him was editor F. H. Hillyer. The various changes in ownership have been about as follows: 1895 to 1908, S. H. Aldridge, owner and F. H. Hillyer, editor; 1908-09, Henry Beckman, owner and editor; February 1909 to 1911, Geo. Mauk, owner and James Ewing, editor. In April, 1911, George Mauk died and the property was then owned by his wife, who secured S. E. Huff as editor. In April, 1918, Elmer Leach purchased the plant. In July, 1919, Mr. Leach sold the plant to S. S. Groves, an attorney at Quincy, Ill., Mr. Leach moved to Iowa where he obtained a position and A. R. Higgins took charge of the Scribe and is at present the Editor and Publisher. The Scribe is one of the few papers in the state that has not been forced by the constantly rising price of labor and supplies, to increase the rates of subscription or advertising. The plant is growing in every department and is becoming really true to its name.

The Scribe is an independent paper in politics, and circulates in Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties. It is an eight page, six column paper run on a gasoline engine propelled printing press—Country Campbell—and the job department is supplied with two Gordon presses. The office is conducted in a leased building. The paper has six pages of home print and two of foreign.

When the Scribe was established at Plymouth there was a paper there called the Enterprise, which continued to run two years, then removed its material from the county.

EARLY NAUVOO NEWSPAPERS

From an account of the Press of this county written many years ago, we are permitted to extract the following concerning the papers at Nauvoo: "Early in 1846, while the Mormons were preparing for their journey into the wilderness, the Hancock Eagle, a Democratic paper, was established there in the interests of the Mormons and their adherents. It was conducted by Dr. William E. Matlack, a Philadelphian. Dr. Matlack was a well educated, classical scholar, a graduate of Princeton, had traveled extensively in Europe and Asia and had been editorially engaged with Horace Greeley on the New Yorker. He died July 28, 1846, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The Eagle was now offered for sale and fell into the hands of Samuel Slocum, and a paper called the New Citizen was the result. During the winters of 1846-7 Mr. Slocum employed Dr. Isaac Galland as its editor. The Citizen was Anti-Mormonish and as its name implied was devoted to the interest of the new citizens who were taking the place of the emigrating Mormons. As the Dr. had been one of the Prophet's baptized adherents and his private secretary and agent, it was thought he needed a little watching on the part of Slocum and his friends. One day an editorial article appeared in proof sheet, which was of such a character as to "bounce" the Dr. from his tripod. The paper was then for a period conducted by a foreman, John S. Winter, Esq., later of the Knoxville Journal. In the fall of 1847 James McKee published in that city the Nauvoo Patriot. This was a Democratic organ. In 1850 he removed to Warsaw and it is believed the Patriot office went into the hands of the Icarian Community. About the beginning of 1851 that Colony began the issue of the Icarian Review, printed half in English and half in French. It was under editorial charge of M. Etienne Cabet, their venerable and talented leader. They also published the Popular Tribune under another editor whose name is not now recalled. The Community broke up and the publication was discontinued.

"July 24, 1858, two young men—Gregg and Lambert—started the Nauvoo Democratic Press. It remained in their hands but a few months, when Messrs. Yates, Chapman, Bauer and Swartz took the concern. Finally Mr. Yates took it and employed Mr. Grove, a school teacher, to conduct it. After Mr. Grove came Abraham Yates, son of the proprietor, until his death in 1860.

"Henceforward until 1873, we believe Nauvoo was without a newspaper. On November 14, that year, Messrs. Kramer and Thomas began the publication of the Nauvoo Independent. It remained in their hands but forty-four weeks, when it was purchased by Hamilton & Nelson (Dr. B. R. Hamilton and Joseph Nelson) in whose hands it remained one year, when Dr. Hamilton retired and Mr. Nelson remained its

sole proprietor. It is still conducted and in its forty-eighth year of publication."

NAUVOO INDEPENDENT

The subjoined is an historic account of the Nauvoo Independent by its present owner, and was especially written for this History of Hancock County:

"Nauvoo had been without a newspaper some thirteen or fourteen years, when in the fall of 1873 Edward H. Thomas and W. P. Kremer, who were looking for a favorable location in which to establish a newspaper plant, happened in some manner to discover this fact. On investigation among our business men and other citizens they were sufficiently encouraged and accordingly doffed their coats and on November 14, 1873, the first copy of the Nauvoo Independent was taken from the press. The venture proved a success and Messrs. Kremer & Thomas continued its publication until September of the following year, when they sold the plant to Joseph Nelson and Dr. B. R. Hamilton, the first number under the new proprietorship being of the date of September 18, 1874. The paper at that time was a seven column folio, but in a few weeks they enlarged it to eight columns. It was successfully conducted by these gentlemen until October, 1875, when Mr. Nelson purchased the interest of Dr. Hamilton. He remained sole proprietor, with W. D. Hibbard as associate editor until August, 1880, at which time Mr. Hibbard and George Baumert, Jr., purchased it. Messrs. Hibbard and Baumert remained the proprietors until the spring of 1885, when the former was seriously attacked with a paroxysm of the "Western Fever" and the sequel of it was that he sold his interest to Louis F. Argast.

"The paper was then conducted by Messrs. Baumert and Argast until October, 1889, when Michael Baumert, Jr., purchased the interest of Mr. Argast. The firm of Baumert Brothers conducted the Independent until the spring of 1914. On April 27, 1914, the senior publisher, Mr. George Baumert, died and shortly afterward Michael Baumert, Jr., purchased the half interest that was owned by his brother from the widow. He is the present publisher and editor.

"In 1890 the Independent was enlarged to eight pages, double its former size. In 1891 it began the publication of a semi-weekly, issuing an eight column folio. For eighteen years it has been published twice a week and is the only semi-weekly paper in Hancock County."

NAUVOO RUSTLER

The Nauvoo Rustler was established May 13, 1890, by W. M. Argast. The firms holding ownership since that date have been—Argast & Bossler (W. M. Argast and H. J. Bossler), W. M. Argast, Argast & Walther (W. M. Argast and F. W. Walther). It is a four-page 25 by 40 inch quarto paper, circulating in western Hancock mostly. Politically, it is independent. It owns its office building—a handsome two-story brick, costing $7,500, all finely equipped. The presses employed include the Campbell and Gordon jobbers and the big cylinder press on which the paper is printed. Whatever goes with a modern small town printery is found in this office. The Rustler is all its name would indicate and the news found in each week's issue of the journal is well received at the firesides of many hundred homes in the territory in which it circulates.

BOWEN CHRONICLE

The Bowen Chronicle was established March 20, 1889, by Milton Erwin. The present owners are O. H. and M. H. Johnson. Politically, the Chronicle is independent. It circulates mostly in the southern half of Hancock County and it is a seven-column newspaper. It is all printed at home, the power used to run the machinery being a gasoline engine. The job department is quite extensive for so small a place as Bowen. The village is indeed fortunate to possess so well an equipped printing office and so ably a conducted local newspaper as the Chronicle.

HAMILTON PRESS

This is the only newspaper published at Hamilton, Illinois. It is an 8-page, weekly paper, has a large circulation in Hamilton and vicinity, and is regarded as one of the best papers published in the county.

The Hamilton Press was established by Mr. Gardner in 1885, but it did not prove a successful venture, and after a short time the publication of the paper was suspended for some months. It was purchased by Mr. Sherman in 1886, and he continued to publish the paper until 1890, when it was sold to Mr. A. L. Mc-



Geo. C. Campbell



Hattie B. Campbell

Arthur of Hamilton, whereupon the publication was continued under Mr. McArthur's management until 1904. The plant was sold in 1904 to R. R. Wallace, S. R. Parker and associates, and was incorporated by them as the *Hamilton Printing Company.* It was published under this management until 1915, when the plant passed into the hands of Presley R. Ewing and the business was by him reorganized. In the spring of 1917 Mr. Ewing sold the plant to Walter Kline, and on September 26th of the same year Mr. Kline sold the plant to B. G. McArthur and associates, by whom the publication of the paper has been continued to the present time under the name of the *Hamilton Printing Company.*

The Hamilton Press is published every Friday.

DALLAS CITY REVIEW

The Review, published at Dallas City, was established in 1887 by Lucien S. Reid, who died April 14, 1911, and the paper was published by his wife, Fannie Reid, for one year, then published for three years by J. D. Butler and G. Ed. Naftzger, since which time it has been published by J. D. Butler, who is still lessee of the paper and also editor and proprietor. In its politics it is strictly independent. It circulates mostly in the immediate vicinity of Dallas City and takes in both sides of the Mississippi. It is what is styled among printers a 6-column quarto, "patent insides." About one half of the paper is home print while the remainder is foreign print. A job department is attached to this office and modern equipment obtains in all branches. The presses include the Potter Jr., a 6-column Cylinder press, and the Jones-Gordon jobber; also an Eclipse paper folder, and all are run by electric power.

DALLAS CITY ENTERPRISE

The Enterprise, published at Dallas City, was established by Schappel & Kistner, May 5, 1899, and was incorporated April, 1901, by Messrs. B. F. Black, C. H. Kistner, L. M. Loomis, W. H. Bliss, and Ralph Shipman. Its owners to the present date have been—B. F. Black, C. H. Kistner, L. M. Loomis, W. H. Bliss and Ralph Shipman. In 1906 the stockholders were changed from B. F. Black, W. H. Bliss and Ralph Shipman to A. McAndrews and James M. McAndrews. In 1912 A. McAndrews ceased to be a stockholder, as well as James McAndrews. The present owners are: Charles H. Kistner, L. M. Loomis, Mrs. E. R. Loomis and A. D. Welker.

The present size and form of the Enterprise is a 30½ by 44, eight page all home print and six column to the page paper—an eight page quarto. It circulates mostly in Hancock County and is independent in its politics. The editor employed, aside from those named above, is A. McAndrews. A complete up-to-date job department is attached to the newspaper plant. Here one finds a modern equipment, cylinder and job presses, and linotype machine all propelled by electric motors.

LA HARPE QUILL

This newspaper, one of two local papers published at the city of La Harpe, was established in 1893. Its various proprietors have been: Martin & Comstock, I. M. Martin, C. M. Martin, F. A. Wilkinson and J. E. Morford in 1898, while F. A. Wilkinson and Harry W. Bradshaw have owned the property since 1904.

It is independent in politics and has a good circulation in Hancock, Henderson and McDonough counties. The office is well equipped with plenty of type and a cylinder and job presses. Its size and form is a six-column quarto, and one half is printed at home while the remaining half is "foreign" print from the ready-print houses. The power necessary for the carrying on of this office is obtained from the Western Illinois Utilities Company from the great Keokuk-Hamilton Mississippi river dam.

THE LA HARPER

The oldest paper at the sprightly city of La Harpe is the La Harper, whose editor and proprietor is J. C. Coulson, son of pioneer Dr. Coulson. In November, 1874, H. G. Rising began the publication of the Leader, and before one volume had closed it went into the hands of L. S. Cogswell, who changed it to the La Harper, October, 1875. After two years he turned it over to its present owner, J. C. Coulson, who issued his first number April 5, 1878, as a five-column quarto.

The La Harper is an independent local news-

paper of much excellence; its territory is chiefly Western Illinois. Its presses are run by electric motors and these presses include a Potter Cylinder press and a Jones-Gordon jobber. The proprietor owns his building—the first one being destroyed by fire in 1893 and rebuilt in 1894, at a cost of $2,000. The La Harper has all been set up and printed at home until the last year, since which time from two to four pages have been patent or auxiliary. This local journal seeks and does obtain all the local news proper for use in a clean, readable home paper, and is a weekly visitor to many hundreds of homes. In all that is good and uplifting Mr. Coulson is sure to do his part in the community where his life has mostly been spent.

AUGUSTA EAGLE

From the Histoty of Augusta: "On October 30, 1884, The Augusta Eagle, edited by F. A. Warden, made its appearance and though its ownership has changed many times since the initial number, it is the same Eagle that is still a welcome visitor to our homes each week.

"In 1891 Olin Emery bought the Warden's interest in the Eagle and conducted the paper until 1903, when Arthur E. Decker and John A. Mead took charge. In 1905 J. A. Robbins co-operated with Decker and Mead and a little later Mr. Decker sold his interest to Walter Bacon. In 1906 Rollo Robbins purchased Mr. Bacon's interest and was associated with his brother, J. A. Robbins, until 1909, Mr. Mead having withdrawn some time previously. For the past ten years Rollo Robbins has been owner and editor of The Eagle.

"The past few years the Eagle has made rapid advancement and is today equipped with the very latest and most modern machinery used in printing offices. It has a Mergenthaler Model K Linotype, which is a line casting machine manufacturing its own type as it is being put into proper form for the newspaper.

"The Eagle now-a-days is printed on a big power Cranston press and runs off 1,200 papers an hour. The paper in make-up is a 12-page all home print paper. The Eagle also carries a very complete and up-to-date job department. The machinery in this department is also modern, having for high class job printing a Hartford job press, made especially for high class job printing, such as printing halftones. The office is electrically equipped throughout. All machinery is driven by motors.

WARSAW BULLETIN

The Warsaw Bulletin succeeded the Public Record of that city in 1867, when Francis Asbury Dallam (present owner's father), a native of Butler County, Kentucky, born in 1824, who had conducted numerous Republican and Whig newspapers in the far West and in Illinois, finally located at Warsaw. He had ready, sharp, cutting wit and was in many ways an acceptable journalist in his day when very much was expected of editors as leaders in political parties. He was truly an able and vigorous writer, but in about one year after he purchased the Public Record he died, the date being March 16, 1868.

After his sudden death the Bulletin was left in the hands of his widow and young sons. Frank M., and later "Phil," has conducted the paper ever since. It now stands at the front rank of Hancock County's local journals in point of excellence. As early as 1879 it was stated of it, "The Bulletin is a pronounced Republican, nine-column folio, at $2.00 a year."

Of its present condition let it be said that the Bulletin is a four page paper 28 by 44 inches in size; it circulates generally but especially in western Hancock County. It has ever been a Republican newspaper, with editorials of no uncertain sound or meaning. The present proprietor erected a new office in 1891, costing $3,500. His paper is printed on a Country Campbell press; he has a good folder known as the "Eclipse"; general job work is here executed in excellent style; the office has two jobbers. For reference the following list of owners and dates may not be amiss in this connection: August 5, 1865, to March 1, 1866, Henry Lick; March 1, 1866, to September 20, 1866, Henry Lick and J. Blythe; September 20, 1866, to February 8, 1867, Henry Lick; February 8, 1867, to May 10, 1867, H. Lick and M. Schiffgen; May 10, 1867, to July 1, 1867, F. A. Dallam and M. Schiffgen; July 1, 1867, to March 20, 1868, F. A. Dallam and Son (F. M. Dallam); March, 20, 1868, to August 13, 1870, F. M. Dallam; August 13, 1870, to September 2, 1871, F. M. Dallam and W. C. Hilker; September 2, 1871, to Sep-

tember 5, 1874, F. M. Dallam; September 5, 1874, to October 20, 1875, F. M. & Philip Dallam; October 20, 1875, to date, Philip Dallam.

From March 20, 1868, to February 1, 1891, Mrs. A. M. Dallam was sole owner or had an interest in the establishment—her sons conducting the business as publishers for the periods above noted. Philip Dallam, present owner, became financially interested in 1875.

HANCOCK COUNTY JOURNAL

The Hancock County Journal is one of the three newspapers now published at the city of Carthage. It was established in 1887 by Eugene Moon, and since then its owners have been Eugene Moon, John Cochran, Elbert Rose and the present editor and proprietor, John P. Beckman.

Politically, this newspaper is Democratic. It is a seven column, eight page, all-home-print paper, and has a good circulation in Hancock County. It is the only all-home-print seven column paper in Hancock County. It has for its office equipment a two revolution Cottrell press. a two revolution Whitlock job and book press, Intertype, two Gordon jobbers, Eclipse folder, Mercantile Mailing machine, Southworth punch and a Boston Staple binder. The machinery is all run by electricity. Everything in first class commercial printing is here executed. The Journal is a clean, newsful county seat newspaper, which has for a third of a century visited the homes and firesides of Hancock County, and always stood for the true and good in the community it has ever sought to uplift.

THE CARTHAGE GAZETTE

The Carthage Gazette, a Republican newspaper, was established in 1865 by Fowler & Prentiss, and its various owners and editors have been: Fowler & Prentiss, Thomas C. Sharp, W. O. Sharp. Its day of publication is now Friday of each week. It circulates largely in Hancock County. Its size is a six-column quarto.

In connection with the newspaper there is also a complete, modern job printing department, fully equipped with presses such as the well-known Gordon jobbing presses—one 8 by 12 and one 12 by 18 inches in its form size; also the office has a Campbell Newspaper press; all the machinery of the office is run by electricity.

During all of these fifty-four years since No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the Gazette was pulled from the old hand-press until this day, the citizens of Hancock County have been greeted each week by the appearance of a well edited, clean local paper, which has advocated the principles of the Republican party.

CARTHAGE REPUBLICAN

The genealogy (so to speak) of the Carthage Republican dates back to the Hancock Democrat which for a short time was published at La Harpe, edited by Dr. Rankin. It soon passed into the hands of Wesley H. Manier, Esq., of Carthage, and he, in connection with Thaddeus Clarke, moved the material to Carthage and commenced the publication of the Republican. The material was brought from La Harpe in the late autumn of 1853, and within a few weeks the paper was being issued at the county seat where it has never missed an issue since, so far as is now known. Stray copies are to be seen of the Vol. 1, No. 4, dated February, 1854, which fixes the age of the publication so far as Carthage is concerned. The gentleman just named continued to conduct the paper until October, 1854. It was an "independent paper" and its subscription price was $2.00 per year. It then passed into the hands of G. M. Child, by whom it was transformed into an intensely Democratic sheet, and was so conducted by him for a number of years. August, 1861, Robert W. McClaughry, fresh from Monmouth College, with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. J. Griffith, purchased the Republican and changed its character, supporting ardently the measures of the Government in suppressing the Rebellion of States.

In August, 1862, Mr. McClaughry enlisted in the Union army when Dr. Griffith sold the Republican to J. M. Davidson, who on the 8th of October, 1863, issued his first number, and the plant has been solely in the Davidson family's hands ever since. It should be understood that while the name of this paper is "Republican," it is a supporter of the Democratic party. Mr. Davidson, the elder, was a staunch defender of the Union and was of the "War Democrat" stripe, believing in the preservation of the Union of States, and he had no quarter for or sym-

pathy with those who favored the Southern ideas concerning the great Civil War.

J. M. Davidson was born May 22, 1828, near Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois. In 1845-46, in company with Charles McDowell, he published the Fulton Gazette at Lewistown; in 1855 he established the Fulton Democrat at the same place, and continued its publication until 1858, when he sold to his brother, William T. Davidson. In 1859-60-61 he published the Squatter Sovereign at Havana, Mason County. During the legislature of 1858-59 he was the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican and Chicago Times.

In passing it may be added that he was an untiring worker, a vigorous writer, fearless in his expressions of what he felt to be right and wrong. The Republican under his administration of many years came to be second to none in all this section of the Middle West.

Mr. Davidson had a large family and many of its members were taught the twin arts of printing and news-gathering for publication. From a tender age the girls and boys were taught the ways of the printing business, even when too short to stand up and reach the "case" without a wooden box to stand upon while at work. So that after all of his eventful busy years as a local journalist, when he was no longer able to conduct the Republican, other members were fully capable and did successfully carry on the business. Mr. Davidson died September 30, 1894, and the publication of the paper was continued by the widow, Susan C. Davidson, who, while taking no active part in the management, was ever an inspiration in perpetuating the high ideals and progressive policies of the paper. The direct management of the paper was in the hands of the son, I. C. Davidson, and daughters, Abigail and Mary. After I. C. Davidson's appointment as postmaster, the editorial and business policy was entirely in the hands of the daughter Mary. Mrs. Davidson died November 23, 1919. The paper is continued by the estate as before.

This newspaper has been an official paper of Hancock County for fifty-six years. It installed improved type-setting machinery in 1911. The power employed in the plant now is electricity. It is a six-column quarto, all-at-home print, published weekly each Wednesday; is two dollars per year. Politically, now same as ever—Democratic.

CHAPTER VII

BANKS AND BANKING

PIONEER FINANCES—LOCAL BANK NOTES—EARLY FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES—PRIVATE BANKS—PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS—HANCOCK NATIONAL BANK OF CARTHAGE—EXCHANGE BANK OF SHERILL, SHOLL & CO. OF CARTHAGE—HILL-DODGE BANKING COMPANY OF CARTHAGE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LA HARPE—PLYMOUTH STATE BANK—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAMILTON—FARMERS BANK OF BOWEN—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS CITY—STATE BANK OF NAUVOO—TRI-COUNTY STATE BANK OF PLYMOUTH—LA HARPE STATE BANK—FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF NAUVOO—STATE BANK OF WEST POINT—DIME SAVINGS BANK OF CARTHAGE—PEOPLES STATE BANK OF HAMILTON—FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF AUGUSTA—STATE BANK OF BURNSIDE—FARMERS STATE BANK OF FERRIS—FARMERS STATE BANK OF DALLAS CITY—BASCO STATE BANK—HARMONY STATE BANK OF DENVER—FARMERS STATE BANK OF WARSAW—FARMERS BANK OF STILLWELL—FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK OF ELVASTON—FARMERS STATE BANK OF WEST POINT—STATE BANK OF COLUSA—MARINE TRUST COMPANY OF CARTHAGE—STATE BANK OF ADRIAN—NIOTA STATE BANK.

PIONEER FINANCES

In the early settlement of this county there were no banks, nor, indeed, was there any demand for banks. The pioneers who came here from the east and south, as a rule, were men of limited means, and their means had been converted into coin before they set out for this wild and uncultivated land, and this coin was tucked away in a buckskin belt or otherwise secured about the person, and was economically used in the purchase of land or of oxen, horses and farming implements, such as were in use in that day. When a purchase was made, the coin was used for payment. It took five twenty-dollar gold pieces to pay for eighty acres of land at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and this was considered a high price in those early days,

whereas the same land is now worth from $200 to $400 per acre.

Bank-books and checks were unknown in Hancock County in the thirties and forties and even at later dates. Some of the merchants, and possibly others, conducted a small business in holding and caring for small deposits of money belonging to others. A system of barter and exchange existed between the merchants and farmers as to certain farm products, particularly as to butter and eggs, and perhaps as to furs and hides and certain other articles, which the merchant received and for which he paid with articles of food or clothing out of his store.

LOCAL BANK NOTES

In the course of time, as traffic on the Mississippi river was developed and farmers began marketing grain and live stock through that instrumentality, money came more and more into circulation and the system of barter and exchange was gradually disused. Prior to the Civil War, so-called "State Banks" of the country issued much paper money, the value of which depended upon the financial integrity of the bank, which paper currency was a very undesirable medium of exchange for the reason that a man in Hancock County holding such bank-notes issued by a bank in a distant state had no assurance one day that the bank would be in existence or its paper worth anything the next; for which reason all such paper money was more or less depreciated in value.

During the Civil War a large volume of paper money was necessarily issued by the government, but it took nearly three dollars in such money to purchase one dollar in gold. As years passed the difference in value became less marked until specie payment was resumed, whereupon all paper money issued by the government and paper money issued under the national banking system was brought at once at par with gold.

EARLY FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

We present a few illustrations of the conditions then existing.

In the spring of 1851, Capt. Thomas C. Miller, with his family, came to this county from Pennsylvania, bringing with him checks and bank-notes on an Eastern bank, not realizing the necessity of having ready money with which to pay for things. Mr. Miller decided to purchase a farm near Jo Duncan and had to have the ready cash with which to pay for it, the sum being $1,200. There being no bank nearer than Quincy he and his father rode to Quincy on horseback and procured the $1,200 in gold. When they returned to Jo Duncan the farmer's wife had rued the bargain and would not sign the deed. Mr. Miller was left with his $1,200 in gold. What to do with it he did not know. He did not wish to make another trip to Quincy to return the money, for he expected to use it in purchasing another farm, so he carried it in a basket wherever he went and slept with a gun by his side at night, while he had the money in his possession. He soon purchased a farm with the money, and never was any man more willing to part with that sum of money than was Mr. Miller.

The editor was told by Judge Dennis Smith, for many years a lawyer of Hancock County, and at one time Judge of the County Court, who died about forty years ago, that when he first came to Hancock County from Ohio, he came on horseback, bringing his property with him in the form of $3,000 in twenty-dollar gold pieces, secured about his person. This weight of gold was undoubtedly a burden, but one which others of that day would have been glad to assume.

PRIVATE BANKS

As the country was developed and business transactions became more numerous and complicated, the demand for banking privileges became such as to stimulate the organization of banks in some of the principal cities of the county. These banks, at first, were private banks, conducted by individuals under their own names, or under some banking name. Such banks were patronized by certain classes of the people, but there were others who thought their money safer in an old sock or an unused summer stove than in a bank, and so these persons continued to keep their money, whether coin or paper, concealed about their houses. The editor made a sale of land near Tioga in this county on April 23, 1883, which land was purchased by Charles Mund for $3,015. At the request of the purchaser the editor called at his house on the way home to receive payment, which payment was made, not in a bank check, but in good coin and paper money of the realm. Mr. Mund would go

to the cellar, or somewhere else, and bring back an almanac, or some other like imitation of a bank vault, and produce therefrom so much money, $100, $300, or whatever was the content of that particular receptacle. Finally the whole sum of $3,015 was transferred, and the editor rode to Carthage, after dark, with that sum of money upon his person, which would have been a hazardous undertaking in this day of the gunman and automobile robber. Mr. Mund had not at that time progressed beyond that not unusual fear of banks which had been developed in the days of wild-cat money.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS

Now every part of Hancock County has one or more banks, and the people are wise enough to trust their moneys to the custody of these institutions. It would be impossible to do business in this day without checking privileges on banks. A much larger volume of business is transacted with those little pieces of paper called checks than by the actual transfer of currency.

It may be added that the early distrust of banks entertained by the farming population has been practically overcome by the successful and honest administration of Hancock County banks, in connection with the fact, that nearly every community now has one or more banks, in which farmers, as well as others, are glad to be directors or stockholders.

In the following brief history of Hancock County banks, a strenuous effort has been made to treat all banks fairly and to obtain the exact facts in each particular instance. An appeal has been made to each bank for a brief history of the institution or for verification of data obtained by a representative of the publishers. Some banks have responded more generously than others and therefore receive more space. Equal opportunities have been offered to all.

These banks are considered below in the order of time as to original organization.

HANCOCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CARTHAGE

There was no regular bank in Hancock County until the present Hancock County National Bank was established as a private bank on Oct. 1, 1863, by Hiram G. Ferris and Francis M. Corby. Two years later it was chartered as "No. 1167 National Bank," Carthage, Illinois. It has a savings department organized July 1, 1902. Its first capital was $50,000, but it now carries a capital of $140,000. Its surplus is now $70,000. Its recent deposits amount to more than $1,000,000, while its resources and liabilities are placed at more than $1,500,000.

The presidents have been Hiram G. Ferris, David Mack, J. C. Ferris. The cashiers have been Edward Cherrill, Will H. Griffith, Charles S. DeHart, S. H. Ferris. The first officers of this banking concern were Hiram G. Ferris, president, F. M. Corby, vice-president, Edward Cherrill, cashier. There have been seven vice-presidents of this bank since its organization as a National Bank in 1865: Francis M. Corby, Dr. Andrew J. Griffith, David Mack, J. C. Ferris, Charles S. DeHart, David E. Mack, L. C. Cherrill.

When the bank was first organized its place of business was in a frame building on the north side of the public square, near the northeast corner. This was its location until the erection of the present building. The present bank building, opposite the northwest corner of the public square, was built of red brick in 1871 at an approximate cost of $15,000. This included vaults which, together with all the fixtures, are thoroughly modern and safe. Multiplied millions of dollars worth of business have gone over the counters and desks of this financial institution since its formation fifty-seven years ago.

On January 1, 1920, the capital stock of this bank was increased to $140,000, the surplus and undivided profits amounting to $70,000, and at the same time the business of the Exchange Bank of Cherrill, Sholl & Co. was taken over and the two banks were consolidated under the name of the Hancock County National Bank, with the following officers: J. C. Ferris, president; D. E. Mack, vice-president; L. C. Cherrill, vice-president; S. H. Ferris, cashier; Thos. F. Dunn, assistant cashier; Duane Pennock, assistant cashier; R. D. Denton, assistant cashier; and the following board of directors: E. K. Cherrill, L. C. Cherrill, J. C. Ferris, S. H. Ferris, H. B. Ferris, D. E. Mack, A. W. O'Harra, F. L. Kimbrough.

The offices of the bank have been enlarged and a new burglar proof vault erected.



MARY A. CAMPBELL CLINTON S. CAMPBELL



MARRIED MARCH 1, 1855, NEAR LAHARPE, ILLINOIS.
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED MARCH 1, 1905.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CHERRILL, SHOLL & CO., OF CARTHAGE

The Exchange Bank of Cherrill, Sholl & Co. above mentioned was organized September 6, 1876, by Edward Cherrill. The first officers were Edward Cherrill, cashier, and Alfred N. Cherrill, assistant cashier.

The officers at the time of the consolidation were Duane Pennock, vice-president; L. C. Cherrill, cashier, Leo L. Helfrich, assistant cashier.

The capital stock of this bank throughout was $50,000. It was one of the oldest banks in Hancock County.

HILL-DODGE BANKING COMPANY OF WARSAW

The Hill-Dodge Banking Company was established in 1864 under the name of The First National Bank of Warsaw. It had a capital stock of $100,000, and William Hill was president. James B. Dodge became identified with the bank, as cashier, in 1869. In 1886 the national charter was surrendered and the business was conducted as the bank of Hill, Dodge & Co. until 1899, at which time it was incorporated under the state banking laws of Illinois as The Hill-Dodge Banking Company. William Hill died in 1890, and was succeeded in the presidency by James B. Dodge. The bank has been peculiarly favored in having had but two presidents in its fifty-six years of existence, namely, William Hill and James B. Dodge.

The present capital of the bank is $100,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are $125,000. It is now officered by James B. Dodge as president, Henry J. M. Luedde as vice-president, William A. Dodge as cashier, and Edward Grimpe and C. E. Brinkman as assistant cashiers.

The statement of this bank, published in the Warsaw Bulletin, as of June 30, 1920, shows total deposits of $1,569,495.05, and total resources of $1,806,026.95, leaving a surplus of $236,531.90, which surplus, as a matter of course, becomes the property of stockholders after the depositors are paid.

This bank owns its building, located on Main Street. The conservative, business-like manner with which this banking concern has been conducted has won for it great success among the banks of Illinois and it is pointed to with much pride by the citizens of Hancock County.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA

Its capital stock is $60,000; surplus, $30,000. The officers are:

Geo. H. Eastman, president; L. H. Dexter, S. G. Swanson, vice-presidents; S. E. McAfee, cashier; and H. Earl Robinson, Louise W. Robinson, assistant cashiers. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank, District No. 7.

The first bank in Augusta was organized by L. H. Holland in 1866, and was successfully continued until the early seventies when the firm of Dexter, Compton and Newcomb succeeded Mr. Holland. On the death of Mr. John Compton in 1886 the bank was reorganized and business continued under the name of Klepper and Dexter, Jacob Klepper and L. H. Dexter comprising the firm.

In 1899 the present bank building was completed and the bank moved to its new home and was again reorganized with a paid-up capital stock of $50,000, with Jacob Klepper, president, Geo. H. Eastman, vice-president, L. H. Dexter, cashier, and S. E. McAfee, assistant cashier.

All of the banks up to this time had been private banks, but on June 1, 1900, the bank was again reorganized as a National Bank and the capital stock increased to $60,000, with Jacob Klepper, president, Geo. H. Eastman, S. G. Swanson and F. M. King, vice-presidents, L. H. Dexter, cashier, and S. E. McAfee, assistant cashier. Mr. Klepper served as president from the organization of the National Bank until 1911 when Geo. Catlin was elected president and on the removal of the latter to California Geo. H. Eastman succeeded him, serving until 1915 when Mr. Klepper was again elected president, serving until his death on Feb. 16, 1919. At the election in Jan., 1920, Geo. H. Eastman was again elected president. S. E. McAfee was elected cashier in 1909 and has held that office to the present time to the satisfaction of all the officers and patrons of the bank.

In March, 1920, the First National took its place among the "million-dollar" banks of the state, the "footing" showing over $1,225,000. In 1919 the bank installed a modern safety deposit box system for the use of its patrons.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LA HARPE

The original of this bank was a private banking institution, established about the year 1869 by Charles F. Gill, then and for years after-

wards a prominent business man of La Harpe. In 1873, Mr. Gill transferred the business to John H. Hungate and Quinton C. Ward, who thereafter conducted the business under the name of The Bank of Hungate, Ward & Co. At a later date, Mr. Ward went to Macomb and organized a bank in that city. For some years Mr. Hungate and Mr. Ward were associated in the bankinig business both at La Harpe and Macomb, Mr. Hungate having charge of the La Harpe bank, and Mr. Ward of the Macomb bank.

In 1906, the private bank at La Harpe was organized into a national bank, called The First National Bank of La Harpe, and is being conducted under that name at the present time. The first officers of the present bank were John H. Hungate, president; Q. W. Hungate, vice-president; R. B. Williams, cashier, and J. M. Hungate, assistant cashier. John H. Hungate is the present president and Q. W. Hungate the present vice-president. For some years Charles H. Ingraham has been, as he now is, the cashier, and Fred Randall is now assistant cashier. It may be stated that John H. Hungate has been president of the institution since the purchase of the banking business by himself and Mr. Ward as above stated.

The bank occupies its own building, which was erected many years ago. The capital stock is $50,000 and the surplus fund $25,000, and the undivided profits $7,882.09. The total demand deposits are $290,443.22, and the total time deposits are $77,514.18. The total resources are $533,559.49. These figures are taken from the report of June 30, 1920, which is attested by W. N. Byler, H. A. Towler, and H. S. Bradfield, directors.

PLYMOUTH STATE BANK

The Plymouth State Bank of Plymouth was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on May 8, 1916. The business was originally established by H. G. Metzger in 1886 as the Plymouth Exchange Bank, and was conducted by him as sole owner until 1906, at which time his son, J. P. Metzger, entered as a partner in the business. This management continued until 1916 when, owing to the declining years and ill health of H. G. Metzger, the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as the Plymouth State Bank of Plymouth. The new organization is owned by twenty-two stockholders and controlled by five directors. A capital of $25,000 and a surplus of $5,000 were paid in at the organization, and the surplus has been increased until it is now $25,000, making an invested capital of $50,000.

The directors elected at time of organization were H. G. Metzger, W. O. Tuck, J. D. Hall, J. P. Metzger and J. Minor Botts, and owing to the satisfactory manner in which the bank has been conducted no changes in the board have been made up to the present time. The present officers are H. G. Metzger, president, W. O. Tuck, vice-president, J. P. Metzger, cashier, and J. D. Hall, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAMILTON

This institution was really established by Marshall B. Lane in 1887 under the name of M. B. Lane and Co. and in the beginning it was simply one department in his general drug store, book store, jewelry store, soda fountain, news stand, insurance agency and private bank. Mr. Marshall B. Lane was the sole owner. In the beginning the bank accounts were kept in the same ledger with the charge accounts of the general store, but in the last days of June, 1887, a separate bank ledger was opened by Robert Reed Wallace, then a clerk in the store and the general bookkeeper for the establishment. This department seemed to fill a need in the community and it grew rapidly, for those days; a special fire-proof safe (with a time lock and steel cash box inside), was put in use early in the winter of 1888. The editions of the bankers directories published Jan. 1, 1888, show R. R. Wallace as the assistant cashier. The advertisements in those directories did not show a president or a vice-president but did show M. B. Lane, cashier, R. R. Wallace, assistant cashier, and no capital was stated.

Mr. Lane became seriously ill in the early summer of 1888, an illness from which he died July 12, 1890. Prior to his death the State Bank of Hamilton was organized with Marshall B. Lane as the principal stockholder, but his health was so far gone that he was not made a part of the first official board. Mr. H. M. Elder was made the first president of the bank, which office he has held all these years; Mr. R. R. Wallace was made the first cashier, which office he has held continuously; Mr. C. P. Dadant was made vice-president just a few

years after the bank was organized; and Mr. H. M. Cuerden was made assistant cashier some ten or twelve years later.

In the summer of 1890 the bank erected a building on the southwest corner of Ninth and Broadway, which building the bank occupied until about 1907.

The first capital of the State Bank of Hamilton was $25,000, which capital was increased to $50,000 about 1905. In November, 1910, the State Bank of Hamilton was converted into the First National Bank of Hamilton with a capital of $50,000, and with the same officers as the old bank. In May, 1894, the State Bank of Hamilton opened a savings department which is believed to be the first formal savings bank department ever opened in Hancock County. It has been a success from the very start.

At the close of business on Dec. 31, 1919, the First National Bank had a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $30,000, and net undivided profits of $5,356.46, making a total capital asset of $85,358.17; and a total footing of $536,729.28, having grown just about $100,000 during the year Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919.

The present officers of the bank are H. M. Elder, president; C. P. Dadant, vice-president; R. R. Wallace, cashier; H. M. Cuerden, assistant cashier, all of whom are directors, and J. D. Piggott, the fifth director of the board.

FARMERS BANK OF BOWEN

In earlier days than these, whatever banking was felt necessary by the inhabitants of Bowen and vicinity was done at Warsaw, Carthage or Augusta, or, as was often the case, the local merchant was impressed with the duty of caring for the customer's funds, keeping the cash in his private safe, marked with the customer's name on the envelope, and often being called on to pay it out on instructions given by word of mouth. This was evidently a very poor way to transact business, and on September 27, 1890, a meeting was held at the town hall in Bowen for the purpose of organizing a small bank to meet the need. This meeting was attended by George W. Nash, Clayton McGill, Richard A. Wallace, Albert P. Gay, Charles V. Gay and George W. Cyrus. The result was the formation of a partnership to continue ten years, with the stock taken as follows: George W. Nash and Richard A. Wallace, each two thousand dollars, and the following named persons one thousand dollars each: Albert P. Gay, Charles V. Gay, Clayton McGill, George W. Cyrus and Edward C. Whitford. The bank was opened for business on January 1, 1891, with Clayton McGill, as president and George W. Nash as cashier. At the end of the first year, the trial balance showed deposits of $47,-884.12. At the end of ten years the deposits were $69,000.00. The original cash capital stock of this bank was $10,000.00; its present capital is $36,000.00, with $8,000.00 additional at Stillwell branch. The present resources and liabilities amount to $500,000.00.

The first building was a frame structure costing $739.50, located on what is called Main Street, about one hundred fifty feet east of the present banking room, and which was destroyed by fire. The next location was in the brick block built by George W. Nash on the corner west of the former site, and in the year 1913 the new building, built in 1912 at a cost of $20,000.00, was occupied. It is a fully up-to-date brick structure, taking the place of the original building in which the business was carried on, but which burned in 1896.

Up till the present date three president have served the institution, Clayton McGill, Albert P. Gay and Enoch H. Fleming; also two cashiers, George W. Nash and Charles Crossland. The present officers are: president, Enoch H. Fleming; vice-president, Henry B. Nash; cashier, Charles Crossland. The directors are George W. Nash, Henry B. Nash, William R. Harris, Enoch H. Fleming, Samuel G. Fleming and Charles Crossland.

(Since the foregoing was written Charles Crossland has died.)

In the part of Hancock County in which this banking concern is located both farmers and town people have reason to be thankful for such an excellent place in which to transact their banking business.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS CITY

The First National Bank of Dallas City was incorporated Oct. 1, 1900, succeeding the old private banking-house of B. F. Black & Co., which began business in 1891. The organizers or "charter members" of the First National Bank were H. F. Black, W. H. Dowd, C. H. Myers, W. H. Bliss, C. Rockel, Jacob Hettrick, C. F. Leinbaugh and B. F. Black. The first officers of this bank were B. F. Black, president; N. H. Dowd, vice-president; and C. F. Lein-

baugh, cashier. It may be stated that of the persons named above as organizers of the bank, all have passed away except W. H. Bliss. H. F. Black died in Sept., 1903, B. F. Black in Dec., 1905, Jacob Hettrick in 1907, C. H. Myers in March, 1910, C. F. Leinbaugh in Nov., 1911, N. H. Dowd in Nov., 1918, and C. Rockel in Oct., 1919. The present officers are L. M. Loomis, president; W. N. Byler, vice-president; and H. F. Black, cashier. The present board of directors is composed of nine persons, as follows: W. W. Hull, John M. Avise, J. L. Edwards, C. E. Peck, P. H. Farren, W. N. Byler, A. H. Black, L. M. Myers and L. M. Loomis.

The presidents and cashiers of the bank since its organization, have been B. F. Black, N. H. Dowd, and L. M. Loomis, presidents, and C. F. Leinbaugh, W. F. Bliss, and H. F. Black, cashiers.

The original capital stock was $25,000, but this was increased to $50,000 in 1903, and to $75,000 in 1917. The present surplus is $25,000, and the undivided profits amount to about $7,800. The bank's recent deposits were $420,000, while its resources and liabilities approximate $800,000. The bank owns its building, which was erected in 1906, the present valuation of which is not less than $50,000.

THE STATE BANK OF NAUVOO

The State Bank of Nauvoo was organized in 1893. The permit to organize was granted to Robert Aitchison, Max Reimbold, Markus Schafer, August J. Beger, J. N. Datin and John B. Icking. The capital stock was $25,000. The first board of directors and officers were Max Reimbold, president, Ernest Heck, vice-president, Wm. Rupp, Jr., cashier, Robert Aitchison, John B. Icking, Thomas Powell and John Pitt.

This was Nauvoo's first bank. Prior to its organization the banking business was carried on principally through Max Reimbold, a merchant and through the banks at Ft. Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. The business was good from the very start. In 1907 the bank had an earned surplus of $75,000, at which time the bank was reorganized with a capital stock of $100,000. The original stockholders were paid back their original investment of $25,000 and were issued three shares for one of their original holdings and $25,000 was distributed among new stockholders, the bank now having nearly 200 stockholders. The officers and directors of the new organization were J. M. Fisher, president; James Webb, vice-president; W. J. Singleton, cashier; E. J. Baxter, Rudolph Anton, A. J. Beger, John Pitt, George Baumert, Alexander Bolton, John W. Bertschi, A. W. Soland and Benj. Radel.

At the time of reorganization the deposits were $536,563.69, and have shown a continual growth, reaching at the present time over $1,000,000, and the surplus account again nears the $100,000 mark. A 6 per cent dividend is paid semi-annually to the stockholders. The present officers and directors are J. M. Fisher, president; James Webb, vice-president; W. J. Singleton, vice-president; A. J. Schneider, cashier; E. C. Fisher, assistant cashier, and directors: A. J. Beger, Rudolph Anton, Benj. Radel, E. J. Baxter, Wm. C. Bolton, Wm. J. Dachroth, Geo. A. Foggy and J. W. Bertschi.

TRI-COUNTY STATE BANK OF PLYMOUTH

The Tri-County State Bank, of Plymouth, Illinois, one of the strong institutions of that place and represented by almost fifty of the best farmers and financial men of that community who constitute its list of stockholders, was the outgrowth of the private bank which, prior to the organization of the Tri-County State Bank, was owned and operated by Monk Brothers, beginning in 1894. Business men and farmers, under the leadership of S. S. Groves, a banker of considerable experience, purchased the banking business of Monk Brothers, and organized a State Bank in lieu of the old bank, and it was duly incorporated on May 22, 1916.

Its first board of directors consisted of J. F. Foley, H. O. Whipple, S. S. Groves, Benton Aleshire, Edward Huey, William Wintermeyer and James Meyers. The officers were: J. F. Foley, president; H. O. Whipple, vice-president, and S. S. Groves, cashier. After the removal of Mr. Groves to Quincy, C. E. Carlin became cashier. On June 25, 1920, this bright and capable young man was drowned in Crooked Creek, and the vacancy in the office of cashier had not been filled at the time of the preparation of this paragraph.

At the time of the incorporation of this bank and the taking over of the assets of the private bank operated prior thereto by Monk Brothers,

the deposits amounted to a little more than $57,000, and by the close of the second year the same had been increased to upwards of $250,000, and at the present time are much in excess of those figures, the report of June 30, 1920, showing deposits of $280,543.88 and total resources of $314,098.69.

LA HARPE STATE BANK

This bank is the successor of the old La Harpe State Bank, which was organized in 1898, with $25,000 capital, under charter authorizing the bank to do business for twenty years. At the end of the twenty years (1918) the present La Harpe State Bank was organized, with a capital stock of $25,000, under charter authorizing the bank to continue business for ninety-nine years. The old bank paid its stockholders $65,000 in dividends, and paid them $60,000 for the surrender of their stock at the time of the organization of the new bank.

The old bank was organized by W. B. Kaiser, who has been the cashier and manager through both organizations, and is still acting in that capacity. The directors have been practically the same through both organizations. The present directors are J. L. Bradfield, W. H. Myers, W. B. Kaiser, D. R. Burr, S. G. Miller, W. F. Bradfield and J. B. Campbell. The present officers are J. L. Bradfield, president; W. H. Myers, vice-president; W. B. Kaiser, cashier, and A. J. Moore, assistant cashier.

According to report of the condition of the bank made on May 4, 1920, the deposits were $379,094.07. The same statement shows capital stock paid in $25,000, and surplus fund $35,000.

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF NAUVOO

The original of this bank was The Peoples State Bank, organized on May 2, 1901, which was succeeded by the First National Bank of Nauvoo on Sept. 2, 1907, and which, in turn, became The First Trust & Savings Bank of Nauvoo on March 1, 1919. The original bank was organized by the efforts of Joseph Nelson, Sr. Its presidents have been Joseph Nelson, Sr., T. M. Stevenson, M. P. Fulton and George W. Dachroth, Sr., and the cashiers have been Frank Yager, H. M. Gittings, Joseph Nelson, Fred Salm, Jr., and George Dachroth, Jr. The present officers of the bank are: George W. Dachroth, Sr., president; W. H. Thornber, vice-president; Fred Salm, Jr., second vice-president; George Dachroth, Jr., cashier; and E. J. Dachroth, assistant cashier.

The original capital, which was $25,000, has been increased to $35,000. The surplus and undivided profits are $15,000. Its recent deposits are approximately $600,000. The present resources and liabilities are $750,000.

This bank owns its building, which was erected in 1915 at a cost of $25,000.

STATE BANK OF WEST POINT

The State Bank of West Point was chartered as a State Bank on June 25, 1901, and opened its doors for business on July 1st of the same year. The first officers were: A. T. Graham, president, Constant Cacheux, vice-president, and J. L. Miller, cashier. The following named persons constituted the first board of directors: A. T. Graham, Constant Cacheux, C. P. Dadant, H. M. Elder, J. V. Manussier, J. R. Bryant and J. R. Beshears. The capital stock, paid in at par, was $25,000.00.

These officers of the bank were annually re-elected until 1911 when, upon the death of Constant Cacheux, J. R. Bryant was elected vice-president, which office he retained until his services were accepted in the World War in 1918, when he refused a re-election and George Cacheux, a son of our original vice-president, was elected to the office. Three of the original board of directors are still members: A. T. Graham, H. M. Elder and C. P. Dadant. Two died while members of the board: Constant Cacheux in 1911, and J. R. Beshears in 1911.

In the nineteen years the institution has been in existence the capital has remained at $25,000, while the combined surplus and undivided profits are $15,000.00. The present officers are A. T. Graham, president; Geo. Cacheux, vice-president; J. L. Miller, cashier and Geo. C. Guthrie, assistant cashier. The present board of directors is A. T. Graham, Geo. Cacheux, C. P. Dadant, Chas. Meyersick, H. M. Elder, J. B. Gehin and J. L. Miller.

In 1901 they erected a substantial brick bank building.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF CARTHAGE

The Dime Savings Bank was organized as a private bank in November, 1902, by O. F. Berry and M. P. Berry, and was named The Dime

Savings Bank of Sharp and Berry Brothers. This bank was largely an outgrowth of the Real Estate Loan Business of Sharp and Berry Brothers, which was conducted by the Berrys for several years after the death of Judge Thos. C. Sharp, who was a member of that firm.

The bank was conducted as a private institution under that name until January, 1906, when it was reorganized as a State Bank, with a capital of $50,000. O. F. Berry was elected president, and M. P. Berry, cashier, and they have served as such officers until the present time, and are still president and cashier of the bank.

The bank has always made a specialty of children's savings accounts, and has opened since its organization over 4,800 savings accounts, and carries at the present day, nearly $200,000 in such deposits. These are in addition to the general banking business and checking accounts.

The stockholders of this bank have always been Carthage people. The directors are practically the same as those elected when the bank was first organized. They are the following: O. F. Berry, M. P. Berry, R. W. Saer, J. W. Lane, J. W. Shepherd, J. J. Welch, M. B. Reed, J. I. Hendricks and Murray W. Pennock.

L. E. Garvin was for several years vice-president of the bank, but on his removal to California, he resigned, and R. W. Saer was elected to that office, has held it ever since, and is now active in the management of the bank. At present, C. E. Hubbard is the assistant cashier, and O. L. Wood has charge of the Savings Department.

This bank has been largely instrumental in educating the people of the community, especially the children, along the lines of thrift and saving, and at present in addition to its savings accounts, does a general banking business. The bank has always been active in helping to build up the community, and has been liberal in the use of its funds along these lines.

In its last statement, the bank showed in deposits, $745,584.73, and its total footings were, $809,784.28. While only fourteen years of age, its wonderful growth indicates that its management has been satisfactory to the people and to its customers.

PEOPLES STATE BANK OF HAMILTON

This bank was organized on Jan. 5, 1903. The first board of directors consisted of Sullivan Hanson, Daniel Hanson, H. S. Harrison, J. P. Guthrie, C. C. Safford, W. H. Jackson and R. Van Aernam. The first officers were Sullivan Hanson, president; J. P. Guthrie, vice-president, and H. G. Williams, cashier. When Sullivan Hanson died, his son, E. L. Hanson, was elected to fill the vacancy and still holds that position. Three of the original board of directors are dead, Sullivan Hanson, Daniel Hanson and C. C. Safford.

The present officers are E. L. Hanson, president; J. P. Guthrie, vice-president; H. G. Williams, cashier, and G. S. Reese, assistant cashier. These are also directors, the other members of the board being W. H. Jackson, J. W. Williams and H. H. Williams.

The bank has had continuous growth. Its deposits on Jan. 5, 1920, amounted to $292,744.99. The bank owns its building, with modern equipment. The capital is $25,000. This bank has actively participated in advancing the interests of the community, and has fully met all government obligations.

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF AUGUSTA

The First Trust & Savings Bank of Augusta was organized as the Farmers State Bank in March, 1903, and was reorganized as the First Trust & Savings Bank the latter part of 1912. The first officers of the bank were David P. Coffman, president; H. F. J. Ricker, vice-president; Sterling P. Lemmon, cashier, and Frances Trank, assistant cashier. The directors were David P. Coffman, H. F. J. Ricker, C. L. Bessell, Charles A. Lyon, A. W. O'Harra, James M. Garwood and Sterling P. Lemmon. Of these, Mr. Garwood, Mr. Ricker and Mr. Bessell are dead. Mr. Coffman is still the president of the bank and Mr. Lemmon is still the cashier. The present officers are as follows: David P. Coffman, president; W. O. Farlow and Otis E. Lemmon, vice-presidents, Sterling P. Lemmon, cashier, and A. E. Estes and Effie Estes, assistant cashiers. The present directors are David P. Coffman, W. O. Farlow, Otis E. Lemmon, William Golm, Marshall E. Randall and Sterling P. Lemmon.

The capital stock is $30,000, and the surplus and undivided profits amount to $15,000. The bank has enjoyed a good business from the day it was opened, and has never met with losses or reverses worth mentioning. It is on the gov-





Mary A. Barnes

Henry Barnes

ernment's roll of honor for having done its full part in financing the great world war.

STATE BANK OF BURNSIDE

On June 27, 1903, the auditor gave permission to Stephen D. Stoner, Edgar P. Hull, Robert C. Gibson and John H. Pettit to organize a bank or banking association at Burnside, to be known as the State Bank of Burnside, with a capital stock of $25,000, consisting of 250 shares of $100 each. The bank commenced business on Jan. 9, 1904. Originally there were seventy-three stockholders. There are thirty-four stockholders at the present time. The first directors were John T. Duffy, Stephen D. Stoner, J. H. Pettit, Samuel Smith, Robert C. Gibson, A. J. Harris and John P. Byler. The first president was Stephen D. Stoner, who continued to act as president until Jan. 1, 1914, when he resigned, and W. J. Singleton became president. A. J. Harris was the first vice-president.

The succession of cashiers has been as follows: Frank A. Strickler from Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1908; G. A. Volle of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, from Jan. 6, 1908, for about a year, when he resigned to accept a better position, whereupon Frank A. Strickler again became cashier and continued as such until Nov., 1912; from the latter date until Jan. 1, 1914, Frank O. Alshouse was cashier, followed by Robert H. Wilson from Jan. 1, 1914, until F. J. Reu became cashier and assumed the active management of the bank on Jan. 1, 1919. Under the supervision of Mr. Wilson the bank is said to have made a wonderful record. During the existence of the bank, the assistant cashiers have been as follows: Claude R. Thomas, James F. Aiken, A. C. Hanson, Harold Moore, Roy Wilson, and Lessie Felgar.

The present officers of the bank are W. J. Singleton, president, J. H. Pettit, vice-president, F. J. Reu, cashier, and Lessie Felgar, assistant cashier. The directors are W. J. Singleton, George W. Singleton, Samuel Smith, W. F. Pettit, W. S. Black, N. M. Thompson and J. H. Pettit.

On Feb. 28, 1920, the capital stock and surplus aggregated $50,000, the undivided profits were $2,681.86 and the deposits were $272,282.58. When the surplus was increased, on Jan. 1, 1919, to $25,000, then equivalent to the capital stock, the bank became a Roll of Honor bank.

FARMERS STATE BANK OF FERRIS

The Farmers State Bank of Ferris was organized January 31, 1905, with a capital stock of $25,000, which amount was taken by about forty stockholders, consisting of farmers and merchants of the community.

The first officers were: W. O. Kunkel, president; M. J. Ruger, vice-president; J. W. Richards, cashier; and F. N. Casburn, assistant cashier.

The first board of directors was as follows: W. O. Kunkel, M. J. Ruger, Wm. Bolton, Robert Baird, A. O. Behnke, Charles Abbott and Wm. Griffiths.

At the time of organization the Farmers State Bank purchased the business of a private bank known as the Farmers Standard Bank, which was organized in 1903, by W. O. Kunkel, Robert Baird and J. W. Richards. J. W. Richards served as cashier of the Farmers State Bank for one year and then resigned, and F. N. Casburn was employed as cashier at that time and has served as that official for fifteen years. C. E. Hubbard was at that time employed as assistant cashier and served for ten years, and resigned to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Dime Savings Bank at Carthage. W. E. Thompson was elected assistant cashier to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of C. E. Hubbard, and is still employed in that position. May Abbott has been employed as bookkeeper since 1918. In the year 1910, W. O. Kunkel sold his bank stock to W. J. Singleton, who is now president of the bank and has been since that time.

The present officers and directors are as follows: W. J. Singleton, president; Robert Baird, vice-president; F. N. Casburn, cashier; W. E. Thompson, assistant cashier; and May Abbott, bookkeeper. The present directors are: W. J. Singleton, Robert Baird, Wm. Ruger, Wm. Griffiths, Samuel Smith, Thomas Singleton and William Bolton.

The resources of the bank at this time are approximately $500,000. The bank has paid its stockholders sixteen dividends since its organization, and is paying them at the present time twelve per-cent annually. In addition to paying the dividends the bank has earned a surplus and undivided profits of over $25,000, which gives the bank the position of a "Roll of Honor Bank" among the banks of the state.

FARMERS STATE BANK OF DALLAS CITY

The institution was established at Dallas City by Rolla Babcock, July 5, 1904. It had for its original officers: president, Dr. P. E. Walters; vice-presidents, J. M. Lionberger and James Babcock; cashier, Rolla Babcock. Its presidents have been as follows: Dr. P. E. Walter, C. A. Eckles and J. U. Vaughn. The cashiers have been Rolla Babcock and S. G. Rowe. The officers of the bank are: J. U. Vaughn, president; James Babcock and C. A. Eckles, vice-presidents; S. G. Rowe, cashier; and J. A. Schoeppel, assistant cashier.

The directors are: J. U. Vaughn, Suffield Blender, James Babcock, James H. Vass, Fred B. Miller, C. A. Eckles, Harry S. Rand, Ruth Maynard and S. G. Rowe. The bank has made a steady growth and is a sound and reliable banking institution.

The report of the condition of this bank, made on June 30, 1920, shows total resources of $399,906.37, made up of the following items: capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $20,000; undivided profits (net), $1,167.29; interest collected and not earned, $400; deposits, $231,139,-08; bills payable and rediscounts, $40,000; U. S. Bonds, deposit account, $82,200.

BASCO STATE BANK

This bank was organized as a private bank on Nov. 4, 1904, by A. P. Gay, G. F. Warner, Otho N. Gay, L. S. Crossland and Leo C. Crossland. On August 15, 1905, the above named parties sold the bank to local parties, namely, Joseph V. Manussier, Albert Naegelin, Wm. Rankin, M. D., L. S. Crossland, L. C. Crossland and E. B. Simmons. The bank continued under this last copartnership until about the first of May, 1907, when the Crosslands sold their interest and F. J. Reu became a partner.

On August 1, 1909, the bank was sold to the stockholders of The Dime Savings Bank of Carthage, Ill., and continued business as a private bank up to Dec. 11, 1919, when the bank was reorganized and incorporated as a State Bank, and was given the name of Basco State Bank. When the bank was first organized as a private bank it had a capital of $10,000; the present capital stock is $25,000.

The officers of the first organization were: A. P. Gay, president, and L. S. Crossland, cashier. After the local people bought the bank J. V. Manussier was made president, Albert Naegelin, cashier, and F. J. Reu, assistant cashier. When the Carthage people bought the bank John W. Lane was made president, John Duffie, vice-president, Albert Naegelin, cashier, and F. J. Reu, assistant cashier. The present officers of the bank are as follows: O. F. Berry, president, R. W. Saer, vice-president, M. P. Berry, cashier, Albert Naegelin, assistant cashier, and Roscoe Arthur, bookkeeper.

HARMONY STATE BANK OF DENVER

This bank was originally organized as a private bank on December 17, 1909, and was named Harmony Bank of Denver. Its originators were the stockholders of The Dime Savings Bank at Carthage, Illinois. J. W. Shepherd was elected its first president, and Jas. I. Hendricks, its vice-president and they continued to serve as such officers until the bank was reorganized as a State Bank. G. B. Miller was elected cashier, and served for a number of years, when he came to Carthage, and Walter A. Klippert was elected cashier and held that office until the bank was reorganized.

In 1919 the bank was reorganized as a state bank, and named Harmony State Bank. The present capital of the bank is $25,000, and its deposits are a little over $100,000. The present stockholders of the bank are practically the same as those of the private bank. O. F. Berry was elected president; R. W. Saer, vice-president; M. P. Berry, cashier; and Walter A. Klippert, assistant cashier. These are its present officers. Mr. Klippert, as its assistant cashier, has the active management of the bank.

This bank was organized at the urgent request of a large number of citizens of Denver and vicinity, who felt that they needed and who wanted a bank in their little city. It has always been anxious to help its patrons, and has built up a good business along those lines, and stands for all that is needed in Denver and vicinity.

FARMERS STATE BANK OF WARSAW

This bank was originally organized as the Farmers National Bank of Warsaw, and opened its doors as such for business on the morning

of Feb. 11, 1911, and continued to transact business as a national bank until Oct. 11, 1919. when the bank, having been converted into a state bank, began business under its present name of Farmers State Bank of Warsaw. At the time of the first organization J. C. McMahan was elected president, Jacob Schmitz, first vice-president, J. S. Prosser, second vice-president, and John M. Hungate, cashier. John M. Hungate is a son of John H. Hungate of La Harpe, president of the First National Bank of La Harpe.

The present officers of the bank are J. C. Crawford, president, Jacob Schmitz, vice-president, Fred Schildman, cashier, Henry Zobel, assistant cashier, and Harry Nelson, teller. The present directors are J. C. Crawford, Jacob Schmitz, Fred Schildman, Henry Zobel, Harry Nelson, W. H. Gray and J. W. Kirkpatrick. Arthur Paar is bookkeeper and Grace Crenshaw is stenographer.

The capital is $25,000, which is the same as the original capital, but the surplus of $2,500 has been increased to $10,000 by setting aside part of the earnings of the bank. The bank now has deposits exceeding $400,000, and resources exceeding $453,700. A fine building is to be erected by this bank for its permanent home.

FARMERS BANK OF STILLWELL

This bank was organized in the spring of 1911, and commenced business on Sept. 1 of that year in the old post-office building. When the large concrete building of the Stillwell Improvement Company was completed in July, 1912, the bank occupied the room on the first floor at the north end of the building, which room had been especially designed and built for the bank. This room is still occupied by the bank.

The Farmers Bank is a branch of the Farmers Bank of Bowen, and has always been operated as such, and the officers of the two banks have been the same, with the exception of the cashier and assistant. William Crear has been cashier at all times. H. Glen Tanner has acted as assistant cashier, but has not been with the bank all the time until the last year. The people of the community have shown by a liberal patronage their appreciation of this effort to supply one of the community's needs.

FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK OF ELVASTON

This bank was organized as a private bank on March 12, 1912, with a capital of $10,000, and with the following officers: J. L. Baldon, president, George M. Thomas, vice-president, J. W. Cochran, cashier. The bank began doing business on July 18, 1912, in a new building which had been erected for that purpose. W. L. Price was elected vice-president in Jan., 1913. In April, 1918, J. W. Cochran resigned as cashier, and G. S. Reese was elected cashier and served until July, 1918, when he resigned to accept a position at Hamilton. Thereupon C. B. Garard was elected cashier, and he still holds that office in the bank.

The bank was reorganized as a state bank on May 1, 1919, with a capital of $25,000 and surplus of $5,000, and with the following officers: J. L. Baldon, president, W. L. Price, vice-president, C. B. Garard, cashier, and Z. M. Caldwell, assistant cashier. The report of May 4, 1920, showed deposits of $150,544.04 and total resources of $185,102.09.

FARMERS STATE BANK OF WEST POINT

The Farmers State Bank was organized during the winter months of 1918-19, and began the transaction of business on April 7, 1919, with a paid up capital of $30,000. In the sale of the three hundred shares of capital stock at the time of the organization of the bank one hundred of the farmers and business men of West Point and vicinity became purchasers of stock.

This bank, although in business for a little more than one year only, has made commendable progress in a business way, enjoying a steady gain in deposits and a broadening of its business friendships.

The officers are the following: Milo McMillan, president, W. G. Barnard and Fred Haas, vice-presidents, V. A. Tripp, cashier, and W. R. Markley, assistant cashier. The directors are Johnson Nelson, H. W. Mensendick, E. E. Short, L. E. Simmons, E. L. Charpentier and William Rupp, Jr.

STATE BANK OF COLUSA

In pursuance of a general desire of the people of Colusa and vicinity for a banking institution of their own, George W. Singleton and C. F.

Bross were instructed to solicit subscriptions for stock for a bank to be known as the State Bank of Colusa, and in a short time the whole of the $25,000 of capital stock had been subscribed.

At a meeting of the stockholders on June 2, 1919, the following directors were elected: George W. Singleton, Jesse Lionberger, Jacob Zimmerlin, W. J. Singleton, F. N. Casburn, William Davis, J. M. Fisher, C. F. Bross and O. T. Pettit.

The board of directors elected the following officers: George W. Singleton, president, Jesse Lionberger, vice-president, and O. T. Pettit, cashier.

Thereupon it became necessary to erect a suitable building for the bank, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. There were unavoidable delays in procuring material. It had been intended to open the bank for business on Sept. 1, 1919, but the building was not ready for occupancy until Dec. 22 of that year, at which time the doors of the bank were open for business. The bank building is a two-story structure, built of brick and trimmed in Bedford stone. It is a substantial building and presents an attractive appearance. This bank received the loyal support of the community from the beginning. On June 10, 1920, the resources of the bank amounted to $88,614.04, and there were individual deposits of $62,833.11 and a cash reserve of $28,459.97.

MARINE TRUST COMPANY OF CARTHAGE

It was through the conception and efforts of Hon. William H. Hartzell of Carthage, that the Marine Trust Company was organized. Through his solicitation Charles R. Martin, S. D. Stoner, L. M. Loomis, D. B. Brumback, W. W. Lawless, R. W. Ferris and John T. Thornber applied to the auditor for authority to organize this trust company, and the auditor granted the desired permission on Aug. 4, 1919. Mr. Hartzell was active in securing subscriptions for the capital stock of $100,000 consisting of 1,000 shares of $100 each. By Sept. 3, 1919, the stock was fully subscribed, and a meeting of the stockholders was held at Carthage, for the election of directors to serve for one year and until their successors should be elected. At this meeting L. M. Loomis, R. W. Ferris, W. W. Lawless, S. D. Stoner, Charles R. Martin, J. A. Thompson and D. B. Brumback were elected as such directors, and at this meeting of the stockholders it was determined that there should be created a surplus of $25,000, by each stockholder paying $25 additional for each share of stock subscribed by him. After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the directors convened and proceeded to organize and elected S. D. Stoner of Burnside, president, C. R. Martin of Carthage, vice-president, and Leo L. Helfrich, of Carthage, formerly assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank of Cherrill, Sholl and Company, cashier. The seven men who constitute the first board of directors have spent practically all their lives in Hancock County, and have shown themselves successful business men, and a successful future for this bank is indicated in their leadership.

Owing to the delay in obtaining building material for the new building located on the southwest corner of the court house square, in the City of Carthage, the bank was unable to open its doors for business until April 1, 1920. In the meantime Bertus J. Ufkes, a returned soldier from overseas, was selected as the assistant cashier of the bank. On the opening day, the new institution was visited by many people from the county, as well as residents of the City of Carthage. Thirty days from the date of the opening of the bank for business, it had deposits of more than $120,000. The stock was taken by more than 100 residents of the City of Carthage and of Hancock County, the principal portion thereof being distributed throughout the county generally. The institution is not merely local, but is rapidly growing and attracting the attention of financial interests throughout the county.

This bank does a general commercial banking business, as well as a farm mortgage loan business, and is authorized to qualify in a trust capacity.

STATE BANK OF ADRIAN

This bank was organized in Sept., 1919, with J. D. Whitcomb as president, Charles Anguish as vice-president, A. C. Booz as cashier and Edgar E. Rahn as assistant cashier. These are also the present officers of the bank. The directors are the following: J. D. Whitcomb, J. A. Whitcomb, Charles Anguish, Frank Anguish, A. C. Booz, Lee Siegfried, T. G. Kelley, M. G. Lambert, J. W. Williams, Fred Salm, Jr., and J. C. Wolfenbarger.

The capital stock is $35,000. The statement of June 30, 1920, shows deposits of approximately $109,000 and bills payable to the amount of $24,000. This makes the total liabilities about $168,000. The same report shows loans and discounts approximating $134,000, bank building valued at $18,000, and cash and amounts due from other banks aggregating $16,000, making total resources of about $168,000.

This bank owns its building, which was erected at an expense of about $18,000. It is a one-story building, and, although not the largest banking building in the county, it is one of the most complete and is thoroughly equipped for the banking business. This bank serves one of the best farming communities in the county and is in the hands of competent and conservative men.

NIOTA STATE BANK

This bank was chartered on Feb. 20, 1920, and was opened for business on the 23d. It has enjoyed a steady growth during the brief period of its existence, and is filling the need of a home bank for Appanoose and Pontoosuc townships.

The officers and directors are successful farmers, practical business men and experienced bankers. John Jackson is president, J. M. Fisher, vice-president, and J. H. Mann, cashier, and in addition to these there are other directors as follows: J. A. Hutson, Herman Juettemeyer, Herman Pollmiller, W. J. Singleton and A. J. Schneider.

The report of July 1, 1920, shows deposits of $27,997.45, and resources of $50,571.64. On the letter-head of the bank, the sum of $20,000 is given as capital and surplus.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROFESSION—ITS AGE—THE CHARACTER OF ITS MEMBERS—ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE—MODES OF TRAVEL OF PHYSICIANS THEN AND NOW—LIST OF EARLY DOCTORS—SHORT SKETCHES—LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—PRESENT PHYSICIANS—THE MEDICAL SOCIETY—ETC.

CONCERNING THE PROFESSION

Without doubt, among the most important and useful professions known to the human race is that of Medicine—its science and application to men and women everywhere. Through its aid man comes into the world, and his passage through the world is rendered tolerable by its ministrations, and his leaving it made easier. Through this profession the sanitation of the world is established and maintained. The earlier periods of secular history show that representatives of this profession practiced the science of medicine and a primitive surgery, and holy writ contains many references to physicians, aside from those relative to St. Luke. Every savage tribe has its "Medicine Man," who is generally more powerful than the ruler.

In the last half century the Science of Medicine has made wonderful advance toward the better treatment of human ailments. No one school of medicine can claim all of the advancement, for in all the schools of medicine extant there are superior points over the practice of a few decades ago. The great Medical Colleges have advanced this science in a large degree. Old diseases are being treated by new methods and new diseases are being scientifically studied as never before. Through these achievements man's life is being prolonged. The achievements in surgery are indeed more striking than in medicine. Things a few years ago considered an impossibility have come to be easy to understand and successfully performed, and that without pain.

The old-time doctor had to travel on his circuit by day and by night, on horse-back, with his "saddle-bags" thrown over his faithful horse's back, with remedies generally hand-mixed and folded in papers, or in odd-sized bottles. It was next to impossible for some temperaments and for children to take these nauseating compounds, but today the bad-tasting remedies are concealed in neat, tasteless tablets.

In olden times the streams had to be forded,

as but few bridges then existed. The summer's heat and the wintry blasts had to be contended with by the good "family doctor" who seldom refused a call, though he had reason to think the patient was too poor to compensate him for his long, uncomfortable drives. Tens of thousands of dollars of unpaid doctors' bills may be found in the various old homesteads of any country—bills that the doctors long years ago gave up as worthless, and they are kept as curiosities for younger generations.

Today the automobile rolls swiftly over well-worked roads, and bridges are found everywhere. The auto and the telephone have brought the patient in close touch with the doctor, whether by day or night.

It is an easy matter when one enjoys good health to speak lightly of the doctor, but when the fevered brow and short breath threaten life or health, then it is that the sick one hurriedly calls for the educated and trusty Physician—who is then regarded as a necessary and trusted friend.

Hancock county attracted many a strong man in this profession in the pioneer times and it is but just and right that their names should find prominent place in the annals of the county, lest they should be forgotten!

While it is not possible to give the date of the coming of the first physicians to Hancock county, the following facts concerning the early and later physicians will throw much light on the history of the profession here. This chapter will be especially interesting not only to the medical men of today, but to the most elderly of the men and women of the several townships of the county.

1837—M. C. Pocock, who practiced at Breckenridge, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1817; graduated at both Cincinnati and New Orleans with high honors; and came to Adams county, Illinois, in 1837, and began the practice of medicine.

1837—Dr. H. P. Griswold, a native of Herkimer county, New York, entered Union College at the age of eighteen years and then studied medicine with a Dr. Brown of his home county. He settled at Plymouth, this county, in 1837, where he practiced medicine for thirteen years. In 1850 he bought a farm in Wythe township, farmed and continued his medical practice, and later located at Hamilton. He had been quite a nurseryman at Plymouth as early as 1841. Most of the early orchards in the neighborhood of St. Mary's and Plymouth came from his stock. He retired from medical practice upon going to Hamilton, having accumulated a competency and preferring to be with nature—the flowers and trees—and to look after his fruit interests. He is remembered by pioneers as a man of genial, considerate manners, and a "friend of man."

1846—Dr. A. J. Griffith was born in Highland county, Ohio, 1822, and came with his parents' family to Illinois in 1842, locating in Fulton county, where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Hancock county, settling in Fountain Green where his father worked at the wagon-making trade. He began the study of medicine with P. S. Secon at Fountain Green; was educated at Missouri Medical College, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; and in 1846 commenced practice at Fountain Green. He crossed the Western Plains in 1850, and remained in California two years. Four years later he settled at Carthage, this county, where he retired from practice in 1865, when he became associated with the Hancock County National Bank of which he was elected vice-president, and in which he was a large stock-holder. He was also at one time largely interested in the Carthage Republican of Carthage.

1847—Dr. S. A. Thompson, a native of Tennessee, was born in 1812, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1832 he went to Alabama, spent a year, and returned to Tennessee. He was an eye-witness to the "great star-fall of 1833." He moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, but later settled in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1847. He practiced medicine here on the Eclectic school plan of treating diseases. Politically, he was first a Democrat and later a Greenbacker.

1850—Dr. Peter Reimbold became the leading physician at Nauvoo, this county, about 1850, and practiced there until his death in 1861.

1852—Dr. David Ellis, physician and surgeon, was born in Kentucky in 1826; located in this county in 1852, at Augusta; commenced the study of medicine in 1847, and graduated in 1852. He owned a fine farm, was married and had several children.

1852—Dr. W. H. Githens was reared and educated in his native state, Ohio, where he commenced the study of medicine in 1847;



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in 1850 came to Keokuk, Iowa, where he finished his medical course; in 1852 he came to Hancock county to practice his profession. He was a surgeon in the Sixteenth Illinois regiment when he came to Keokuk, Iowa, where he spent one year in the Government hospital.

1853—Dr. William S. Linn, who practiced medicine at Bowen, this county, was born in Ohio in 1829; received a common school education in Adams county, Illinois, and his medical education at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1852; practiced one year in Adams county, then located at Chili, this county. He owned two hundred and thirty acres of land in section 21, Chili township. Politically he was a Republican and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

1854—L. W. Landaker was born in the District of Columbia in 1820; lived there until 1838; went to Virginia, where he commenced the study of medicine the following year; in 1840 emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, and engaged in medical practice, having Dr. Eggleson for his associate in practice; located in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1854, purchasing land in Dallas township; and in 1856 moved his family here. He at once opened an office as a physician and surgeon at Dallas City, where he was a pioneer among pioneers and had a large medical practice.

1854—Dr. Thomas Boude, a pioneer settler in Hancock county, was born in Kentucky in 1800 of French extraction. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at the Chillicothe Academy of that State. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced his medical studies at Augusta, Kentucky; also attended medical school one year in Philadelphia. In 1826 he moved to Felicity, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for fifteen years. In April, 1854, he located in Hancock county, Illinois, settling on a farm in section 14, Prairie township, where he purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land, most of which he later divided with his children. One season the doctor raised 1,800 pounds of honey, and in many ways proved his interest in the great world about him. He was accounted one of the strong characters of the county.

1854—Dr. John Zingree, physician and surgeon of Appanoose, was born in Switzerland in 1830; was educated in the Military Academy of Berne; served with one of Napoleon's generals; came to this country in 1851; in 1852 began the study of medicine at Cleveland, Ohio; in the spring of 1854 graduated at the Western Missouri Medical College; came to Nauvoo, this county, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession; in 1856 purchased a farm opposite Ft. Madison, Iowa, and moved to it, where he cultivated the land and at the same time practiced medicine. At one time in the early eighties he owned two thousand acres of land in Illinois and Iowa.

1855—Dr. Morris Crump was reared in Philadelphia, where he attended public school and entered Philadelphia College of Medicine, graduating in 1854. He came to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1855, settling in the village of Fountain Green.

1856—Dr. V. B. Corey was born in 1828 in New York. When fourteen years of age he left home and mastered the blacksmith's trade. He followed this honorable calling till twenty-two years of age, but at the age of twenty commenced the study of medicine, having the use of the library of Dr. Andrew F. Oliver. In 1854 he came west, visited several states, and located at Quincy, Illinois, where he read medicine in the office of Dr. John Parson for two years, then located at West Point. He was a radical Union man in time of the Civil War, and enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, to serve three years. He served as Hospital Steward of his regiment. In 1863 at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon and served till discharged in 1865. After the war ended he resumed the medical practice he had left at West Point.

1856—William Booz, M. D., a farmer and physician in Hancock county, residing at section 33, Carthage township, was among the highly honored citizens of Hancock county. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1831. In 1836 the family removed to Morgan county, Illinois, and the following year to Hancock county. He began the study of medicine at Carthage with Dr. T. A. Barnes and in 1855 he entered the Iowa State University where he completed his course of study. Later he attended the Medical College at Keokuk; 1880 found him active and next to the longest in practice of any man in Hancock county. He

was also a licensed minister of the Christian denomination.

1856—Dr. George Kirkpatrick, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, was educated for his profession at Cincinnati. He engaged in the drug business in West Virginia, in which he was quite successful. In 1854 he moved to Henry county, Iowa, near Mt. Pleasant, where for two years he practiced medicine. He then moved to Carthage and commenced practice. He belonged to the Methodist church and was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

1857—Dr. Adam Spitler was born in Virginia in 1816. Having chosen the medical profession he entered the University of Kentucky from which he graduated in 1850. He then practiced in Upshur county, Virginia, about a dozen years, and in 1857 came to Carthage in this county, where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years, enjoying a large practice, and having the esteem and confidence of the people. The last years of his life were passed in the enjoyment of deserved rest from professional labors, but in considerable activity in church, educational and civic affairs. He was a faithful member of the Carthage M. E. Church. He died in 1890.

1860—Dr. John S. Gordon, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1825. His ancestors were Scottish. He began studying medicine under Dr. Alexander Shaw, later of Des Moines, Iowa. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice at a point in Pilot Grove township, this county, in 1860. He was a marked success as a medical practitioner, as well as a good business man. He held considerable real estate in this and other counties and owned a choice residence in the northern part of the village of Burnside.

1861—Dr. Isaac Lockwood of Hickory Ridge, this county, was born in 1805 in western New York, removed to Pennsylvania in 1834 and to Cleveland in 1838, to Indiana in 1845, to Kentucky in 1857, to Iowa in 1859 and to Hancock county in 1861. He was of the Eclectic school of medicine. During his last years, owing to his advanced age, he did not do a general practice, but paid special attention to the cure of cancers.

1863—Dr. Robert Sutton, born in England in 1842, emigrated with the family to America. His father was a Methodist preacher, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and followed this calling until 1858, when he became blind. Subsequently, he returned to Pittsburg, regained his eyesight, and in 1877 retired from the ministry. Robert, the doctor of whom we write, was educated in Fairmont, West Virginia, and at Henry College, Illinois. He attended lectures at Chicago and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1863. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Carthage.

1864—Dr. John G. Follin, physician and surgeon, Plymouth, this county, was born in Ohio in 1825. He had but meager chances for an early education. He commenced the study of medicine in 1847, and in 1849 graduated from the College in Cleveland, Ohio. He also graduated at the Iowa State University in 1861. He commenced practice of medicine in Missouri in 1850, and settled in Plymouth, this county, in 1864.

1864—Dr. William H. D. Noyes, a Civil War veteran, located in Carthage in the autumn of 1864. Dr. Noyes was born in 1834 in Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Pittsfield, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He received his education at Shurtleff College, Illinois. He graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1861, just at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was appointed surgeon on the U. S. Steamer Southfield on the Atlantic coast. Later he served in the 5th St. General Hospital in St. Louis, and on the hospital steamer "City of Memphis," on the Mississippi river. Dr. Noyes was a well-read physician and practiced medicine most successfully in Carthage, and the surrounding country, for thirty years.

1866—Dr. R. M. Parker, a native of Madison county, New York, born in 1818, received his medical education in the Homeopathic school at Rochester, New York; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845, and there built up a large medical practice; in 1863 he located at St. Louis where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Nauvoo, Illinois. Afterwards he lived at Warsaw and Peoria.

1866—Dr. William D. Wade, physician and surgeon, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1841. He passed his boyhood days on a farm; commenced the study of medicine at the age of eighteen; graduated in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1869; in 1864 commenced the practice of medicine at Doddsville, Illinois; permanently located at Plymouth in 1866. He built up an

excellent practice and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived and practiced.

1867—Dr. James F. Harper was born in York county, South Carolina, in 1819. With an elder brother he commenced studying medicine, and attended lectures on medicine at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1846-47. Later he practiced in Tennessee until the breaking out of the Civil War. He had a large practice here and was an honor to the profession.

1867—Dr. Sylvester L. Comer, born in 1830, came to Carthage with his parents when he was only a child. Aside from his schooling here and at Jacksonville, Illinois, he attended Medical College at Chicago and at Keokuk, Iowa. During the Civil War he was Surgeon in the Keokuk hospital. After the war ended he came to this county and continued in practice until his death in 1879.

1870—Dr. James H. Callahan, physician, was born in Adams county, Illinois; attended a course of medical lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; entered Bellevue College, New York, from which he graduated in 1870; moved to Carthage in the autumn of 1870 and opened an office there and was accounted among the best doctors in the city for many years.

1871—Dr. William T. Hannan, physician, was born in Wood county, Ohio, in 1839; commenced the battle of life unaided by friends or fortune, but through his own industry and hard labor he succeeded in taking charge of an academy in Coles county, when only seventeen years of age; read law one year, and commenced reading medicine. When the Civil War cloud hung heavy over the land, he enlisted in company D, Fourth Illinois volunteer infantry and was severely wounded on the Gasconade river in Missouri, while out on picket duty, by a minnie-ball through his foot and two bayonet thrusts in his body. He studied medicine with Dr. Corkins of Liberty, Adams county, and attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1869 he received a diploma from the Iowa University. He instituted a class in anatomy in that school and remained there four years. He first began practice at Denver, Hancock county, and in 1871 moved to Carthage.

1872—Dr. Henry Disse, physician and surgeon, was born in Germany in 1828. He was educated in medicine in Berlin University. In 1853 he, with others, started for South America. After one year of travel he returned to Germany, and in 1854 came to the United States. At first he settled at Hamilton, Ohio, where he practiced medicine until 1855, when he went to St. Louis and there continued in the practice. In 1872 he came to Illinois, locating at Nauvoo, this county. He owned a fine grape vineyard at Nauvoo, where very choice varieties of grapes were annually produced.

1872—Dr. R. W. Barr, physician, was born in Wood county, Ohio, in 1847; was a soldier for two years in the Civil War, in company A, Fourteenth Ohio regiment; was taken prisoner of war in the famous Shenandoah Valley and held as such one year; for three months was kept in that famous prison known as "Libby" at Richmond, Virginia. He was a graduate of Keokuk Medical College and first practiced at Ferris, Hancock county.

1875—Dr. T. J. Dodge, who claimed to be a "Magnetic Healer," was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1844. He was an infidel in his youth, but in 1860 was converted. He was a retail dealer for a few years, and afterwards engaged as an evangelist, traveling for six years as a Baptist minister and claiming to have great success. In 1875 he concluded that he had a "healing gift," and claimed that he frequently healed persons instantaneously while in church. In 1878 he entered into company with Dr. Ringland in the Riverside Institute. His first case of alleged cure at this Institute was a case of apoplexy of several years standing, which he claims to have cured in less than five minutes. He was a powerful man—weighing 310 pounds.

1875—Dr. George M. Kellogg, born in Western New York in 1830, received his collegiate education at Oberlin College, Ohio, then entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He began the practice of his profession at Cincinnati. He spent the years 1857-58 in Minnesota and the following year located at Keokuk, Iowa. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted as a surgeon in the army. At the close of that conflict he returned to Keokuk and again practiced medicine. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Carthage and soon had an excellent practice.

1876—Dr. L. C. Ford studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, his native place, and began his medical practice in that city in 1875, locating at Nauvoo in 1876, where he built up a large practice. The Doctor's father laid out Ford's Addition to Keokuk, and was city treasurer and a

prominent banker of the city. The Doctor was among the incorporators of the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons and was a professor in that institution. The Doctor's mother was the first white child born in the city of Keokuk.

1876—Dr. J. W. Burton, a physician of Bentley, was born in North Carolina in 1847. In his youth and young manhood he worked on a farm, was a wagonmaker and blacksmith. He took up medicine after the Civil War and attended Washington University, Baltimore, where he graduated in 1872, but had practiced three years before that event. In 1876 he came to Bentley and soon built up an excellent practice.

1877—Dr. William E. H. Lemon, physician and surgeon, was born in Pennsylvania in 1848. He commenced the practice of medicine in this state at Jacksonville in 1868, but the date of his final graduation was 1871. In 1877 he came to Augusta and soon commanded a good practice.

1877—Dr. W. S. Hendricks, physician of St. Mary's village, this county, was born in Kentucky, in 1851; was brought to this county in 1852; commenced the study of medicine in 1869; studied and taught school for five years; graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1875; settled in Hancock county in 1877. He owned several lots and buildings and conducted a grocery store at St. Mary's and was also the postmaster of that village for a number of years.

1877—Dr. Virgil Kingsley, physician and surgeon at Tioga, this county, was born in Hancock county in 1852 in the old Montebello House near Hamilton. He graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1877, and immediately commenced practice at Tioga. He was also interested in the collection of geological specimens.

1878—Dr. H. H. Black, physician, was born in Kentucky in 1840. He graduated at Northwestern Christian University (now Butler) with honor. He commenced his practice of medicine in Indianapolis, Indiana, after the close of the Civil War, in which he served as a soldier. Later he came to Hancock county, Illinois, and settled at Denver.

1878—Dr. R. C. Halladay, a native of McDonough county, was born in 1852. He commenced the study of medicine in McDonough county, attended medical school at St. Louis in 1873-74, and attended the Keokuk Medical College, from which he graduated in 1878. He commenced the practice of medicine at Elm Tree, Hancock county, where he resided until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Carthage, associating himself with William T. Hannan.

1878—Dr. J. R. Kelly, physician and surgeon of Kensington, Adams county, also practiced much over the line in Hancock county. In 1872 he graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1878 he settled at Augusta, this county, and there soon enjoyed a lucrative practice.

1878—Dr. Elmer D. Olmstead, physician of Plymouth, this county, was born in 1848 in New York state; commenced the study of medicine in 1872; graduated in 1877; came to Plymouth in 1878 and soon won public favor and had an excellent practice.

Dr. William Booz practiced in the territory from Cedar Creek, near Fountain Green, Hancock county, to Bronson's Creek, near Plymouth, Hancock county, and from Hills Grove, McDonough county, to Bentley, Hancock county. At one time there were only twelve families in that large scope of country in which he did not practice. His daily rides averaged forty-five miles and on one occasion he attended the birth of four children on four successive nights in different locations, making him go ninety-six hours without sleep or rest. Mrs. Booz, the good wife who was his companion in life, for several years before they quit practice, used to drive with her husband daily and also was his medical assistant. They drove together in storm and sunshine, over bad roads and unbridged streams. No night was too dark and stormy for them to respond to the sick-call though in many instances it might take them a dozen miles away from home. Dr. Booz died at his home in Carthage in February, 1901. He was known as a physician, preacher, philosopher and a friend to mankind.

EARLY DOCTORS AS VIEWED BY DR. BOOZ

At the Old Settlers reunion at Carthage in 1885, Dr. William Booz claimed that Isaac Galland was the first doctor who ever practiced in Hancock county, except a surgeon of the army post. He spoke of Dr. S. B. Mead, who located at Oliver's Settlement, near Augusta, who built a log cabin with two rooms in it, and was charged by the people with putting on too much style. He was a graduate of Yale College and died in the eighties, aged eighty-one

years. In 1834 Dr. John F. Charles settled in Carthage.

Dr. Marshall, he said, located at Carthage and was killed at the courthouse by Minor R. Deming.

Dr. George W. Hall. This able physician practiced medicine at Carthage for more than 20 years. He came to this city in the early fifties, and moved to St. Louis in the early seventies. He was not only eminent as a physician, but he was also a great student of history and general literature. At St. Louis he enjoyed a large practice. He was for many years a lecturer in the great St. Louis medical school. When he died, some years ago, the body was brought to Carthage for burial in beautiful Moss Ridge Cemetery.

Dr. Josiah Joplin Crawford. Dr. Crawford was born in Kentucky in 1832. He came with his parents to Carthage in 1850. Although only 18 years old, he had chosen medicine as his profession, and had studied under Dr. Josiah Joplin before leaving Kentucky. He took the course at the then popular St. Louis medical school. Those who knew this young man have told the writer that he had unusual aptitude for his profession and enjoyed remarkable success during his brief practice. Of great physical strength, he nevertheless succumbed to typhoid in November, 1856, at the early age of 24. James B. Crawford of Carthage is his brother, and Charles J. Scofield of Carthage and Timothy J. Scofield of Chicago are his nephews, each wearing as his middle name one of the given names of the beloved uncle. Dr. J. J. Crawford is not to be confused with another Dr. Crawford, who came to Carthage from Kentucky during the Civil War, whose irregularities and eccentricities were barely atoned for by his superior genius.

OTHER PHYSICIANS

There are physicians not named in this chapter who practiced in this county, but who moved away or died before the law requiring registration was passed, and as to whom available data are not at this time accessible.

PHYSICIANS PRACTICING IN HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1919

Augusta—Drs. Earl Cooper, Jas. P. Ellis, Chalmer R. Hecox. Basco—Dr. I. F. Stowe. Bentley—R. F. Sheets. Bowen—Drs. H. R. Folckemer, D. W. Humphrey. Burnside—Dr. F. A. Hanson. Carthage—C. L. Ferris, W. P. Frazier, J. T. Jenkins, L. C. Knight, S. M. Parr, G. E. Pumphrey. Dallas City—Drs. H. V. Prescott, W. H. Scott. Denver—Dr. E. H. Wade. Elvaston—Dr. W. C. Runyon. Ferris—Drs. A. L. Casburn, B. Kelly. Fountain Green—A. W. Bouseman. Hamilton—Drs. J. A. Miller, J. C. Taylor. La Harpe—Drs. J. C. Ash, B. F. Beacom, I. M. Martin, L. J. Rhea, Jr. Nauvoo—Drs. W. M. Haggett, G. W. Rudolphi. Plymouth—Drs. W. L. Irwin, T. J. McDaniel, W. O. Tuck. Tioga—Drs. Albert Garver, J. A. Heitman. Warsaw—Drs. P. D. Gaunt, J. E. Johnston, DeWitt Loomis, R. R. Loomis, S. E. Matzke, John Miller, C. A. Warner. West Point—Drs. J. R. Bryant, C. W. Gillham.

OSTEOPATHS PRACTISING IN HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1919

Augusta—A. O. Howd. Carthage—Drs. W. A. Blackwell, Katharine Cherrill, H. J. Elsea. La Harpe—Barker & Barker.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY

On July 1, 1877, an Act of the General Assembly of the State went into effect, which Act was entitled, "An Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois." That act has been re-enacted with various changes from time to time, but certain provisions have remained practically the same from the year 1877, such as the requirement that every person practicing medicine, in any of its departments, shall possess the qualifications required by the act, and that every such person must procure a certificate from the proper authorities, authorizing him to practice medicine in the State, and that this certificate must be recorded in the office of the County Clerk in the county in which he resides.

Hence, it is possible to give a correct list of those who have thus been licensed and who have practiced medicine in this county since this law became effective in 1877. But there is no reliable record of those who practiced medicine here prior to 1877, but have not practiced here since that year.

The following is a list of all physicians whose certificates have been recorded in this county, giving, as far as shown by the records, the reg-

istry, date, name, location, school of medicine, college attended, age at time of registry, and date of graduation.

1878—James S. Akins, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 38; graduated 1870.

1879—J. J. M. Augear, Ft. Madison, Iowa; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 54; graduated 1860.

1900—John C. Ash, LaHarpe, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 31; graduated 1899.

1900—B. W. Allen.

1900—F. S. Alger, Bentley, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 22; graduated 1900.

1906—Ira Sankey Abphanalp, course at Marion-Sims; age, 27; graduated 1906.

1913—Samuel Duff Anderson, course at University of Medicine of Kansas City; age, 44; graduated 1908.

1877—John K. Boude, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at University of Pennsylvania; age, 45; graduated 1857.

1877—John W. Burton, Bentley, Ill.; regular course at Washington University, Baltimore; age, 30; graduated 1872.

1877—John A. Barr, Burnside, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk and Jefferson Medical; age, 28; graduated 1875 and 1877.

1877—Wm. Booz, Middle Creek, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 47; graduated 1877.

1877—Thomas H. Boscow, Warsaw, Ill.; eclectic course; age, 58; 35 years' practice in Illinois.

1878—Robert W. Barr, Ferris, Ill.; regular course; age, 31.

1878—Henry H. Black, Denver, Ill.; regular course Indiana Medical College; age, 37; graduated 1878.

1878—Walton Bancroft, Keokuk, Iowa; homeopathic course at Homeopathic Medical, Missouri; age, 50; graduated 1860.

1878—Benj. F. Black, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Long Island; age, 24; graduated 1876.

1878—Charles P. Buckner, Disco, Ill.; regular course; age, 36.

1878—Thomas G. Benson, Elderville, Ill.; eclectic course; age, 61.

1879—D. F. Burton; regular course at Rush, Chicago, 1878.

1880—Alfred J. Baxter, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1880.

1883—Calvin S. Bishop, Ferris, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1881.

1883—W. F. Burg, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical; age, 25; graduated 1881.

1883—Chas. C. Browning, Denver, Ill.; regular course at University of Missouri; age, 22; graduated 1883.

1884—John Blevins, Ferris, Ill.; regular course at American Medical; age, 47; graduated 1881.

1886—John R. Bryant, West Point, Ill.; regular course at Quincy Medical; age, 23; graduated 1885.

1890—Edward V. Brown, LaCrosse, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 33; graduated 1888.

1891—L. T. Beemer, Quincy, Ill.; botanic course; age, 70; 20 years' practice in Illinois.

1892—John Alex. Bortz, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 27; graduated 1892.

1893—Ira Alfred Botts, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Northwestern University; age, 23; graduated 1893.

1893—A. M. Bartholomew, Tioga, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 49; graduated 1887.

1895—S. J. Bassett; regular course; age, 50; 12 years' practice in Illinois.

1896—Gerrit Judd Bennett, regular course at Kansas City Medical; graduated 1895.

1898—Dora Mae Bower; course at Keokuk; graduated 1898.

1898—William A. Brownfield; course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1901—James Harvey Bradfield; regular course at Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; age, 25; graduated 1901.

1902—Jesse Smith Barker, LaHarpe, Ill.; regular and osteopathic course; age, 21.

1904—Wm. Blender, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 21; graduated 1904.

1904—James B. Bright; regular course at Marion-Sims; age, 28; graduated 1904.

1904—J. Will Barker; osteopathic course.

1905—Edward W. Buksmaster; regular course at St. Louis; age, 26; graduated 1905.

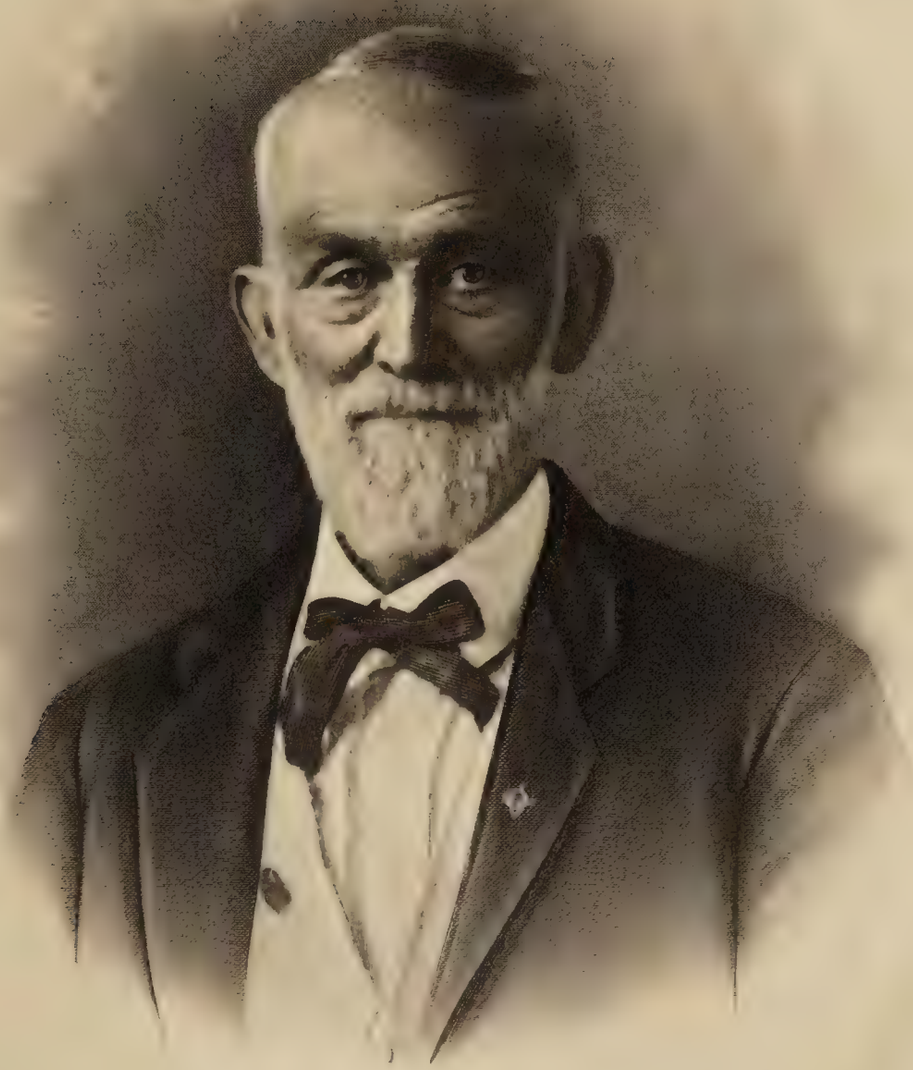
1906—Albert James Boren; regular course at Washington, University of St. Louis; age, 24; graduated 1906.

1906—Martin P. Browning.

1908—James W. Blan; regular course at Keokuk; age, 21; graduated 1902.

1909—Fred Blankner; course at Marion-Sims Medical; graduated 1896.

1910—Albert William Bouseman; course at Barnes Medical; age, 29; graduated 1910.



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1903—Carl E. Dudley; course at St. Louis Medical; graduated 1898.

1909—Maud L. Dunn; regular course at University of Chicago; age, 35; graduated 1905.

1910—E. Bentley Dennis; course at Dearborn Medical; age, 29; graduated 1905.

1910—Frank Henry Dillon; regular course at St. Louis; age, 23; graduated 1909.

1913—Valentine Doering; course at St. Louis University; age, 30; graduated 1911.

1878—David Ellis, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at University of Louisville; age, 51; graduated 1852.

1878—James Easton, Lima, Ill.; regular course; age, 36.

1878—Henry E. Elliott, Pulaski, Ill.; regular course; age, 56.

1880—L. Erler, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course at American Medical College; age, 43; graduated 1877.

1880—Benj. C. Edwards, Bowensburg, Ill.; eclectic course at Medical School of Columbus, Ohio.

1882—I. F. Edgerton, Keokuk, Iowa; eclectic course; age, 66.

1887—Percy Vernon Ellis, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at University of Louisville; age, 23; graduated 1886.

1890—James P. Ellis, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; graduated 1890.

1895—Henry Ehrlich; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical College; graduated 1887.

1898—Warren Franklin Eckles, La Harpe, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 24; graduated 1898.

1902—Lena K. Elsea, La Harpe, Ill.; regular and osteopathic course; age, 27.

1904—Homer J. Elsea, Carthage, Ill.; osteopathic course at Kirksville, Missouri; age, 26.

1904—Ralph Tony Edwards; regular course at John Hopkins; age, 32; graduated 1904.

1877—L. T. Ferris, Fountain Green, Ill.; regular course; age, 59.

1878—John G. Follin, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 52; graduated 1861.

1878—B. W. Forsee, Lima, Ill.; regular course; age, 39.

1878—Chas. L. Ferris, Fountain Green, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 24; graduated 1878.

1878—Lewis C. Ford, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course; age, 28.

1880—C. S. Forney, Adrian, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 27; graduated 1880.

1888—W. B. Forden, Hamilton, Ill.; eclectic course at Medical Institute of Cincinnati; age, 53; graduated 1881.

1889—C. R. Fisk, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course at Keokuk; age, 36; graduated 1884.

1889—I. H. Fuller, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course; age, 44.

1890—W. W. Fraser, Adrian, Ill.; eclectic course at Bennett College; age, 42; graduated 1872.

1896—George W. Fegers; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1904—W. P. Frazier; course at Rush, Chicago; graduated 1897.

1905—Harry Rox Folckemer; regular course at Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; age, 24; graduated 1905.

1906—G. E. French; regular course at University of Oregon; age, 33; graduated 1899.

1911—Robert Hubert Fegers; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1906.

1878—J. S. Gordon, Burnside, Ill.; regular course; age, 52; 18 years' practice in Illinois.

1878—Wm. H. Githens, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 51; graduated 1853.

1878—Richard J. Grigson, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 47; graduated 1858.

1878—John R. Gamble, Blandinsville, Ill.; regular course at Bellevue, New York; age, 40; graduated 1866.

1880—H. L. Godden, Elderville, Ill.; regular course at Miami Medical, Cincinnati; age, 29; graduated 1874.

1881—Wm. T. Gerisch, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course; age, 27.

1882—H. A. Gross, Sutter, Ill.; regular course; age, 60.

1891—Wm. K. Githens, Hamilton, Ill.; course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1891.

1894—Albert Garver; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1893.

1896—E. J. Gable; course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1898—Charles W. Gillham; homeopathic course at St. Louis Medical; graduated 1897.

1902—Jacob P. Galen; course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1897.

1907—Edgar Winfield Gardner; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1906.

1909—Bruce L. Gilfillan; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1908.

1914—Percy Dale Gaunt; course at Hering Medical; age, 24; graduated 1906.

1916—Carleton E. Gardner.

1877—Charles Hay, Warsaw, Ill.; Regular course at Talsinvana, Ky.; age, 76; graduated 1829.

1877—H. M. Hamblin, Hamilton, Ill.; eclectic course at St. Louis; age, 31; graduated 1875.

1877—B. F. Hendricks, La Harpe, Ill.; regular course; age, 44; 17 years' practice in Illinois.

1877—E. E. Hoffman, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course at University of Giesen; age, 44; graduated 1856.

1878—Brooks R. Hamilton; Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 40; graduated 1870.

1878—D. M. Harris, Tioga, Ill.; regular course; age, 51.

1878—Charles R. House; Burnside, Ill.; regular course; age, 29.

1878—J. Z. Hills, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 36; graduated 1875.

1878—James Henry, La Harpe, Ill.; regular course at Bellevue, New York; age, 37; graduated 1870.

1878—Robert C. Holladay, Middle Creek, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1878.

1879—Elizabeth I. Harvey, Plymouth, Ill.; age, 47.

1879—Rufus A. Harlan, Warsaw, Ill.; homeopathic course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1878.

1879—Thomas B. Hunt, Warsaw, Ill.; allopathic course at University of Louisville; age, 48; graduated 1864.

1879—B. Frank Hamilton, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Ohio Medical; age, 39; graduated 1867.

1881—W. G. Hillis, Ferris, Ill.; allopathic; age, 29.

1883—George W. Hall; regular course at Jefferson Medical, Philadelphia; graduated 1855.

1883—Joseph R. Hollowbush, Warsaw, Ill.; allopathic course at St. Louis Medical; age, 23; graduated 1880.

1884—Thomas M. Hess; regular course at Rush, Chicago; graduated 1871.

1884—Wm. W. Hamilton, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 22; graduated 1884.

1885—William F. Harris, Adrian, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 21; graduated 1885.

1885—John Carson Halpin, West Point, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis Medical; age, 28; graduated 1883.

1886—John F. Hart, West Point, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 47; graduated 1865.

1887—Franklin P. Hulen, Burnside, Ill.; regular course at Missouri Medical; age, 30; graduated 1885.

1887—Walter M. Haggett, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1887.

1887—Marshall Hammond, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course; age, 63.

1887—James F. Harper, Elvaston, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 58; graduated 1870.

1887—Patrick J. Hession, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 24; graduated 1887.

1887—Henry Hart, West Point, Ill.; regular course at Quincy Medical; age, 24; graduated 1887.

1888—W. S. Hendricks, Colmar, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 27; graduated 1875.

1889—Wm. F. Hannan, Carthage, Ill.; allopathic course at Keokuk; age, 39; graduated 1869.

1889—Marsena M. Hooton, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 61; graduated 1852.

1892—Thomas. S. Hession, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 22; graduated 1891.

1892—Flint Hart, West Point, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 24; graduated 1892.

1894—Henry A. S. Hartley, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course at Tennessee Medical, Nashville; age, 32; graduated 1893.

1894—Mary O. Hoyt, Keokuk, Iowa; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical; age, 27; graduated 1894.

1894—Edward M. Hanson, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 27; graduated 1892.

1895—Harlan Horney, St. Mary's, Ill.; homeopathic course at Chicago Medical; graduated 1895.

1896—Clifford E. Henry, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Jefferson Medical; age, 22; graduated 1896.

1896—Carmilyte Hagan; course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1897—Joseph Clokey Hughes; course at Keokuk; graduated 1871.

1899—Chalmer R. Hecox, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1899—Alonzo B. Hughes, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course at Keokuk; age, 43; graduated 1897.

1900—Alfred G. Hopkins, La Harpe, Ill.; regular course at Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; age, 55; graduated 1899.

1901—Jefferson Henry Heitman; course at Barnes Medical, St. Louis; graduated 1899.

1904—Mrs. F. M. Henderson.

1905—Claude Duane Haskell; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1904.

1905—David H. Humphrey; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1905.

1905—Florence Amelia Howard; regular course at Keokuk; age, 46; graduated 1905.

1905—E. V. Heaton; course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1896.

1907—Armond Erly Hutchins; course at Keokuk; age, 21.

1909—Fred A. Hanson; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 29; graduated 1909.

1910—James Hoyt Huckins; regular course at Drake University; age, 22; graduated 1909.

1911—Henry Finlay Hyndman; regular course at University of Kansas; age, 24; graduated 1910.

1911—William J. Hierstein; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 26; graduated 1909.

1911—Henry J. Holke; course at Missouri Medical; graduated 1880.

1912—Albert Otis Howd; osteopathic.

1913—F. M. Henderson.

1878—O. C. Ing, Burnside, Ill.; regular course; age, 58; 26 years practice in Illinois.

1898—Wentworth L. Irwin; course at Chicago; graduated 1898.

1907—Lawrence Leslie Irwin; regular course at Marion-Sims; age, 21; graduated 1907.

1877—Joseph A. James, Bentley, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 45; graduated 1873.

1881—Francis M. Jackson, Hamilton, Ill.; eclectic; age, 40.

1891—J. Thomas Jenkins, Tioga, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis Medical; age, 23; graduated 1890.

1894—Charles A. Jenkins; regular course at Missouri Medical, St. Louis; graduated 1893.

1894—Peter Jauss, Chicago, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk and Bellevue, age, 37; graduated 1879 and 1885.

1895—J. Eaton Johnston; homeopathic course at Chicago Medical; graduated 1891.

1913—Elmer Sanford Johnson; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 29; graduated 1911.

1914—Frederick A. Johansen; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 25; graduated 1911.

1877—George Kirkpatrick, La Harpe, Ill.; eclectic course; age, 65; 10 years practice in Illinois.

1877—R. B. Kirkpatrick, La Harpe, Ill.; eclectic course at Chicago Eclectic Medical; age, 24; graduated 1876.

1877—Virgil Kingsley, Tioga, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1877.

1877—Josiah R. Kelly; regular course at Ann Arbor; graduated 1872.

1880—John W. Kelly; course at Keokuk; graduated 1880.

1882—T. N. Kimbrough, Bentley, Ill.; regular course; age, 27.

1885—Stephen J. King, Mallard, Ill.; regular course at University of Louisville; age, 27; graduated 1885.

1886—Geo. M. Kellog, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Ohio Medical; age, 47; graduated 1852.

1893—A. W. Kelly, Canton, Ill.; course at Castleton Medical; graduated 1861.

1897—Theodore Franklin Koontz; course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1905—Blair Kelly; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1902.

1906—William C. Kasten; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1903.

1916—Leaf Cort Knight; regular course at University of Illinois; age, 30; graduated 1915.

1877—William S. Linn, Bowensburg, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 48; graduated 1852.

1877—Joseph Latimer, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course; age, 62; 30 years practice in Illinois.

1877—R. I. Law, Fountain Green; regular course at Keokuk; age, 32; graduated 1873.

1878—William D. Lemon, Warsaw, Ill.; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Homeopathic; age, 67; graduated 1861.

1878—L. W. Landaker, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course; age, 57; 21 years practice in Illinois.

1878—William E. Lemon, Augusta, Ill.; homeopathic course at Missouri Homeopathic College; age, 30; graduated 1871.

1878—W. R. Little, Webster, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 40; graduated 1878.

1878—E. C. Linn, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1878.

1884—C. A. Leech, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 30; graduated 1876.

1889—A. D. Lloyd, Tioga, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1889.

1889—John S. Lockwood, New Canton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk and Jefferson; age, 50; graduated 1865 and 1874.

1892—Noah Lyon; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1856.

1893—Herbert H. Lawrence, Warsaw, Ill.; homeopathic course at Chicago Medical; age, 26; graduated 1893.

1898—Robert McKee Lapsley, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 29; graduated 1898.

1899—Wm. Henry Luedde, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis; age, 23; graduated 1899.

1899—H. A. Littlefield, Middle Creek, Ill.; regular course at Marion-Sims Medical; graduated 1899.

1903—Roy Robert Loomis; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1900.

1912—A. J. Lofgreen.

1914—DeWitt Loomis; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 26; graduated 1912.

1877—F. M. Martin, La Harpe, Ill.; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical graduated 1877.

1877—D. C. Miller, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 57; graduated 1876.

1878—William G. Mott; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1878.

1878—Nathan H. McNeall; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1859.

1878—George W. Marshall, Lima, Ill.; regular course; age, 53.

1878—W. H. Mourning, Basco, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1877.

1878—John M. Maclean, Dallas City, Ill.; eclectic course at Keokuk and St. Louis Medical; age, 34; graduated 1869 and 1872.

1878—Wm. G. Mott, Basco, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 35; graduated 1878.

1878—John McGrew, Plymouth, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 72; graduated 1856.

1879—John R. Miller, Elvaston, Ill.; allopathic course at Keokuk; age, 50; Keokuk; graduated 1861.

1879—T. N. McCorkle, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course; age, 54.

1880—L. M. Moore, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1879.

1880—J. T. McKown, Bowensburg, Ill.; regular course at Indiana Medical; age, 30; graduated 1880.

1883—Henry P. Monroe, Elderville, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1883.

1884—John A. Miller, Elvaston, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1881.

1885—J. Edward MacNeill; regular course at Chicago Medical; graduated 1878.

1886—Rowland T. Madison, Burnside, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1876.

1886—Thomas F. McGlasson, Colusa, Ill.; regular course at Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons; age, 23; graduated 1886.

1887—George O. Mosgridge; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1870.

1888—Arch E. McNeall, Bowensburg, Ill.; allopathic course at Keokuk; age, 50; graduated 1868.

1888—I. M. Martin, La Harpe, Ill.; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical; age, 39; graduated 1881.

1888—William A. McClintock, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 30; graduated 1884.

1890—T. J. McDaniel, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Rush Medical; age, 29; graduated 1886.

1892—J. N. Markle, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 53; graduated 1870.

1894—Wm. B. Maddox, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 30; graduated 1892.

1894—Ignatz Mayer; regular course at Philadelphia; graduated 1894.

1896—Miller Machin; osteopathic course at Keokuk; graduated 1893.

1896—Louis R. May; regular course at Des Moines; graduated 1894.

1897—Franklin L. McCormick; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1897—Charles McNeill; Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1897—Samuel E. Matzke; homeopathic course at Kansas City; graduated 1897.

1898—Kate A. Machin; Keokuk; graduated 1898.

1899—E. A. Montgomery, Pollock, Mo.; regular

course at Barnes Medical; age, 28; graduated 1899.

1899—Leonard D. McClure, Carthage, Ill.; regular course; age, 23.

1899—W. S. Moon, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1899.

1900—Arthur A. McCabe, Disco, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 42; graduated 1878.

1900—James J. Mitchell, Basco, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis (Physicians and Surgeons); age, 54; graduated 1900.

1900—Frank Elmer McLane; course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1895.

1902—Minda A. McLintock; regular course at Keokuk; age, 36; graduated 1888.

1906—Ray Mercer; regular course at Washington University of St. Louis; age, 22; graduated 1906.

1906—Mabel Flora Morgan.

1919—Louise Menough.

1877—William H. D. Noyes, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Missouri Medical, St. Louis; age, 43; graduated 1861.

1878—Abraham C. Null, Pontoosuc, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 32; graduated 1867.

1879—B. F. Newton, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course; age, 57.

1882—T. V. Noakes, LaPrairie, Ill.; eclectic course at Louisville University; age, 34; graduated 1874.

1882—John C. Newton, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1880.

1891—Downing D. Nice, Bowen, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 23; graduated 1890.

1895—D. L. Newton; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1894.

1897—W. H. Newlon; course at Keokuk; graduated 1890.

1904—Frank A. North; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1904.

1911—George Cassell Nelson; regular course at St. Louis; age, 26; graduated 1910.

1879—Oscar Orr, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 40; graduated 1876.

1881—E. D. Olmsted, Plymouth, Ill.; homeopathic course at Homeopathic Medical of Missouri; age, 32; graduated 1878.

1884—Wm. G. O'Harra, Pontoosuc, Ill.; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 25; graduated 1884.

1912—Harry E. Opre; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 29; graduated 1908.

1877—Daniel Pierson, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at Illinois of Jacksonville; graduated 1845.

1878—Wm. Parker, Augusta, Ill.; eclectic course; age, 27.

1879—Campbell W. Patrick, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 23; graduated 1876.

1879—Mordecai C. Pocock, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular course; age, 62.

1882—W. Prescott, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 43; graduated 1878.

1887—R. M. Parker, Montrose, Iowa; homeopathic course; age, 69; 22 years practice in Illinois.

1887—Thomas Powell, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at New York Medical; age, 47; graduated 1848.

1888—James W. Parker; homeopathic course at University of Iowa; graduated 1888.

1888—Theodocia Parker; homeopathic course at University of Iowa; graduated 1888.

1889—James G. Phillips, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis; age, 63; graduated 1855.

1891—Francis W. Pease, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course at Missouri Homeopathic; age, 33; graduated 1883.

1893—Harry V. Prescott, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Chicago; age, 23; graduated 1893.

1896—George P. Powell; regular course at Jefferson Medical; graduated 1893.

1896—Frank O. Pershing; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1893.

1897—G. E. Pumphrey; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1897—Samuel Marion Parr; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1897—Arthur L. Payne; course at Cincinnati Medical; graduated 1890.

1898—Margaret Ellinore Perry; course at Keokuk; 1897.

1899—Bertha Stark Pease, Hamilton, Ill.; homeopathic course at Missouri Medical; age, 34; graduated 1899.

1903—Austin F. Philpott, Ft. Madison, Iowa; regular course at St. Louis; age, 21; graduated 1903.

1903—J. W. Philpott, Ft. Madison, Iowa; regular course at University of Vermont; age, 46; graduated 1884.

course at Barnes Medical; age, 28; graduated 1886.

[illegible] Ill.; regular course; age, 2[illegible].

[illegible]—W. S. Moon, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1899.

[illegible]—Arthur A. Mc[illegible]be, Disco, Ill.; regular [illegible] graduated [illegible]

[illegible]—James J. Mitchell, Basco, Ill.; regular [illegible] at St. Louis (Physicians and Surgeons); [illegible]

[illegible]—Frank Elmer McLane; course at Barnes Medical; graduated 1895.

[illegible]—Minda A. McLintock; regular course at [illegible], graduated 1888.

[illegible]—Ray Mercer; regular course at Washington University of St. Louis; age, 22; graduated [illegible]

[illegible]—Mabel Flora Morgan.

[illegible] Caroline Mosenick.

1877—William H. D. Noyes, Carthage, Ill.; [illegible] course at Missouri Medical, St. Louis; age, 43; graduated 1861.

1878—Abraham C. Null, Pontoosuc, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 32; graduated 1867.

1879—B. F. Newton, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course; age, 57.

1882—T. V. Noakes, LaPrairie, Ill.; eclectic course at Louisville University; age, 34; graduated 1874.

1882—John C. Newton, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1880.

1891—Downing D. Nice, Bowen, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 23; graduated 1889.

[illegible]—E. L. Newlon, regular course at [illegible] kuk; graduated 1894.

1897—W. H. Newlon; course at Keokuk; graduated [illegible]

1904—Frank A. North; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1904.

1911—George Cassell Nelson; regular course at St. Louis; age, 26; graduated 1910.

1879—Oscar Orr, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular [illegible] at Keokuk; age, 40; graduated 1876.

[illegible]—E. D. Olmsted, Plymouth, Ill.; homeopathic course at Homeopathic Medical of Missouri; age, 32; graduated 1878.

1884—Wm. G. O'Harra, Pontoosuc, Ill.; regular course at Chicago Medical; age, 25; graduated 1880.

1902—[illegible] cago Medical; [illegible]

1877—[illegible] course at [illegible] 1877.

1878—Wm. Parker, Augusta [illegible]

1879—Campbell W. Patrick, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 23; graduated [illegible]

1879—Mordecai C. Pocock, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular course; age, 62.

1882—W. Prescott, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 43; graduated 1878.

1887—R. M. Parker, Montrose, Iowa; homeopathic course; age, 69; 22 years practice in Illinois.

1887—Thomas Powell, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at New York Medical; age, 47; graduated 1848.

1888—James W. Parker; homeopathic course at University of Iowa; graduated 1888.

1888—Theodocia Parker; homeopathic course at University of Iowa; graduated 1888.

1889—James G. Phillips, Augusta, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis; age, 34; graduated 1865.

1890—[illegible] W. Pope, Carthage, Ill.; homeopathic course at Missouri [illegible]; age, 33; graduated 1883.

[illegible]—[illegible] Frances [illegible]ley, Ill.; regular course at Chicago; age, 25; graduated [illegible]

[illegible]—George F. Powell; regular course at [illegible] graduated 1897.

[illegible]—[illegible] Pershing; regular course at [illegible] graduated 1883.

[illegible]—[illegible] Purvey; regular course at [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] Parr; regular course at [illegible] graduated 1897.

[illegible]—[illegible] Payne; course at Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible]—Margaret Milmore Perry; course at [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible], Hamilton, Ill.; [illegible] course at Missouri Medical; age, 24; graduated [illegible]

[illegible]—Austin P. Philpott, Ft. Madison, Iowa; [illegible] Louis; age, 21; graduated [illegible]

1884—J. W. Philpott, Ft. Madison, Iowa; regular course at University of Vermont; age, 46; graduated 1884.



Geo. Catlin



Harrietta C. Catlin

1906—Albert Horton Peterson; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1901.

1906—Emma H. Salisbury Peterson; regular course at Keokuk; age, 28; graduated 1903.

1877—N. Robinson, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course; age, 30.

1878—Cyrus S. Rice, Disco, Ill.; regular course at Ann Arbor; age, 29; graduated 1876.

1878—John J. Reaburn, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 44; graduated 1869.

1878—O. H. Russell, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course; age, 37.

1878—E. B. Ringland, Hamilton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 33; graduated 1878.

1880—Felix Regnier, Carthage, Ill.; allopathic course; age, 78.

1881—Samuel Russell, Colmar, Ill.; allopathic course at Rush, Chicago; age, 23; graduated 1881.

1882—Levi J. Rhea, Jr., Middle Creek, Ill.; allopathic course at Keokuk; age, 27; graduated 1882.

1884—C. A. Runyon, Ferris, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1884.

1890—James G. Russell, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Bellevue; age, 27; graduated 1889.

1890—Delta Davis Rea, Chicago, Ill.; regular course at Louisville, Kentucky; age, 28; graduated 1891.

1896—Benjamin Rea; regular course at Indianapolis Medical; graduated 1895.

1896—J. F. Rice; regular course at St. Louis; graduated 1886.

1897—Francis M. Roseberry; course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1898—James R. Rigg; course at Keokuk; graduated 1898.

1900—Rollin G. Roth; regular course at Jenner Medical; age, 28; graduated 1900.

1901—R. B. Roberts; course at Ensworth Medical; graduated 1897.

1902—Charles R. Rook, Bowen, Ill.; regular course at Michigan University; age, 43; graduated 1902.

1903—Wm. Rankin, Basco, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1903.

1904—Thomas Jefferson Randall; regular course at Kansas City; graduated 1899.

1907—Wesley Claud Runyon; regular course at Keokuk; age, 21; graduated 1907.

1912—Parris T. Richards.

1913—Charles Ranes; course at Barnes Medical; age, 30; graduated 1910.

1914—John Scott Roderick; osteopathic.

1918—Gustave William Rudolph; regular course at Illinois Medical, Chicago; age, 30; graduated 1906.

1877—Adam Spitler, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at University of Louisville; age, 61; graduated 1850.

1878—Robert Sutton, La Harpe, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 36; graduated 1863.

1878—S. K. Spaulding, Elvaston, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 30; graduated 1874.

1878—W. K. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 35; graduated 1875.

1878—Harbin J. Stevens, Sutter, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 29; graduated 1878.

1878—Thomas C. Snodgrass, Ferris, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 34; graduated 1873.

1878—Newell Sapp, Plymouth, Ill.; homeopathic course; age, 53; 38 years practice in Illinois.

1878—William P. Sutherland, Stillwell, Ill.; regular course; age, 44.

1878—Ernst Shuhardt, Carthage, Ill.; allopathic course; age, 39.

1880—J. A. Scroggs; regular course at Rush, Chicago; graduated 1874.

1880—Samuel A. Smith, Eldersville, Ill.; allopathic course; age, 57.

1881—George Schoetzer, Nauvoo, Ill.; regular course at University of Munich; age, 63; graduated 1841.

1882—John T. Spence, Hickory Ridge, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 23; graduated 1882.

1885—Wm. H. Scott, Dallas City, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1885.

1891—Joshua M. Shaffer, Keokuk, Iowa; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1863.

1892—Arthur C. Sells, Bentley, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 22; graduated 1892.

1894—George N. Seidlitz, Keokuk, Iowa; homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical; age, 33; graduated 1884.

1895—Harry Clifford Secrist; regular course at Cincinnati; graduated 1881.

1895—Charles A. Snyder; regular course at Michigan Medical, Detroit; graduated 1882.

1896—Ellet O. Sisson; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1892.

1896—Raymond St. Clair; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1897—John W. Sullivan; regular course at Rush, Chicago; graduated 1891.

1897—George Anson Starkweather; course at Keokuk; graduated 1897.

1898—Arthur E. Shoppell; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1898—Henry D. Seigfried; course at Keokuk; graduated 1898.

1899—C. W. Schwartz, Denver, Ill.; regular course at Northwestern University; age, 29; graduated 1899.

1900—Gaillard F. Seems, Adrian, Ill.; regular course at Hahnemann Medical; graduated 1898.

1904—John Henry Stein; course at St. Louis Medical; graduated 1876.

1905—Thomas Albert Sinclair; regular course at Keokuk; age, 31.

1906—Humphrey H. Sherwood; regular course at University of Illinois; age, 40; graduated 1899.

1909—Raymond F. Sheets; regular course at Keokuk; age, 29; graduated 1908.

1909—Frank C. Scott; regular course at Keokuk; age, 24; graduated 1908.

1911—David Douglas Sanderson; course at Barnes Medical; age, 25; graduated 1911.

1914—Israel Fred Stowe; regular course at Bennett Medical; age, 36; graduated 1910.

1914—Pierre LaFayette Stewart; regular course at American College of Medicine; age, 22; graduated 1905.

1915—Albert M. Shaw; course at Cincinnati; graduated 1890.

1918—Rollin C. Shoemaker; eclectic course at Cincinnati; graduated 1897.

1878—Almon Thompson, Basco, Ill.; eclectic course; age, 55.

1878—S. Thompson, Blandinsville, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 33; graduated 1868.

1878—James H. Turner, St. Marys, and St. Colmar, Ill.; regular course; age, 52.

1880—A. W. Tyler, Ferris, Ill.; allopathic course at St. Louis Medical; age, 48; graduated 1878.

1891—William Osgood Tuck, Plymouth, Ill.; allopathic course at Chicago Medical; age, 25; graduated 1891.

1895—James Mathew Thornber; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1896—Amos Joseph Thornber; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1896—R. E. L. Tadlock; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1896—Ambrose Wilson Teel; course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1899—A. M. Thompson; course at Keokuk; graduated 1875.

1899—Joel H. Todd, Marysville, Mo.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 49; graduated 1877.

1902—W. A. Thomas, Burnside, Ill.; eclectic course at Eclectic Medical, New York; graduated 1891.

1903—Benjamin F. Tomlin; course at Cincinnati Medical; graduated 1860.

1904—J. C. Taylor; regular course at Keokuk; age, 30; graduated 1899.

1906—Louis Neill Tate; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 26; graduated 1905.

1907—Isaac W. Traverse; course at Keokuk; graduated 1893.

1914—William F. Turner; course at American Medical College; graduated 1897.

1880—Wm. H. Veatch, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 48; graduated 1867.

1904—Richard Ellis Valentine; regular course at Louisville, Kentucky; age, 23; graduated 1904.

1909—Bertha L. Ventress.

1909—Kit C. Ventress.

1877—Chas. A. Warner, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course at St. Louis Medical; age, 47; graduated 1863.

1878—L. K. Wilcox, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course at University of Missouri; age, 46; graduated 1852.

1878—Wm. D. Wade, Plymouth, Ill.; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 36; graduated 1870.

1879—George Willis, Brooklin; regular course; age, 41.

1879—Alexander Woodard, Carthage, Ill.; regular course; age, 46; 10 years practice in Illinois.

1880—William P. Wimmer; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1878.

1881—Wm. L. White, Bentley, Ill.; regular course; age, 24.

1884—Charles D. Warden, Carthage, Ill.;

homeopathic course at Hahnemann Medical; age, 32; graduated 1878.

1885—Wm. T. West, Sutter Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 41; graduated 1885.

1890—Wellington L. Winnard, Warsaw, Ill.; homeopathic course at Chicago; age, 22; graduated 1890.

1891—Nicholas E. Wilson, Plymouth, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 42; graduated 1881.

1895—Frederick A. Waggoner; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1895—Thomas Alexander Wilson; regular course at Louisville, Kentucky; graduated 1895.

1896—Augustus H. Warren; regular course at New York; graduated 1886.

1896—H. F. Worley; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1896.

1897—C. F. Wahrer; course at Keokuk; graduated 1887.

1899—Jesse M. Worthen, Warsaw, Ill.; homeopathic course at St. Louis; age, 26; graduated 1898.

1900—Robert Williams, Carthage, Ill.; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 26; graduated 1900.

1903—W. Scott Warder, Powellton, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 26; graduated 1902.

1903—Edward H. Wade; eclectic course at Cincinnati; age, 26; graduated 1903.

1904—Carl Wm. Wahrer; regular course at Rush, Chicago; age, 24; graduated 1902.

1907—Charles Ottis Wilkins; regular course at Keokuk; age, 34; graduated 1906.

1907—Luther F. Wooley; regular course at Missouri Medical; graduated 1887.

1909—Ralph Engene Worrell; regular course at Northwestern University; age, 28; graduated 1909.

1912—J. D. Worrell; osteopathic.

1915—Thomas Alfred Wayland; course at University of Illinois; age, 24; graduated 1915.

1917—Horace Lyman Wilson; course at Rush, Chicago; graduated 1885.

1895—John Gilbert Young; regular course at Keokuk; graduated 1895.

1902—Oliver B. Yarnell, Bowen, Ill.; regular course at Keokuk; age, 25; graduated 1902.

1904—James A. Young; course at Keokuk; graduated 1894.

1879—Charles Zuppaun, Warsaw, Ill.; regular course Rush, Chicago; age, 27; graduated 1877.

1886—John Zingre, Appanoose; age, 56; 30 years practice in Illinois.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION

EARLY SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL FUND—DEVELOPMENT IN COURSE OF STUDY—SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—GROWTH OF SCHOOL SYSTEM—CARTHAGE FEMALE SEMINARY—WARSAW UNIVERSITY—LA HARPE SEMINARY—CARTHAGE COLLEGE.

EARLY SCHOOLS

When the county was in its infancy the educational training of its children was given in the homes of the more progressive settlers, but very soon after a locality was opened up little log cabins appeared in which were held the subscription schools of the period. These schools were usually taught by students of law, medicine or divinity, who while pursuing their own studies, instructed others in the common branches and earned sufficient funds to enable them to enter college. Some of the men who later took an important part in shaping the destinies of the nation were engaged early in their careers in teaching school and more than one of the present residents of the county points with pride to the fact that he studied under this or that celebrity.

THE SCHOOL FUND

With the advancement along other lines in the country came an appreciation of the necessity for a setting aside of public lands so as to establish a stable fund upon which the proper authorities could draw for the establishment and maintenance of public schools.

The ordinance of 1787 provided as follows:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The Act of Congress, April 18, 1818, to enable the people of the territory of Illinois to form a constitution and state government, provided that the convention of the territory should have the right of free acceptance or rejection of the following proposition, which, if accepted by the

convention, should be obligatory upon the United States and the State of Illinois, to-wit:

"The section numbered 16 in every township, and, when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools."

This proposition was accepted by ordinance adopted at Kaskaskia, on August 26, 1818, by the convention which framed the first constitution of Illinois.

If these school lands had been held and sold at the present day, the county school fund, at the prevailing prices of lands, would be large enough to contribute to a considerable extent to the maintenance of the schools of this county. But these lands were mostly wild and uncultivated and non-productive when they were sold, and it was deemed proper to convert them into money which could be loaned and made to produce an income at a time when an income was of supreme importance.

DEVELOPMENT IN COURSE OF STUDY

The pioneer children were only taught the common branches and oftentimes had few if any books. Their ink was homemade and they knew nothing of modern methods The Bible oftentimes served as both reader and speller and the problems (sums) in arithmetic came from the teacher's brain. When the public-school system was inaugurated, however, new studies were introduced, and year by year the course was broadened until the grammar grades now contain many subjects formerly not taught outside of seminaries; while the high school course fits the pupil for entrance into any institution of learning, and credit is given in some of them for several years of work. Within recent years domestic science has been introduced into the schools with very satisfactory results and other practical studies are taught, varying according to the localities.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS

Modern ideas have been introduced into the building and maintenance of schoolhouses and sanitary conditions are observed. The county has some very excellent examples of modern schoolhouses.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

On January 22, 1829, an Act was passed by the General Assembly requiring the county commissioners court of every organized county, at any regular term, to select and appoint the commissioner for the county, which commissioner was to represent the county in the sale of school lands, and this official was known as the school commissioner. The school commissioners from 1834 until 1846 were the following: 1834-39, Benjamin F. Marsh; 1839-41, Malcolm McGregor (died in office and Walter Bagby served last six months); 1841-42, Richard Wilton; 1842-43, Franklin J. Bartlett; 1843-44, Robert D. Foster (failed to renew bond); 1844-45, Chauncey Robison (appointed and served till he left state).

By Act of the General Assembly in force on February 26, 1845, it was provided that a school commissioner should be elected on the first Monday in August, 1845, and on the same day every two years thereafter, who should have power to sell the common school lands for the use of each township, in the manner required by law, to loan the funds of the township, to apply the interest accruing upon township funds to the support of the common schools, and to perform such other duties as should be required by law. This Act made the school commissioner *ex officio* superintendent of the common schools of his county, and required him, by himself or by some other qualified person, to visit all the townships in his county, as often as practicable, to inquire into the condition and manner of conducting the schools, and to use his influence to carry out the system proposed by the state superintendent. He was required also, with the assistance of such person or persons as he should associate with him, to examine every person proposing to teach a common school in his county, touching his or her qualifications properly to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States. Upon finding such person qualified, and on being satisfied of his or her good moral character, the commissioner was required to give such person a certificate of qualification.

The school law was thoroughly revised by an Act containing ninety-eight sections, entitled, "An Act to Establish and Maintain a Sys-

tem of Free Schools," which went into effect on February 16, 1857, and which repealed certain former acts, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of the new act. Under this act the school commissioner was to be elected on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1857, and every two years thereafter. The powers and duties of the school commissioner were enlarged, and the school system greatly improved by this act.

The school commissioners in Hancock County from 1845 to 1865, when there was a change in name and length of term, were the following: 1845-47, Jason H. Sherman; 1847-51, Michael Rickard; 1851-53, John M. Ferris; 1853-57, John S. Spangler; 1857-59, Asa N. Hawley; 1859-61, George W. Batchelder; 1861-63, William Scott; 1863-65, George W. Batchelder.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

By Act in effect in 1865 the former Act was amended in essential particulars, among them by changing the name of the school commissioner to that of county superintendent of schools, and increasing the term to four years, the first election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1865. Thus the office of the principal school officer in the county was exalted and dignified, his powers and responsibilities were increased, and the usefulness of the public school system greatly promoted. Since that time laws have been passed repeatedly, amending and enlarging previous enactments, under which the schools of Illinois have been advanced to a high degree of efficiency.

The law as to official name and length of term of the county superintendent of schools has remained unchanged since 1865, except as to a short term of one year from the first Monday of December, 1881, until the first Monday of December, 1882, when there was a term of one year only, for which short term the office was filled by appointment by the County Board. Up to this time some county officer had been elected in years of even number and some in years of odd numbers, and this change was made so as to dispense with elections in years having odd numbers. The act making this change went into effect on July 1, 1881, and provided that the next election for county superintendent of schools should be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1882, and every four years thereafter. Inasmuch as the term of the superintendent would expire on the first Monday of December, 1881, the county board was required, in December, 1881, to appoint a county superintendent, who should hold for one year, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

Under this act Samuel W. Layton was appointed for the short term of one year. He held a term of four years, by election, from 1877 to 1881. He was elected for another term in 1882. Thus he held the office for nine years.

The county superintendents of schools from 1865 to the present time have been the following: 1865-69, George W. Batchelder; 1869-77, William Griffin; 1877-86, Samuel W. Layton; 1886-90, Linnaeus P. Cravens; 1890-1902, John A. Califf; 1902-10, J. E. Williams; 1910-, Stephen D. Faris (the present superintendent).

FIRST CARTHAGE SCHOOL SITE

On March 6, 1834, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that a lot in the town of Carthage be donated to its citizens for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, and that the citizens have the privilege of selecting the same, and on June 3d following, it was ordered that lot 3, in block 2, which had been selected by the citizens of Carthage, be donated to the citizens for the purpose of erecting thereupon a schoolhouse and for no other purpose.

It seems that this lot was not conveyed by the county until August 6, 1855, twenty-one years after the above order had been made, and was then conveyed by Wesley H. Manier as agent for Hancock County to Bryant T. Scofield, who, in turn, with his wife, conveyed the lot, on June 28, 1856, to the trustees of schools of township 5 north, range 6 west, of the county of Hancock, in the state of Illinois, and their successors in office.

On August 15, 1861, the trustees of schools, Abram Shoup, Newton Cauthorn and David E. Head, conveyed the north half of the lot to Joel T. Oneal, and on the same day conveyed the south half to John B. Vertner. On July 12, 1856, John Carlin conveyed to the trustees of schools lots 1 and 8 in block 32, where the schoolhouse was subsequently erected.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1860

On December 15, 1860, Newton Bateman, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Illinois, submitted to his excellency, John Wood, Governor of Illinois, the third biennial report of the Department of Public Instruction, which covered 301 printed pages, showing that the public schools of Illinois were then receiving careful attention from those having them in charge.

This report shows for Hancock County 8416 "scholars," and payment of $24,486.60 on salaries of teachers, being at the rate of $2.90 for each scholar. (The word scholar has fallen into disuse as applied to pupils or students in our public schools.)

The same report gives a tabular statement of Hancock County schools for the year ending October 1, 1860. Parts of this table are here given.

Augusta—Number of schools, six; number of scholars, 458; number of male teachers, six; number of female teachers, four; average number of months taught, six and six-tenths; number of schoolhouses, six; average monthly wage of males, $33; average monthly wage of females, $20; whole amount expended, $2,925.

St. Mary's—Number of schools, fourteen; number of scholars, 446; number of male teachers, seven; number of female teachers, ten; average number months taught, seven; number of schoolhouses, eight; average monthly wage of males, $28; average monthly wage of females, $20; whole amount expended, $1,970.

Hancock—Number of schools, five; number of scholars, 204; number of male teachers, four; number of female teachers, one; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, five; average monthly wage of males, $26; average monthly wage of females, $20; whole amount expended, $943.

Fountain Green—Number of schools, eight; number of scholars, 517; number of male teachers, eight; number of female teachers, five; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, eight; average monthly wage of males, $30; average monthly wage of females, $16; whole amount expended, $1,155.

La Harpe—Number of schools, seven; number of scholars, 300; number of male teachers, three; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, seven and six-tenths; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $28; average monthly wage of females, $18; whole amount expended, $1,065.

La Harpe City—Number of schools, two; number of scholars, 210; number of male teachers, two; number of female teachers, one; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, two; average monthly wage of males, $35; average monthly wage of females, $25; whole amount expended, $690.

Chili—Number of schools, six; number of scholars, 312; number of male teachers, four; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, seven; number of schoolhouses, six; average monthly wage of males, $23; average monthly wage of females, $18; whole amount expended, $838.

Harmony—Number of schools, seven; number of scholars, 244; number of male teachers, five; number of female teachers, seven; average number months taught, six and nine-tenths; number of schoolhouses, six; average monthly wage of males, $25; average monthly wage of females, $19; whole amount expended, $1,619.

Carthage—Number of schools, eight; number of scholars, 472; number of male teachers, six; number of female teachers, nine; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, five; average monthly wage of males, $32; average monthly wage of females, $20; whole amount expended, $2,253.

Pilot Grove—Number of schools, nine; number of scholars, 290; number of male teachers, four; number of female teachers, five; average number months taught, seven and five-tenths; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $21; average monthly wage of females, $18; whole amount expended, $880.

Durham—Number of schools, eight; number of scholars, 383; number of male teachers, eight; number of female teachers, eleven; average number months taught, seven and four-tenths; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $27; average monthly wage of females, $19; whole amount expended, $1,195.

St. Albans—Number of schools, eight; number of scholars, 400; number of male teachers, seven; number of female teachers, eight; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $22; average monthly wage of females, $16; whole amount expended, $1,017.



AMANDA E. CLARK



JOHN A. CLARK

Bear Creek—Number of schools, six; number of scholars, 270; number of male teachers, six; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $30; average monthly wage of females, $22; whole amount expended, $1,452.

Prairie—Number of schools, three; number of scholars, 238; number of male teachers, six; number of female teachers, two; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $25; average monthly wage of females, $22; whole amount expended, $978.

Rock Creek—Number of schools, three; number of scholars, 159; number of male teachers, four; number of female teachers, two; average number months taught, ten; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $22; average monthly wage of females, $18; whole amount expended, $1,148.

Pontoosuc—Number of schools, seven; number of scholars, 465; number of male teachers, seven; number of female teachers, three; average number months taught, seven and five-tenths; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $27; average monthly wage of females, $16; whole amount expended, $2,338.

Walker—Number of schools, eight; number of scholars, 347; number of male teachers, nine; number of female teachers, three; average number months taught, seven and five-tenths; number of schoolhouses, eight; average monthly wage of males, $30; average monthly wage of females, $20; whole amount expended, $1,949.

Wythe—Number of schools, nine; number of scholars, 446; number of male teachers, eight; number of female teachers, eight; average number months taught, seven and seven-tenths; number of schoolhouses, nine; average monthly wage of males, $33; average monthly wage of females, $16; whole amount expended, $2,249.

Montebello—Number of schools, seven; number of scholars, 680; number of male teachers, seven; number of female teachers, eight; average number months taught, six and seven-tenths; number of schoolhouses, seven; average monthly wage of males, $32; average monthly wage of females, $17; whole amount expended, $3,216.

Sonora—Number of schools, five; number of scholars, 279; number of male teachers, six; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, seven; number of schoolhouses, five; average monthly wage of males, $26; average monthly wage of females, $15; whole amount expended, $916.

Appanoose—Number of schools, five; number of scholars, 380; number of male teachers, five; number of female teachers, five; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, five; average monthly wage of males, $27; average monthly wage of females, $16; whole amount expended, $1,794.

Rocky Run—Number of schools, two; number of scholars, 147; number of male teachers, two; number of female teachers, two; average number months taught, nine; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $28; average monthly wage of females, $15; whole amount expended, $686.

Wilcox—Number of schools, five; number of scholars, 125; number of male teachers, five; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, six and five-tenths; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $29; average monthly wage of females, $18; whole amount expended, $684.

Warsaw—Number of schools, six; number of scholars, 328; number of male teachers, three; number of female teachers, four; average number months taught, ten and five-tenths; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $52; average monthly wage of females, $30.

6 N. W. Nauvoo—Number of schools, six; number of scholars, 328; average number months taught, six; number of schoolhouses, three; average monthly wage of males, $37; average monthly wage of females, ——; whole amount expended, $1,653.

Another table, which relates to the entire county, shows that the number of schools taught by male teachers was thirty-nine, and number taught by female teachers, thirty-five, the number taught by male and female teachers at the same time, seven, and the number taught by male and female teachers at different times, seventy; also that the total attendance was 8,416, the largest number taught by one teacher at the same time, eighty-four, and the average number to each teacher, thirty-eight.

Another table shows that there were at this time seventeen log schoolhouses in the county and 108 frame schoolhouses, and that there were twenty-one districts in which no schools had been opened during the year.

Another table shows that there were twelve brick schoolhouses in the county, three stone schoolhouses, and eleven schoolhouses containing more than one room. It appears also that there were eighteen private schools, with an attendance of 444 pupils. Also that there were eight graded schools and eleven district school libraries. At this time there were 233 acres of school land remaining unsold.

Another table gives the highest monthly wages paid to male teachers as $70, the highest to female teachers, $40, the lowest to male teachers, $15, and the lowest to female teachers, $8.

(The summary for the entire state gives the highest monthly wages paid to male teachers as $180, to female teachers, $75, and the lowest monthly wages paid to male teachers as $8, and to female teachers, $4. In this year, 1860, there were 195 pupils in the Normal University.)

In Superintendent Bateman's report appear the following extracts from the report of George W. Batchelder, school commissioner of Hancock County:

"In presenting my annual report of the condition of schools in this county, I would say that there has been much improvement, when compared with former years. School officers, generally, understand and perform their duties better. In visiting the schools, last winter, I found them, with few exceptions, in a flourishing condition. We have a number of promising graded schools, at the head of which that of Warsaw stands pre-eminent. This school is equal to any this side of the Alleghanies, in every particular. Augusta, La Harpe, Carthage and Hamilton are working in earnest, and I expect to be able to report great progress during the present year.

"The school law might perhaps be amended to advantage, by making the school commissioners superintendents, with a salary sufficient to let them devote their whole time to the schools. As it now is, the commissioner can hardly afford to pay that attention which is absolutely demanded. And, also, by reducing the number of directors to one in each district, which would insure strict attention to the duties of the office, there being no one to share them.

"Additional legislation is absolutely necessary in relation to the collection of district school taxes. In many cases teachers and schools suffer from the non-collection of the taxes which have been properly levied for the purpose of keeping up a six-months' school. There have been more complaints made to this office on this head than on any other."

Superintendent Bateman argued in his report that the best way to put an end to the depredations of the "terrible jack-knife" and the ruthless Vandalism of school-boys" was to replace the "rickety old rookeries," in use for schoolhouses, by good buildings, properly equipped and furnished, such as would command the respect and restrain the ruthlessness even of school-boys. He gave the following illustration drawn from his personal experience, in proof of his proposition:

"The furniture of a certain schoolhouse consisted of a square pine table roughly constructed, for the teacher, desks of the same material, not planed, eight feet long, with slabs of the same length for seats, supported upon rough sticks driven into auger holes, and protruding an inch about the surface of the slabs—for the scholars. The rest of the equipment corresponded in style and finish. Upon these fixtures, fit only for kindling wood, and worth less than $5, there were cut, carved, marked and scratched, the likenesses of things in heaven above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth. The teacher drew a plan for a set of handsomely finished walnut desks and seats, to cost $10 a pair, and requested the directors to order them for the school. They replied that it would be supreme folly—that the money might as well be thrown into the fire—that 'the boys would cut them up' in less than a week—that the teacher knew nothing about the desperate destructiveness of 'Suckers,' or he would not make such an insane suggestion. After much persuasion, and the teacher's pledge to assume $50 of the expense himself, at last, with ominous shakes of the head and deprecatory remarks about 'new-fangled notions,' they consented; the new furniture was produced, and the scholars, after a few words of encouragement, were duly installed in their neat and comfortable quarters. A new order of things ensued; jack-knives returned to their legitimate use; the confident predictions of the directors proved groundless, and at the end of one year not a pin scratch could be found upon desk or seat. Ten years afterwards I visited that school room (for the incident is one in my own experience), and found the furniture still neat and well preserved."

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1919-'20

The following is a summary of the annual report of the county superintendent of schools in Hancock County for the year beginning September 1, 1919.

LA HARPE TOWNSHIP

Gillead School—District No. 11; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Gracie Burrow, teacher; enrollment, 15.

North Prairie School—District No. 12; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alma Ann Frits, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Disco School—District No. 13; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Violet L. Johnson, teacher; enrollment, 27.

Bradshaw School—District No. 14; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Eulalia DeHaven, teacher; enrollment, 15.

La Harpe School—District No. 15; 1 schoolhouse; city four-year high school; B. A. Hedges, Supt.; Mrs. Nell Conrardy, Dean Beacom, Etta Abernethey, Kathryn Callihan, Ruth Anderson, high school teachers. Enrollment, 111.

Kittie Bushnell, Mrs. Nell Anderson, Marie Blythe, Mina Bushnell, Madeline Moon, Esther Sea, Leona I. Kennedy, grade teachers. Enrollment, 190.

Elm Grove School—District No. 16; 1 schoolhouse; rural; no school—pupils transferred.

Oak Hill School—District No. 17; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Pearl Huddleston, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Tarman School—District No. 18; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Idonia Dorch, teacher, enrollment, 11.

Total enrollment for La Harpe Township, 402.

DURHAM TOWNSHIP

Fairview School—District No. 21; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Marietta W. Barker, teacher; enrollment, 17.

Alma Mater School—District No. 22; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Merle Madison, teacher; enrollment 7.

Pleasant Hill School—District No. 23; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bertha Henry, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Tilton School—District No. 24; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. Norene Little Zern, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Durham Center School—District No. 25; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Faye Kern, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Washington School—District No. 26; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Wilma Markey, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Independence School—District No. 27; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Vera Crabill, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Victory School—District No. 28; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Violet V. Peck, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Bross School—District No. 29; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Jasper H. Shoemaker, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Total enrollment for Durham Township, 130.

DALLAS AND PONTOOSUC TOWNSHIPS

Dallas City School—District No. 71; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; Thos. R. Davis, superintendent; Grace McLaughlin, principal; Minnie Bartells, Francis E. Taylor, high school teachers.

Ruth E. Rennick, Jennie C. Hupp, Faith L. Dugger, Jane Davis, Rhetta Logan, Mary Thornburg, grade teachers; enrollment 290.

Pontoosuc School—District No. 32; 1 schoolhouse; grade; Florence Grotts Workinger and Annice Clark, teachers; enrollment, 39.

Tull School—District No. 33; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alta Shaw, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Victory School—District No. 34; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lizzie Carr, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Frame School—District No. 35; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lois Lamb, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Oak Grove School—District No. 36; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Clarence V. Paulus, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Colusa School—District No. 37; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; Charles L. Guthrie, principal; Bessie N. Guthrie, assistant, high school teachers; Clara Lionberger, Ethel Adair, Vesta Paulus, grade teachers; enrollment 96.

Camp Creek School—District No. 38; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Leola M. Little, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Froggie School—District No. 39; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alma Gerhardt, teacher; enrollment, 5.

Total enrollment for Dallas and Pontoosuc Township, 505.

APPANOOSE TOWNSHIP

Appanoose School—District No. 41; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen L. Wells, teacher; enrollment, 5.

Niota School—District No. 42; 1 schoolhouse; rural; May Graham Strong, teacher; enrollment, 43.

Frenchtown School—District No. 43; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Marie Porth, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Center School—District No. 44; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Wilda Hummel, teacher; enrollment, 5.

Crescent School—District No. 45; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Sylvia Louise Gerhardt, teacher; enrollment, 15.

Mound School—District No. 46; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Edith E. Gerhardt, teacher; enrollment, 7.

Maple Grove School—District No. 47; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lucille Hohl, teacher; enrollment, 6.

Columbia School—District No. 48; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Delta G. Dever, teacher; enrollment, 6.

Total enrollment for Appanoose Township, 105.

NAUVOO TOWNSHIP

Nauvoo Graded School—District No. 52; 1 schoolhouse; V. C. Mills, Clara Cambre, Sylvia Krueger, Verna Hohl, grade teachers.

Nauvoo School—District No. 301; 1 schoolhouse; township high school; O. N. Perkins, principal; Doris B. Kinneman, Gertrude Fulton, teachers.

SONORA TOWNSHIP

Powellton School—District No. 61; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Arvilla Mackie, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Elliot School—District No. 62; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Magdalen Argast, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Ogden School—District No. 63; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lelia Kelly, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Pleasant Hill School—District No. 64; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Maida Northup, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Central School—District No. 65; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Dorothy Kelly, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Christy School—District No. 66; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lulu M. Salisbury, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Lary School—District No. 67; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Hattie Bolton, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Golden Point School—District No. 68; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Maud Balmer, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Gibralter School—District No. 69; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lillian Walker, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Total enrollment for Sonora Township, 126.

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP

Mount Vernon School—District No. 72; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mae R. Whitcomb, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Webster School—District No. 73; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Elsie L. Kidson, teacher; enrollmnet, 18.

Lincoln School—District No. 74; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Grace I. Lambert, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Douglas School—District No. 75; 1 schoolhouse; rural; June J. Clark, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Center School—District No. 76; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ralph A. Jenkins, teacher; enrollment, 15.

Adrian School—District No. 77; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Grace O. Fulton, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Jefferson School—District No. 78; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Leota B. Walther, teacher; enrollment, 5.

West Union School—District No. 79; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Esther L. Harris, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Ferris School—District No. 80; 1 schoolhouse; 2-year high school; Lawrence Mullen, principal; Thaya J. Krueger, Mrs. Ralph A. Jenkins, teachers; enrollment, 41.

Pioneer School—District No. 81; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bernice Davis, teacher; enrollment, 24.

La Fayette School—District No. 82; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Edith E. Alley, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Total enrollment for Rock Creek Township, 194.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

Forest Hill School—District No. 83; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Marie Hurdle, teacher; enrollment, 6.

Pilot Grove School—District No. 84; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Beryl Rice, teacher; enrollment, 10.



HIGH SCHOOL, WARSAW



HIGH SCHOOL, LA HARPE

Madison School—District No. 85; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Anna L. Newton, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Burnside School—District No. 86; 1 schoolhouse; grade; Hugh E. Alton, Ethel Wright, teachers; enrollment, 45.

Liberty School—District No. 87; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Erma Groves, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Oak Grove School—District No. 88; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Gayle Fortney, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Cottage School—District No. 89; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Cora Sullivan, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Grant School—District No. 90; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. Ethel Jackson, teacher; enrollment, 7.

Jubilee School—District No. 91; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Lucille Best, teacher; enrollment, 15.

Total enrollment for Pilot Grove Township, 146.

FOUNTAIN GREEN TOWNSHIP

Elder Grove School—District No. 92; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bessie Wright, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Rossville School—District No. 93; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Nellie Hansen, teacher; enrollment, 12.

McGuffey School—District No. 94; 1 schoolhouse; rural; E. Lloyd Rich, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Eagle School—District No. 95; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Jessie McHasten, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Hickory Grove School—District No. 96; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Berniece M. Lenix, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Joe Duncan School—District No. 97; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Zelma I. Knobbs, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Fountain Green School—District No. 98; 1 schoolhouse; grade; Allen G. Geddes, Rubie D. Hobart, teachers; enrollment, 43.

Webster School—District No. 99; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen Lenix, teacher; enrollment, 39.

Total enrollment for Fountain Green Township, 174.

HANCOCK TOWNSHIP

Walnut School—District No. 101; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Faye Mills, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Pennsylvania School—District No. 102; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Norma E. Long, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Union School—District No. 103; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. L. R. Knowles, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Liberty School—District No. 104; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Inez Ware, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Woodville School—District No. 105; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ruth Beckwith, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Oak Grove School—District No. 106; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bertha H. Fentem, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Total enrollment for Hancock Township, 110.

CARTHAGE TOWNSHIP

Pleasant Valley School—District No. 111; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Zoa Marie Gabel, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Mount Zion School—District No. 112; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Blanche B. Bell, teacher; enrollment, 15.

Fairview School—District No. 113; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Goldia M. Kinman, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Franklin School—District No. 114; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Eva Pearl Yetter, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Valley Dale School—District No. 115; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Sylvia Sweasy, teacher; enrollment, 14.

East Union School—District No. 116; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ruth Ruggles, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Fairplay School—District No. 117; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Gertrude N. Dorothy, teacher; enrollment, 20.

Carthage School—District No. 118; 4-year high school; J. A. Johnston, superintendent; Elizabeth Mayor, principal; Stuart M. Clark, Ida J. Helfrich, Josephine Simmons, Grace Davidson, Frieda Berry, Gladstone Califf, Constance Hill, Mary A. Covert (Domestic Science), high school teachers; Regina Freeland, Dora

McLaughlin, Annabelle Funk, Hilda McCreary, Mrs. Geo. T. Davis, Mrs. Carolyn Cox, Mrs. Mary M. Brandon, Edith L. Richardson, Mrs. Lulu Palmer, grade teachers; music, Susan M. Davidson. Enrollment, 499.

Total enrollment for Carthage Township, 563.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Young America School—District No. 121; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Hazel Newman, teacher; enrollment, 7.

McCall School—District No. 122; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary A. Darham, teacher; enrollment, 16.

Eagle School—District No. 123; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Elva Davison, teacher; enrollment, 18.

Brown School—District No. 124; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alma Martin, teacher; enrollment, 23.

Grape Vine School—District No. 125; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Virginia Willis, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Shiloh School—District No. 126; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mildred Flynn, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Seventy-six School—District No. 127; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mildred Prior, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Elvaston School—District No. 128; 1 schoolhouse; consolidated 4-year high school; Clifford Everhart, principal; Alma Horney, Earle Poland, Alberta Balmer, Alma Martin, teachers; enrollment, 78.

MONTEBELLO TOWNSHIP

Eureka School—District No. 131; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Abbie R. Frey, teacher; enrollment, 16.

Fairview School—District No. 132; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Gladys L. Little, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Pleasant Prairie School—District No. 133; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Margaret Twesten, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Riverside School—District No. 134; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Viola Scannell, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Hyndman School—District No. 135; 1 schoolhouse; rural; no school—pupils transferred.

Washington School—District No. 137; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Elizabeth Thompson, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Oakwood School—District No. 138; 1 schoolhouse; grade; Julia Leach, Golda Leach, Emily Hall, grade teachers; enrollment, 81.

Hamilton School—District No. 139; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; Philena Clark, superintendent; Mrs. Edith Fullmer, principal; Albert S. Hall, Marie L. Phillips, Helene Howe, Goldia Berry, Philena Clarke, high school teachers; Mattie Doud, Jessie Lane, Nanna Yeast, Marybeth Leroy, Myrtle Berry, Hilda Weghenkel, Stella Choate grade teachers; enrollment, 308.

Total enrollment for Montebello Township, 484.

WARSAW TOWNSHIP

Warsaw City School—District No. 141; 2 schoolhouses; 4-year high school; L. Fairfax, superintendent; Neva Bash, principal; Ruth Goss, assistant principal; Estle McConnell, Mary L. Jones, high school teachers; Ethel Brown, Mary Elder, Louise Spinauger, Bernice Elder, Kathryn Kraushaar, Irene Farrell, Leona Lawson, grade teachers; Mary G. Jones, music.

WILCOX TOWNSHIP

White Brick School—District No. 151; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Vinnie V. Warman, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Green Plains School—District No. 152; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary Schmitz, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Rockford School—District No. 154; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Avis Allen, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Total enrollment for Wilcox Township, 36.

WYTHE TOWNSHIP

Fairview School—District No. 161; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mabel A. Fisher, teacher; enrollment, 16.

Walnut Grove School—District No. 162; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary Schmitz, Marie Tallant, teachers; enrollment, 10.

Harmony School—District No. 163; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Nellie Burkhart, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Excelsior School—District No. 164; 1 school-

house; rural; Hattie E. Boyer, teacher; enrollment, 17.

Wythe School—District No. 165; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Beulah M. Honce, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Prairie School—District No. 166; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Okel Huston, teacher; enrollment, 20.

Oak Grove School—District No. 167; 1 schoolhouse; rural; K. Grace Frey, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Mt. Vernon School—District No. 168; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Pearl Pribble, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Orange School—District No. 169; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Marie West, teacher; enrollment, 7.

Total enrollment for Wythe Township, 109.

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Hayes School—District No. 171; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Leila Osborn, teacher; enrollment, 7.

Apple Grove School—District No. 172; 1 schoolhouse; Florence Triboulet, teacher; enrollment, 13.

Independence School—District No. 173; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen V. Hoover, teacher; enrollment, 16.

Basco School—District No. 174; 1 schoolhouse; 3-year high school; Forrest L. Dice, principal; Clara Horton, Martha Findlay, James E. Symonds, teachers; enrollment, 87.

Union No. 6 School—District No. 175; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Maude L. Groom, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Excelsior School—District No. 176; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Dale F. Scott, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Temperance School—District No. 177; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Loring Fullmer, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Sylvandale School—District No. 178; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alma Antoine, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Total enrollment for Bear Creek Township, 204.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP

Independence School—District No. 181; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary A. Childers, teacher; enrollment, 7.

Pleasant Valley School—District No. 182; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Gracia E. Allen, teacher; enrollment, 17.

Bentley School—District No. 183; 1 schoolhouse; grade; Frank R. Yetter, Leona Kindred, teachers; enrollment, 39.

Douglas School—District No. 184; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bessie L. Witt, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Liberty School—District No. 185; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Eva M. Allen, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Mt. Pleasant School—District No. 186; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. Lillie Slusher; enrollment, 10.

Harmony School—District No. 187; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary F. Long, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Denver School—District No. 188; 1 schoolhouse; 2-year high school; James K. Spence, principal; Opal Akers, Edith Shoup, teachers; enrollment, 78.

Total enrollment for Harmony Township, 190.

ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP

Union School—District No. 191; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Susie P. White, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Hickory Flat School—District No. 192; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alma M. Babcock, teacher; enrollment, 17.

Shiloh School—District No. 193; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Nellie Cannon, teacher; enrollment, 11.

Page School—District No. 194; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Eunice M. Cox, teacher; enrollment, 13.

St. Mary's School—District No. 195; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Muriel Hamilton, teacher; enrollment, 28.

Plymouth School—District No. 196; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; Q. Ray Reedy, superintendent; Ruth Hartzell, principal; Cecile Christison, assistant; Mabel Crane, high school teachers; Bessie Gill, Clara Cravens, Dorothy Parlasca, Jeanette Harl, grade teachers; enrollment, 258.

Cain School—District No. 197; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Opal Ogle, teacher; enrollment, 17.

Providence School—District No. 198; 1 schoolhouse; rural; June Slusher, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Total enrollment for St. Mary's Township, 366.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP

Sherwood School—District No. 201; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Iris Simon, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Hartford School—District No. 202; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen Parlasca, teacher; enrollment, 16.

West Union School—District No. 203; 1 schoolhouse; rural; E. Lois Smith, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Liberty School—District No. 204; 1 schoolhouse; rural; M. Marie Dennis, teacher; enrollment, 19.

Augusta School—District No. 205; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; A. E. Decker, superintendent; H. L. Tschentke, principal; Bertha Hueni, Jean Booker, high school teachers; Alma Bottorff, Helen Young, Rosa Tomlinson, Abbie Hickok, Kate Cassaday, Jennie Mead, Mrs. O. L. Pitney, grade teachers; Ella Pendleton, music; enrollment, 263.

Washington School—District No. 206; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ethel Randell, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Total enrollment for Augusta Township, 328.

CHILI TOWNSHIP

Rose Hill School—District No. 211; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Anna Junk, teacher; enrollment, 6.

Lauderdale School—District No. 212; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Edith Kettenring, teacher; enrollment, 13.

Hazel Dell School—District No. 213; 1 schoolhouse; rural; no school—pupils transferred.

Climax School—District No. 214; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Walter H. Norris, teacher; enrollment, 13.

Chili Center School—District No. 215; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alice Worman, teacher; enrollment, 12.

Bowen School—District No. 216; 1 schoolhouse; 4-year high school; Roy M. Sallee, Maude VanArtwerp, Elzoria M. Ennis, Freeman Jones, June D. Baker, Hazel Robinson, Olive Venters, teachers; enrollment, 175.

Elm Grove School—District No. 217; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. C. E. Allen, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Prairie View School—District No. 218; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Olive B. Simpson, teacher; enrollment, 21.

Bethel School—District No. 219; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Idabel Carpenter, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Chili School—District No. 220; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mrs. Berneice McNeil, teacher; enrollment, 22.

Forsythe School—District No. 221; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Grace Lummis, teacher; enrollment, 5.

Total enrollment for Chili Township, 303.

ST. ALBANS TOWNSHIP

Woodville School—District No. 7; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ida Eddy, teacher; enrollment, 13.

Green Grove School—District No. 8; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen Earp, teacher; enrollment, 14.

Knott School—District No. 222; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Hazel Hawkins, teacher; enrollment, 9.

Fairview School—District No. 223; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Elvena A. Ancelet, teacher; enrollment, 24.

Pleasant Hill School—District No. 224; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Eunice Brumby, teacher; enrollment, 21.

West Point School—District No. 225; 1 schoolhouse; 3-year high school; Ben West, principal; Mary Johnson, high school teachers; Emma D. Norris, Susan Guthrie, grade teachers; enrollment, 51.

Butler School—District No. 226; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Esther Eddy, teacher; enrollment, 8.

Stillwell School—District No. 227; 1 schoolhouse; rural; B. F. Seals, principal; Golda M. Howard, teachers; enrollment, 36.

Webster School—District No. 228; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Mary E. Crank, teacher; enrollment, 20.

Total enrollment for St. Albans Township, 196.

WALKER TOWNSHIP

Georgetown School—District No. 231; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bertha Householder, teacher; enrollment, 13.

Sutter School—District No. 232; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Grazia L. Eshom, teacher; enrollment, 26.

Elm Grove School—District No. 233; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Alice M. Anderson, teacher; enrollment, 20.

Buckeye School—District No. 234; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Estella Snyder, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Green Hill School—District No. 235; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Jane Symmonds, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Tioga School—District No. 236; 1 schoolhouse; grade; S. West, E. Karine Seward, teachers; enrollment, 27.

Crescent School—District No. 237; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Helen Ensminger, teacher; enrollment, 10.

Total enrollment for Walker Township, 146.

ROCKY RUN TOWNSHIP

Rock Run School—District No. 241; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Harvey Kerr, teacher; enrollment, 25.

Oak Valley School—District No. 242; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Ruby Triboulet, teacher; enrollment, 15.

Star School—District No. 243; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Neva Mae Fletcher, teacher; enrollment, 26.

Franklin School—District No. 244; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Virgil R. Pence, teacher; enrollment, 14.

White Prairie School—District No. 245; 1 schoolhouse; rural; Bertha Mitze, teacher; enrollment, 33.

Total enrollment for Rocky Run Township, 113.

STATISTICS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, 1919-20

Total number of boys and girls under the age of 21 years, 10,096.

Total number of boys and girls enrolled, 5,639.

High School enrollment: boys, 369; girls, 530; total, 899.

Number of High School tuition pupils: boys, 194; girls, 249; total, 443.

Number of High School graduates: boys, 67; girls, 107; total, 174.

Average length of term, 7.97 months.

Number of teachers: men, 37; women, 256; total, 293.

Number of teachers receiving less than $500 annually, 67.

Average annual salary paid: men, $1,024.94; women, $606.81.

Average annual salary paid all, $659.61.

Total amount paid teachers, $193,267.69.

Number of teachers contributing to the State Teachers' Pension Fund, 179.

Value of sites, buildings, and equipment, $576,516.00.

Amount of school tax levied, $239,210.00.

Total number of school districts, 176.

Number of school libraries, 174; number of volumes in libraries, 16,688.

Total current expenses, $252,311.88.

Total amount of State Distributive Fund, $25,478.22.

Number of schools that enrolled fewer than six pupils, 1; six to ten pupils, 28; eleven to fifteen, 40.

NON-HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Amount of tax raised by the non-High School District, $21,469.06.

Cash on hand July 1, 1919, $6,625.31.

Amount of High School Tuition paid, $24,-734.35.

CONSOLIDATED DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS

Elvaston District No. 128 was the first consolidated district formed in the county. Two districts, Nos. 128 and 136, were consolidated April 30, 1918, under the Act filed June 28, 1917. February 20, 1920, Districts No. 124 and No. 126 were added. When school opened in September of this year, the pupils of the outlying districts were transported in auto-trucks to the central school, located in the village of Elvaston.

The first Community High School was established at Augusta, November 8, 1919. The Augusta district includes the greater part of Augusta township and portions of adjoining townships of Adams and Schuyler counties.

December 6, 1919, Bowen and vicinity established a Community High School District, including Chili township and a portion of Huston township in Adams county.

Both of these districts opened school under the management of the new Community High School Boards of Education on the first Monday of September, 1920.

Accredited High Schools—Augusta, Bowen, Carthage, Dallas City, Hamilton, La Harpe and Warsaw.

Recognized High Schools—Augusta, Basco, Bowen, Carthage, Colusa, Dallas City, Denver, Elvaston, Ferris, Hamilton, La Harpe, Nauvoo, Plymouth, Warsaw and West Point.

CARTHAGE FEMALE SEMINARY

The first attempt at teaching the higher branches in an institution in this county was made when Carthage Female High School and Teacher's Seminary was promoted. A charter was obtained from the State and approved February 15, 1837. The charter called for an institution to be located not more than one mile from Carthage, that this school should be open to all denominations, and no profession of religious faith was to be required for entrance qualification. The following men were its incorporators: Sidney H. Little, David W. Mathews, Samuel Marshall, Benjamin F. Marsh, Thomas H. Owen, Mark Aldrich, John Lawton, Samuel M. Newhall, Walter Bagby, Thomas Gregg, Ellis Hughes, Homer Brown, E. E. De Vandervoort, David Greenleaf, Michael Rickard, Valentine Wilson, Wesley Williams, Julius A. Reed, Ero Chandler, and Silas Felt, all of this county.

The matter did not take definite form until 1841, in Warsaw, when an organization was effected with Mr. Marsh as president and Thomas Gregg as secretary.

Rev. Lawton, then in New Hampshire, solicited funds to the extent of $1,100. Mr. Lawton died in New Hampshire and the funds thus collected were returned to the givers by his administrator. Thus commenced and ended what bid fair to become a flourishing educational institution.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY

In the summer of 1840, under a state charter, an attempt was made to establish an institution of learning at Warsaw, which was also to have connected a medical department with it. Rev. Gideon B. Perry, D. D., was chosen its president, and a preparatory department was set in motion in conjunction with the public school. A commencement day was appointed, and President Perry delivered an inaugural address, but the "commencement" also proved to be the end of the institution for the "Warsaw University" ceased to exist.

LA HARPE SEMINARY

During Centennial Year, 1876, the Protestant Methodist Church Conference sought to establish a seminary of learning within its bounds. Several of the communities of the county were contestants for the honor and finally La Harpe secured it. The citizens there raised $15,000, and built a commodious edifice, but the Conference had anticipated results which did not materialize, for the endowment fund was not forthcoming and the project was not carried out.

The building stood under mechanics lien for $5,000 for a time, and then James Gittings, a wealthy farmer in La Harpe Township, redeemed the building, and through the influence of several enterprising citizens established a private school under charge of Professor Cassell of Adrian College, Mich. This school opened September, 1879, under the following instructors: Literary department, I. W. Cassell and Edgar Hurdle; Department of Music, Miss E. Beal; Department of Painting and Drawing, Miss Ada Shriver. In 1880 it was stated that this school had a building equal to any of its size in the State. The general attendance was seventy-five pupils. This school was finally closed, not being able to contend with the high school, normal schools and similar public institutions of learning which came into being as the country developed.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE

At a convention called at Dixon, by the authorities of the Lutheran Church of the West, including Illinois and Iowa, August 31, 1869, it was resolved to secure a location, and to at once proceed to found a college of high grade. Committees were appointed and a second meeting was held at Carthage in December, the same year, chiefly for the purpose of receiving bids for the erection of a college building. Many towns presented their claims for its location and agreed to furnish the necessary buildings or funds with which to open such a college, on the condition that the Lutheran Church would provide the necessary endowment. A local board of trustees was selected, of which James M. Randolph, M. D., was elected president, and David E. Head was made secretary. Prominent in this enterprise were H. W. Draper, B. T.



CARTHAGE COLLEGE, NORTH HALL



CARTHAGE COLLEGE, DENHART HALL FOR GIRLS

Scofield, R. W. McClaughry, A. J. Griffith, Boyd Braden and other well-known Hancock County citizens. Carthage was chosen the seat for the college and work commenced in the summer of 1870. The corner-stone was laid May 10, 1871, in the presence of a vast concourse of people who hailed with delight the new college coming. The original building, still in good preservation and in constant use, was built 85x65 feet, and four stories high. It was completed in the autumn of 1872 at a cost of almost $35,000.

A large campus was added and the whole set out to trees and shrubs of an ornamental kind. In 1873 two large dormitories were erected, and a president's house purchased in 1874. It was stated by college authority in 1880, that the entire institution had cost about $50,000. The educational work of this college was commenced in September, 1870, in a rented hall in Carthage, by Professor L. F. M. Easterday, A. M. In the fall of 1871 the school was removed to its new home in the red brick college building, now known as the "old building."

April, 1872, Rev. D. L. Tressler, A. M., was elected as Professor of Ancient languages and other branches of study. Various professors put in many hard years within the walls of this the first building of the present Carthage College. The faculty, as first constituted, was as follows: Rev. D. L. Tressler, A. M., President; L. F. M. Easterday, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Rev. J. W. Richard, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and of History; E. S. Breidenbaugh, A. M., Professor of Natural Science, with Mr. W. S. Cress as tutor, and J. M. Helfrich, teacher, of music and instructor in German.

The institution met with a great loss February 20, 1880, when it was called upon to mourn the death of President Tressler, who had been with the institution seven years, and had to do with the founding of the Carthage Lutheran Church, and whose whole life was wrapped up in the College and church work of his adopted city, Carthage.

With the passing years many changes have taken place at the college, those who were mere boys in the days mentioned and who attended this institution and graduated there have long since been absorbed in life's realities, in the professions and trades, as well as in mercantile life and agriculture. Some are still here, while many are gone to their long home, and their children are being educated in the college of their fathers and mothers.

There were few changes in the membership of the faculty before the death of President Tressler. After the death of President Tressler, Professor Easterday took charge of the presidency. Financial troubles arose and the resignation of the whole faculty followed in 1883. A new faculty with Rev. J. S. Detweiler at its head was elected but the troubles continued and during the following year President Detweiler and the other members of the faculty resigned.

In 1884 Rev. E. F. Bartholomew was elected president and a new faculty was chosen. It was at this time that Dean W. K. Hill first became associated with this college. President Bartholomew was succeeded by Rev. Holmes Dysinger in 1888. During the administration of President Dysinger the attendance was doubled and the college building was repaired.

Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff became president in 1895. President Ruthrauff worked earnestly for the success of the college and it was through his efforts that an endowment fund of $50,000 was raised and funds for the new dormitory for girls were secured.

Rev. Frederick L. Sigmund succeeded President Ruthrauff in 1900. Denhart Hall (now North Hall), a handsome brick cottage, capable of accommodating thirty girls, was completed in 1901. In 1905 a new gymnasium was built at a cost of $12,000. In 1906 a very important campaign in the interests of the school was begun. Mr. Henry Denhart of Washington, Illinois, offered to add $100,000 to the endowment fund, if the college would raise a similar amount. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $20,000 for a new Science Hall on the condition that the $200,000 endowment was raised. Two years were given in which to raise the money. President Sigmund succeeded in raising the required amount and as the result of his labor Carthage College has a large endowment fund and a new Science Hall which was completed in 1912.

In 1909 President Sigmund was succeeded by Rev. H. D. Hoover, under whose guidance Carthage College has continued to advance to the foremost rank of small colleges in the Middle West.

In March, 1916, Carthage College was officially placed on the list of accredited colleges made by the North Central Association and thus declared to be a first class American college by a most discriminating and competent authority. Since the above date there has been no question as to the scholastic standard of Carthage College. During this period of progress the library was increased to more than 20,000 volumes and Miss Emily C. Pennock made Librarian.

Denhart Hall, a new dormitory to accommodate about 140 girls, was completed during the summer of 1918 and dedicated September 19th, at the opening of the college. The building cost about $100,000, about one half of this amount being given by Mr. Henry Denhart of Washington, Illinois, the remainder subscribed by friends in Hancock County and from the college field. Miss Letta Simmons, Dean of Women for the past six years, has charge of this Hall.

Up to the time of writing, Carthage College has graduated from its department of Liberal Arts, 387 students, many of whom are residents of the county. During 1917 and 1918 Carthage College sent many of its young men and several from the faculty into the service. During the year 1918-19 there were 328 students enrolled, including the S. A. T. C. unit which was disbanded in December, 1918. The present enrollment is 266.

PRESENT FACULTY

Dr. Harvey Daniel Hoover, President; Dr. William Kuhns Hill, Dean of the College and Professor of Chemistry; George Beiswanger, Dean of Men; Miss Letta Simmons, Dean of Women and Professor of Education; William Carl Spielman, Professor of History and Social Sciences; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Instructor in English and History; Dr. Samuel Going Heffelbower, Professor of Philosophy; Alonzo Harvey Arbaugh, Professor of Bible and Religion; Dr. Jacob Diehl, Professor of Religious Education; Miss Emily C. Pennock, Instructor in Latin and Spanish; J. H. Voss, Professor of Modern Languages; Merle E. Chapin, Professor of English; Miss Goldena Farnsworth, Instructor in Physics and Mathematics; Herbert William Whitten, Professor of Classics; Dr. Charles A. Van Velzer, Professor of Mathematics; Forest A. Loudin, Physical Director, and Instructor in Mathematics and Science in the Academy; Miss Alice Kibbe, Professor of Biology; Miss Alice R. Woolsey, Director of Department of Music; Miss Elizabeth Dean Fickett, Instructor in Pipe Organ and Theory; Miss Romilda Stall, Instructor in Piano; Virgil M. Johansen, Instructor in Violin; Miss Winifred Wiley, Instructor in Public Speaking and Expression, and Director of Physical Training for Girls; Miss Esther Jackson, Instructor in Domestic Science; Dr. John Hummon, Field Representative.

ACADEMY

Miss Adah W. Livingston, Registrar and Instructor in History; Miss Marie Cronk, Instructor in English and French; Miss Erva Marie Moody, Instructor in Latin; Miss Pearl Emma Goeller, Instructor in Commercial Courses.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

H. M. Bannen, Minister, Rockford; Charles H. Boyer, Chicago; Henry Denhart, Banker, Washington; C. J. Driever, Real Estate, Chicago; Charles H. Feltman, Merchant, Chicago; J. C. Ferris, Banker, Carthage; Bruno Garten, Minister, Arenzville; Rev. G. W. Genszler, Racine, Wis.; Harvey D. Hoover, President C. C., Carthage; Ezra Keller, Minister, Hillsboro; H. A. Kingsbury, Banker, Washington; S. M. Lesher, Minister, Burlington, Ia.; Rev. S. P. Long, Chicago; D. E. Mack, Attorney, Carthage; H. L. McGill, Minister, Anna; J. A. McCulloch, Supt. Mary Shippert Home, Nachusa; Amos Miller, Attorney, Hillsboro; C. J. O'Hara, Attorney, Carthage; J. A. Ohlhaver, Joliet; E. M. Robbins, Dentist, Carthage; W. Rosenstengel, Editor Zionsbote, Carthage; Frank Schutter, Manufacturer, Pleasant Valley, Ia.; Henry C. Sprick, Banker, Quincy; C. J. Tressler, Attorney for Swift & Co., Chicago.

CHAPTER X

MORMON HISTORY IN HANCOCK COUNTY

ADVENT—MORMON INVASION—NAUVOO CHARTER—NAUVOO LEGION—AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION—ASSUMPTION OF CIVIL



CARTHAGE COLLEGE, SCIENCE HALL



CARTHAGE COLLEGE, GYMNASIUM

POWERS—BEGINNINGS OF ANTAGONISM—NAUVOO TEMPLE—CHARGES VIOLATION EIGHTH COMMANDMENT—DANITES—NAUVOO'S EXTRAORDINARY ORDINANCES—USE OF WRIT OF HABEAUS CORPUS—BENNETT'S EXPOSE—NAUVOO EXPOSITOR ABATED—KILLING OF THE SMITHS—STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. HAMILTON—STATEMENT J. H. S.—STATEMENT OF WILLARD RICHARDS—COMPARISON OF STATEMENTS—STATEMENT OF MRS. EUDOCIA BALDWIN MARSH—OTHER DIFFICULTIES—PRESENT-DAY LATTER-DAY SAINTS—TRIAL OF FIVE MEN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER—EVENTS LEADING UP TO EXPULSION OF MORMONS—MORMON WAR—FEW INTERESTING ENACTMENTS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—OLD JAIL—MARION COMMUNITY.

ADVENT

The Mormons, after having been banished from Missouri, crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois at Quincy, in the winter of 1838-9. They were received with sympathy. Resolutions were passed at public meetings denouncing the action of the "border ruffians," as the Missourians were called, in driving them out of Missouri, and they were given substantial assistance by public and private donation.

Naturally some of the Mormons drifted from Adams into Hancock County, in which latter county these received like generous treatment.

MORMON INVASION

The following account of the environment at the time of the Mormon invasion of Hancock County, is taken from *Gregg's Prophet of Palmyra.*

"The point selected by the Mormons on which to locate their new Zion, is certainly one of the most beautiful and salubrious in the west. It lies at the head of the Lower or Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi, in a beautiful curve of the stream, and overlooking the broad river, its islands, and the Iowa bluffs and prairies beyond. Opposite to it, and embracing a third of Lee County, Iowa, and extending about twenty miles along the river, and back to the Des Moines, from its mouth northward, lies what was then known as the 'Half-Breed Indian Reservation.' These lands had recently become objects of speculation and litigation, growing out of the ill-advised action of the general government regarding them. It had been the intention of the prophet to locate on the west side of the river, on these lands, having been invited thereto by Dr. Isaac Galland, who held some interest in the titles. He had called Smith's attention to them, while the latter was still in jail at Liberty; and it was this correspondence perhaps, that turned the tide of Mormon emigration to Hancock County. But after the chief's arrival among his followers, later, the project of settling in Iowa was abandoned, and it was decided to plant the new stake where Nauvoo now stands, in Illinois.

"At that point there was then a little village located on the shore, called Commerce, containing perhaps a half-dozen houses, a store, and a post-office. It was one of the oldest settled portions of the county. Just below was the farm of Hugh White, and just east, on the bluff, was that of Daniel H. Wells, later the noted Adjutant-General of Utah fame. These farms, with much other land, were soon encroached upon and absorbed by the growing city, whereupon Wells joined the church, became rich by the sale of his lands, was ever an active and violent partisan, and finally left with them for the wilderness. * * * *

"Opposite Commerce, in the then Territory of Iowa, stood the barracks of Fort Des Moines, but just vacated by the United States Dragoons, and at the time occupied by a few settlers. Here, also, was located the office of the 'New York Half-Breed Land Company.' Twelve miles below, at the foot of the rapids, and also on the Half-Breed lands, lay the village of Keokuk, named from a stately Indian chief of the Sac and Fox tribes, who frequented its environs with his dusky followers. Fort Madison, twelve miles up the river, had achieved the dignity of the county seat, and could count two or three hundred souls.

"In Hancock County (Illinois), eighteen miles below Commerce, lay Warsaw, with a population of about three hundred; Carthage, the county seat, in the centre of the county, and on a broad prairie, had not so many; Augusta, St. Mary's, Plymouth, Fountain Green, La Harpe, Chili, and a few other villages, had been laid out (chiefly in 1836), and containing each a few families, were located in the midst of young and fast-growing settlements. There was no newspaper at any of these points, the nearest being at Quincy and at Rushville, the county seats of Adams and Schuyler Counties, adjoining. The population of the county was

about five thousand, located mainly in the border townships.

"Quincy, where the refugees had first reached the State, was fifty miles down the river from Commerce. It was a thriving town of fifteen to eighteen hundred inhabitants, with two newspapers and a United States land office. It was also the residence of Hon. Thomas Carlin, Governor of the State, of Judge Richard M. Young, of the Fifth Judicial District, and of several of the most prominent lawyers.

"We have been thus particular in describing the condition of the people and county, and location of its most important places, in order that the reader may have a better comprehension of the events to be narrated in the chapters to follow—events which brought trouble and disturbance where peace had reigned, and finally stained the rich soil of the prairies with the blood of the prophet and his brother and many of its other citizens."

The Mormons came in great numbers to Hancock County in the spring and summer of 1839, and settled in many parts of the county, their chief settlement beieng at Nauvoo, with minor but considerable settlements at La Harpe, Plymouth, Macedonia, Green Plains and Montebello. They spread out to some extent into the adjoining counties. The site of the new city was named Nauvoo, which the Mormons said meant "pleasant land" (from the Hebrew, as they claimed). The city was laid out and named in September, 1839. The proprietors were Joseph Smith, Jr., Sidney Rigdon, Hyrum Smith and George W. Robinson. Within the next four years fifteen additions to the City were laid out.

The Mormons regarded themselves as the saints of God (Latter-Day Saints), and all others as Gentiles.

At a conference of the Church, which began on April 6, 1840, and lasted three days, and was largely attended, missionaries were appointed, resolutions of gratitude for kind treatment by Illinois people were passed, as also resolutions of thanks to the Illinois delegation in congress, and to Gov. Carlin of Illinois and Gov. Lucas of Iowa for their sympathy and assistance.

Joseph Smith, claiming to act under revelations from on high, was in absolute control of the Mormons, and, for the purpose of collecting his followers together and strengthening his hold upon them, on May 24, 1841, issued the following mandate, signed with his name, and addressed "To the Saints Abroad":

"The First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, anxious to promote the prosperity of said church, feel it their duty to call on the Saints who reside out of this county to make preparations to come in, without delay. This is important, and should be attended to by all who feel an interest in the prosperity of this, the corner-stone of Zion. Here the temple must be raised, the university be built, and other edifices erected which are necessary for the good work of the last days, and which can only be done by a concentration of energy and enterprise. Let it therefore be understood, that all the Stakes, excepting those in this county, and in Lee County, Iowa, are *discontinued*, and the Saints *instructed to settle in this county* as soon as circumstances will permit."

This mandate met with obedient response from all classes of Smith's followers, who lost no time in finding new homes in Nauvoo and adjacent territory, or at least in Hancock County, in consequence of which the county seemed to be in a fair way of coming under the domination of Smith and his adherents.

THE NAUVOO CHARTER

But before this mandate was issued Joseph Smith and his followers had procured the enactment of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, with liberal provisions as to city government and with certain provisions and omissions which seemed to take the new city out from under the control of the legislature and to vest in its municipal court extraordinary powers which should be exercised only by courts of general jurisdiction. This act was approved on December 16, 1840, and went into effect on the first Monday of February, 1884. Many of its provisions were the usual provisions in city charters granted in that day. Among them was the grant of power to the city council to exercise such other legislative powers as were conferred on the city council of the city of Springfield by an act to incorporate the city of Springfield approved on February 3, 1840. It was not unusual in early days to make the powers conferred on the city of Springfield part of the charters of other cities by express reference, which was a saving of labor in formulating the laws and of expense in printing them.

Among the extraordinary features of the Nauvoo charter was the fact that while it was provided repeatedly that ordinances and other proceedings should not be repugnant to the *constitution* of the United States or of this State, yet there was no provision that any such ordinances or proceedings should be consistent with the *laws* of this state. Except as to constitutional questions the city of Nauvoo possessed all legislative power, or, to say the least, its ordinances and proceedings were not to be rendered invalid by reason of being repugnant to or inconsistent with the *laws* of the state.

Another extraordinary provision was expressed in the following language: "The municipal court shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city council." This provision practically placed Nauvoo in a class by itself and made its municipal court supreme in criminal matters arising under its ordinances. At least it was so construed in the passage of ordinances and in the issuance of the writ in a number of instances to which reference will be made hereafter.

It has been said that the Twelfth General Assembly which granted this charter, passed three incorporation acts for the benfit of the Mormons, one beieng the city charter, another the charter of the "University of the City of Nauvoo," and the third the charter of the "Nauvoo Legion," organizing the inhabitants of the city subject to military duty into a body of independent military men. This is a mistake, however, for all these three matters were contained in one enactment.

THE NAUVOO LEGION

Section 25 of this charter, authorizing the organization of the Nauvoo Legion, provided that the court martial should be composed of the commissioned officers of the Legion and constitute the law-making department, with full power and authority to make, ordain, establish and execute all such laws and ordinances as might be considered necessary for the benefit, government and regulation of the Legion, but that such laws or acts should not be repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of this State. But these court martial laws were not required to be consistent with the acts of the General Assembly or the general laws of this state. Officers of the Legion were to be commissioned by the Governor of the state. The Legion was to perform the same amount of military duty as then or thereafter might be required of the regular militia of the state, and the said Legion was to be at the disposal of the mayor in executing the laws and ordinances of the city corporation, and the laws of the state, and at the disposal of the Governor for the public defense and the execution of the laws of the state, or of the United States, and should be entitled to its proportion of the public arms. It was provided that the Legion should be exempt from all other military duty.

Through the instrumentality of its unparalleled law-making powers and of its military organization, the Mormon church was able to control its own affairs with a large degree of sovereignty and undertook to defend itself against interference from without, whether by state or other authority.

This charter was granted at a time when votes were needed by the political parties then contesting for the public control, and when each party, by these extraordinary concessions, endeavored to hold its own with the other party in Mormon favor.

As has been stated the act incorporating the City of Nauvoo was approved on December 16, 1840, but was not to take effect until the first Monday of February following. At the same session of the Legislature an act was passed, approved and in force on January 27, 1841, entitled "An Act in relation to a road therein named." The first Sec. vacated that part of the Warsaw-Peoria road which lay between Warsaw and Carthage. The second and last Sec. was as follows:

"Any citizen of Hancock county may, by voluntary enrollment, attach himself to the Nauvoo Legion, with all the privileges which appertain to that independent military body."

This part of the act relating to the Nauvoo Legion may or may not have escaped the notice of legislators who voted for the act, supposing that the nature of the law was set forth in the title and related solely to a certain road named in the act. It was deemed expedient in the constitution of 1870 to prohibit the insertion of a provision in any act which is wholly irrelevant to the subject mentioned in the title, to prevent the misleading of members of the Legislature who might be willing to vote for the act as expressed in the

title, but might not be willing to vote for an irrelevant provision on an entirely different subject cunningly concealed in the body of the law.

However that may have been, this provision of the act enabling any citizen of the county to attach himself to the Nauvoo Legion, strengthened the military body of Nauvoo by the addition of Mormons who were Hancock county citizens outside of Nauvoo, and gave them all the privileges of this "*independent military body.*"

One of these privileges was exemption from "*all other military duty.*"

Many of the outside Mormons enrolled and became attached to the Nauvoo Legion, and while *in* the county and *out* of Nauvoo, were not *of* the county, and owed military obligation to the city of Nauvoo, that is, to Joseph Smith and his "cabinet."

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION

At the same session of the Legislature an act was passed to incorporate the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association "for the promotion of agriculture and husbandry in all its branches, and for the manufacture of flour, lumber, and such other useful articles as are necessary for the ordinary purposes of life." The capital stock was to be $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000, to be divided into shares of $50 each. Extensive powers were conferred for the purposes indicated, subject, however to the constitution of the United States and of this state, and (in this case) to the laws of the United States and of this state. Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon and William Law were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions. Twenty persons were named in the act as the incorporators and first trustees, and these names are given here as of interest, being representative followers of Joseph Smith when the act was passed, February 27, 1841.

The names follow with the spelling given in the charter: Sidney Rigdon, George W. Robinson, Samuel James, Wilson Larr, C. Law, Daniel H. Wells, Hyram Smith, George Miller, William Marks, Peter Haws, Vinson Knight, John Scott, Don C. Smith, William Huntington, senior, Ebenezer Robinson, R. B. Thompson, William Law, James Alred, John T. Barnett, Theodore Turley, and John C. Bennett.

The other incorporators, who were not trustees, were as follows: Elias Higbee, Isaac Higbee, Joseph Smith, A. Cutter, Israel Barlow, R. D. Foster, John F. Olney, John Snider, Leonard Soby, Orson Pratt, James Kelley, Sidney Knowlton, John P. Greene and John F. Weld.

Dr. John F. Charles and Sidney H. Little, the latter a prominent lawyer of Carthage, were representative and senator respectively when the above acts were passed, and were active in procuring their passage, but undoubtedly without realizing the assumption of arbitrary and unlimited power which would be grounded on these enactments by Joseph Smith and his associates.

Gregg's Prophet of Palmyra pays this tribute to Mr. Little:

"Mr. Little was a citizen of the county, a lawyer of fine abilities, and possessed of great personal magnetism, and was held in much esteem by all classes of people. He had great influence with the leaders of Nauvoo. He met a tragic death in August, 1841, by being thrown from a buggy. What might have been his course had he lived, is for an inscrutable Providence to know; but we feel sure that had he remained among us, his fertile genius and talents would have found a better way out of the difficulties which were so soon to follow, than through a road marked with violence and bloodshed."

ASSUMPTIOK OF CIVIL POWERS

Thus, Joseph Smith, and those associated with him in leadership, were strengthening their stakes and enlarging their enterprises, with a view to the establishment of an organization having absolute control of its members, not only religiously, but also, in secular, civil and governmental affairs. In other words, the Mormon hierarchy was to be independent of the civil government of the state. Doubtless this was not intended by the Legislature, but the charters granted and the laws passed were susceptible of such construction, and were so construed by the Mormons in the years following.

This assumption of the power to control its own affairs, excluding the jurisdiction of the

state in civil and criminal matters, was one of the principal causes of the "anti-Mormon" agitation, which developed gradually and reached an acute stage at the time of the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith on June 27, 1844.

If Joseph Smith had been content to propagate his religion by ordinary means, and had not attempted to usurp civil and military authority,—if he had been content to ask and receive a charter for the city of Nauvoo such as was usually granted to cities in that day, without the organization of the inhabitants of the city subject to military duty into a body of independent military men, to be called the Nauvoo Legion, and had forborne the use of the writ of *habeas corpus* for the jail delivery of himself and followers when arrested at the instance of the People of the State of Illinois, and had conformed to the requirements of the laws of the State,—there is reason to believe that the welcome accorded him and his followers when they first came to Hancock County would have continued and that the Mormon church would have been permitted to grow and develop in Nauvoo and the adjacent territory.

But Joseph Smith was ambitious of temporal as well as spiritual power. He controlled his followers, in large measure, at elections, and the Mormon vote became a prize for which the opposing parties contended. This explains why Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, while holding the May term of the Hancock Circuit Court in 1841, and Cyrus Walker, a prominent member of the bar, paid a visit to Nauvoo on the occasion of one of Joseph Smith's addresses, accepted places on the platform, and delivered complimentary responses to complimentary addresses of welcome. They were prominent leaders in the two gerat political parties and it was the way of politicians, then, as now, to seek support from a large voting population by blandishment and flattering speech, and it was fairly done for each was there to hear what the other had to say so that neither was taking advantage of the other. It might happen with giants in politics of the present day, under similar circumstances.

BEGINNINGS OF ANTAGONISM BETWEEN MORMONS AND GENTILES

But the appointment of John C. Bennett, who was first Mayor of Nauvoo and Major-general of the Nauvoo Legion, to the office of Master in Chancery, has been characterized as an "act of indiscretion," on the part of Judge Douglas, and seems to have been resented by some of those who were beginning to look upon the autocratic trend of Mormonism with disfavor. A mutual feeling of antagonism between the Mormons and the Gentiles began to show itself as early as the spring of 1841. This is well illustrated by the following passages from *The Prophet of Palmyra:*

"On the third of February, 1841, the city of Nauvoo was organized under its charter, with Dr. John C. Bennett as its first mayor. The Legion and the University were organized about the same time—President Joseph Smith as Lieutenant-General, and Bennett as Major-General of the Legion, and James Kelly, A. M., 'an alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin,' as chancellor of the University. All these organizations were effected with great show and ceremony, and attracted crowds of people, both Mormon and Gentile. One of the first acts of the city council was to pass a series of resolves conveying thanks to the State government for favors conferred, and to the citizens of Quincy for kindness shown them when driven from Missouri. The Legion was furnished with State arms by General Bennett, who, we omitted to state, had the year before been appointed Quarter-Master-General of the State by Governor Carlin.

"Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who had at the last legislative session been elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and assigned to circuit duty in that district, held a court in Hancock County early in May, 1841. One of his first acts was the appointment of the newly-made Major-General of the Legion to the office of Master of Chancery. This act of indiscretion met with general condemnation by the old settlers of the county. It was rebuked in strong terms by the *Warsaw Signal* (then the only paper in the county outside of Nauvoo), urging as valid objections to the appointment, that Bennett was a stranger in the county, and that the mass of the people had no confidence in him. In the same issue of that journal was an editorial referring to an existing rumor that some newly-arrived emigrants from England were dissatisfied with affairs at Nauvoo. The *Signal* continued:

"'But this is no concern of ours. While on the subject, however, we will notice an

accusation which has been made against us—that of having for political effect flattered the Mormons. This is not true. We have occasionally noticed their doings, but not with any such design. We believe they have the same rights as other religious bodies possess, and ought to be protected in the just and proper exercise of those rights. We do not believe in persecution for opinion's sake. But whenever they, as a people, step beyond the proper sphere of a religious denomination, and become a political body, as many of our citizens are beginning to apprehend will be the case, then this press stands pledged to take a stand against them. On religious questions it is and shall remain neutral; but it is bound to oppose the concentration of political power in a religious body, or in the hands of a few individuals.'

"No one can claim that the foregoing was unjust in sentiment or purpose toward any class of people or any individual. It fairly and firmly expressed the feeling that existed in the public mind throughout the county and State, without regard to party distinctions. Yet it gave great offense to the reigning authority at Nauvoo. Soon afterwards the following note was received by the editor of the *Signal* through the mail:

"'Mr. Sharp, *Editor of the Warsaw Signal:*

"'Nauvoo, Ill., May 26, 1841.

"'Sir:—You will discontinue my paper; its contents are calculated to pollute me. And to patronize that filthy sheet, that tissue of lies, that sink of iniquity, is disgraceful to any moral man.

"'Yours with contempt,

"'Joseph Smith.

"'P. S.—Please publish the above in your contemptible paper.'"

On June 28, 1841, the growing feeling of distrust on the part of the people in view of the increasing influence of Joseph Smith found expression in resolutions adopted by a convention of men of both parties, called together to oppose the Mormon ascendancy and to name candidates for office. Nominations were made for County Commissioner and School Commissioner. One nominee was a Democrat, the other a Whig. One was elected by a majority of 24, the other of 4. Their competitors were not Mormons, but received the Mormon vote. Among the resolutions passed by this convention were the following:

"That with the peculiar religious opinions of the people calling themselves Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, we have nothing to do; being at all times perfectly willing that they shall remain in full possession of all the rights and privileges which our constitution and laws guarantee and other citizens enjoy.

"That in standing up, as we do, to oppose the influence which these people have obtained, and are likely to obtain, in a political capacity, over our fellow citizens and their liberties, we are guided only by a desire to defend ourselves against a despotism, the extent and consequences of which we have no means of ascertaining."

THE NAUVOO TEMPLE

In the meantime the building of the Nauvoo Temple was in progress. The corner-stone was laid on April 6, 1841. The Nauvoo Legion (then 600 men) participated in the ceremonies, under command of Lieutenant-General Smith and Major-General Bennett. Sidney Rigdon delivered the address. The Temple was a magnificent structure, though never completed. In dimensions it was 83 by 128 feet. (It was dedicated on May 1, 1846.)

Gregg says:

"'HOLINESS TO THE LORD' was artistically displayed, in golden letters upon it, and from its commanding position on the bluff of the city, it could be seen for miles around, a beautiful and imposing spectacle. Its walls were built of beautiful dressed limestone, from extensive quarries on the Mississippi Bluff, two miles below the city."

CHARGES OF VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT

Further opposition to the Mormons was developed by charges of theft made against some of them by their Gentile neighbors. It was further charged that such was the teaching of the church. That thefts were committed was admitted by Joseph Smith and the apostles, but it was denied that such was their teaching. These charges became so prevalent by November and December, 1841, that Joseph and Hyrum Smith and the twelve apostles deemed it necessary to make a public denial of re-



MORMON TEMPLE, NAUVOO
Corner-stone Laid April 6, 1841. Destroyed by Fire October 10, 1848



OLD JAIL AT CARTHAGE, WHERE JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH WERE KILLED
* Window from Which Joseph Smith Fell After Being Shot. Built in 1839-40. Kitchen, at the Right, Erected Later

sponsibility for the thefts charged, which denial was made by statements and affidavits published in the issue of *Times and Seasons*, dated Dec. 1, 1841. (This paper was the organ of the saints, published at Nauvoo, from November, 1839, until the Mormons left the county. Another paper was *The Nauvoo Neighbor*, which had been preceded by *The Wasp*, of brief existence.)

In his statement Joseph Smith admits that "some professing to be latter-day saints have taught such vile heresies," referring to the advocacy of stealing from the Gentiles, but he affirms that the church over which he presides will ever set its "face like steel against all such abominable acts of villainy and crime."

It is true, that public utterances of Joseph Smith and his followers were susceptible of being misunderstood by the ignorant or misapplied by the criminal. William R. Hamilton, an intelligent and respected citizen of Carthage, states that one Sunday afternoon in 1841, he was present in Nauvoo when Brigham Young preached from the text, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof belongeth to his people." A long pause followed the text, and then the preacher said: "We are his people. We will appropriate to our use that which the Lord has so bountifully placed before us; and here is what we will defend ourselves with;" at this point taking out a pistol from his pocket and laying it on the pulpit before him.

Reports of such sermons were current in the county. Doubtless some promiscuous thieving was unjustly charged against the saints. But the evidence justifies the belief that some of the prophet's followers, stimulated by his extravagant public harangues, thought it not a sin to appropriate the property of the unbelieving heathen in their vicinity. At any rate, a belief that it was so, intensified the feeling of the people against the prophet and the saints.

But more serious still, as inflaming the minds of the Gentiles, was the extraordinary use of the writ of *habeas corpus* to shield the prophet and others from prosecution.

THE DANITES

As further indicating the designs and methods of Joseph Smith and those associated with him in authority, reference should be made to the Danites, an organization existing among the Mormons before they were established in Hancock County, who were bound to secrecy under penalty of death and organized to put down all opposition to the church and to punish its opposers. In a note to the article on "Mormons," in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, Vol. 18, page 843, it is said:

"The existence of this organization has been denied by Mormons, but there is abundant evidence that it did exist. See Linn, pp. 212-214, and Bancroft, pp. 124-126; the latter, friendly to the Mormons, says (p. 124) that of the existence of the Danites 'there is no question.'"

An affidavit made by Thomas B. March, president of the twelve apostles, corroborated by Orson Hyde, one of the apostles, in Ray Co., Mo., on Oct. 24, 1838, contained this statement:

"They (Mormons) have among them a company, consisting of all that are considered true Mormons, called the Danites, who have taken an oath to support the heads of the church, in all things that they say or do, whether right or wrong. The plan of said Smith, the prophet, is to take this state; and he professes to his people to intend taking the United States, and ultimately the whole world. This is the belief of the church, and my own opinion of the prophet's plan and intentions. The prophet inculcates the notion, and it is believed by every true Mormon, that Smith's prophecies are superior to the law of the land. I have heard the prophet say that he would yet tread down his enemies and walk over their dead bodies; that if he was not let alone he would be a second Mahomet to this generation, and that he would make it one gore of blood from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean." (American Cyclopaedia, Vol. 11, published in 1875, pp. 834-835.)

It may be that March and Hyde were regarded as apostates at this time, and this fact should be considered in weighing their testimony. But it should be remembered also that Orson Hyde was one of the apostles at Nauvoo in 1841.

NAUVOO'S EXTRAORDINARY ORDINANCES

Broadly construing its charter powers, the City of Nauvoo passed certain ordinances calculated to alarm those who objected to having the Mormons organized and established in this county as an independent sovereignty.

One of the ordinances, entitled, "An Ordinance regulating the mode of proceeding in cases of *habeas corpus* before the Municipal Court," was passed on August 8, 1842, and signed by Hyrum Smith, Vice-Mayor, and President *pro tempore*.

Under this ordinance, where any person was arrested in the city, or was *under arrest* in the city, the Municipal Court, on *habeas corpus*, had the power to discharge the prisoner if it should *appear* to that court that the writ or process was illegal, or not legally issued, or did not proceed from the proper authority, or, if the arrest was legal in these respects, then to hear evidence, and, if it should be proved that the writ or process had been issued through private pique, malicious intent, religious or other persecution, falsehood or misrepresentation, contrary to the constitution of the United States or of this state, then the writ should be quashed and the prisoned discharged. The Municipal Court was the judge of the whole matter, was to determine, not the question of guilt, but of pique or religious persecution, and was the arbiter of the meaning of the Federal and State constitutions.

On December 8, 1843, an ordinance was passed, signed by Joseph Smith, Mayor, and W. Richards, Recorder, which provided that if any person should come with process, demand or requisition founded upon the Missouri difficulties, to arrest Joseph Smith, he should be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the Municipal Court, and, if found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for life. Such convict could be pardoned only by the Governor, *with the consent of the Mayor of the city.*

Another ordinance, which was passed on December 21, 1843, and was signed by Joseph Smith, Mayor, and Willard Richards, Recorder, provided that all writs *issued out of the city* shall before being served within the city, be examined by and receive the approval and signature of the Mayor of the city on the back of the process, and be served by the marshal of the city; and that every officer who should execute or attempt to execute any such process without the approval and signature of the Mayor, should be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, in the city prison, or both, "to be tried before the Municipal Court of said City."

This ordinance was amended on Jan. 10, 1844, by a provision that it should not be so construed as to prevent, hinder or thwart the designs of justice or to retard the civil officers of the state or county in the discharge of their official duties.

The last two ordinances above mentioned were repealed in Feb., 1844, but with a provision that such repeal should not be so construed as to give license or liberty to any *foreign* officer or other person to illegally disturb the peace, happiness or quiet of any citizen of said city, under penalty of a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months in the city prison.

The last ordinance, while professing to repeal the other two ordinances, was sufficiently severe in its terms to cause an officer outside of Nauvoo (called *foreign*) to hesitate before attempting to serve process therein lest he should be found guilty of disturbing the peace, happiness or quiet of some Nauvoo citizen.

USE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

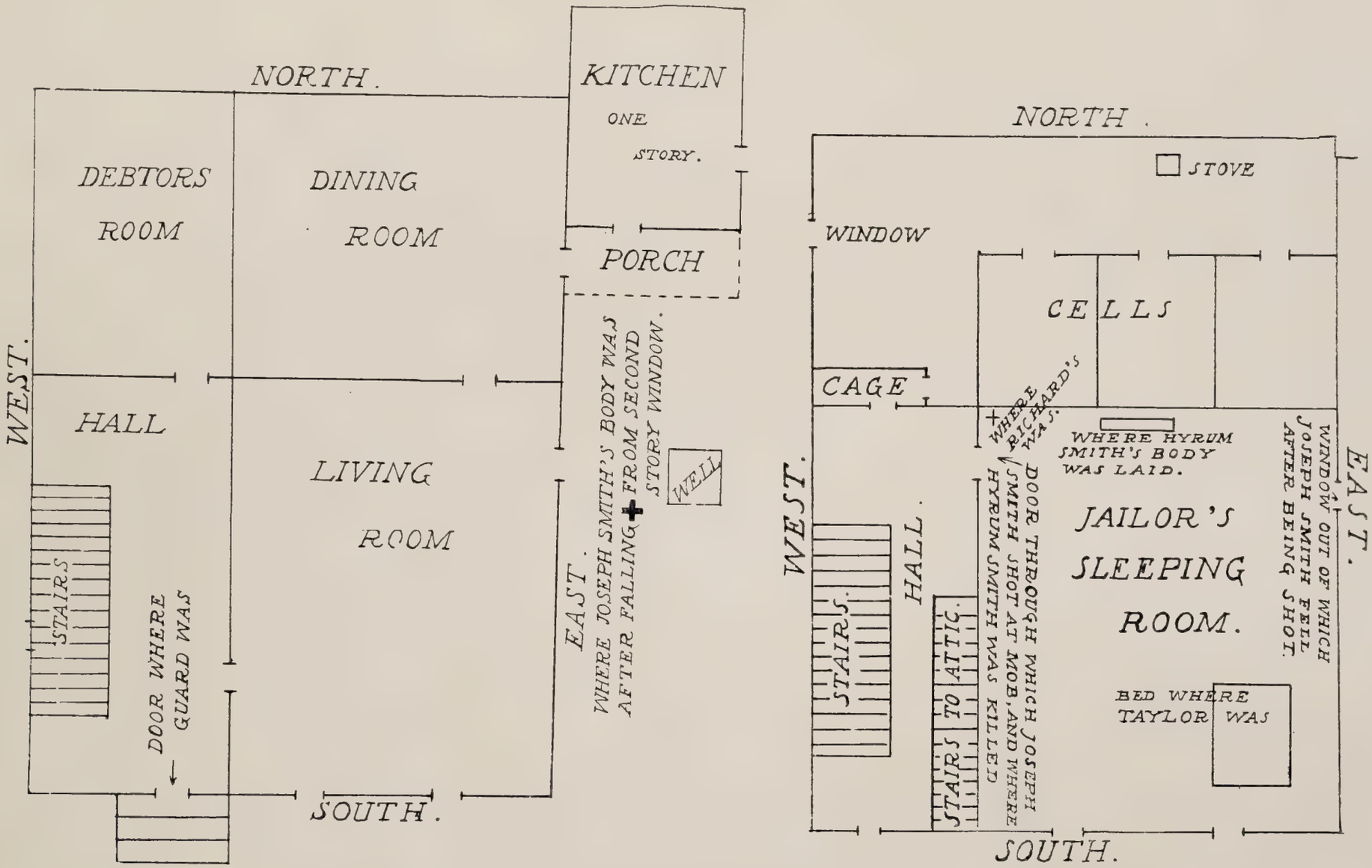
Joseph Smith was repeatedly arrested during his residence at Nauvoo, and was discharged on *habeas corpus* on each occasion except the last when he was killed by the mob.

On June 5, 1841, he was arrested at Quincy on a warrant from Gov. Carlin based on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. He was discharged by Judge Douglas on a hearing on *habeas corpus* at Monmouth on the ground that the writ had been once returned before it was served. The correctness of the Judge's decision was generally admitted.

On August 8, 1842, he was arrested at Nauvoo as an accessory in the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri. Orrin P. Rockwell, accused as principal, was arrested at the same time. The prisoners were discharged on *habeas corpus* by the Municipal Court of Nauvoo.

The *habeas corpus* ordinance above mentioned was passed on the date of this arrest, but which was first in point of time does not appear.

Later, another indictment was procured against Joseph Smith in Missouri, and another requisition was issued. Upon receipt of this requisition Gov. Ford, who had succeeded Gov. Carlin as Governor of Illinois, issued a warrant for Smith's arrest. This warrant was



First Floor

Second Floor

FLOOR PLANS OF OLD JAIL AT CARTHAGE, WHERE JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH WERE KILLED

served on Smith in Lee County, where he and his wife were visiting her relatives. Smith sued the officer, Harmon T. Wilson, a deputy sheriff of Hancock County, who made the arrest ,and Joseph H. Reynolds, the agent of Missouri, who was with him, for false imprisonment. The suit was commenced by *capias*. They could not give bail and were held in custody. These prisoners, as against their arrest, procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge Young at Quincy, in their own circuit. Smith procured a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable before the nearest tribunal in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, authorized to hear and determine writs of *habeas corpus*. This was construed to be the Municipal Court of Nauvoo. According to Gregg the party which set out from Dixon was composed of the following:

"Smith's arrest was made on Thursday, the 23d of June, and on Monday, the 27th, the cavalcade, consisting of Wilson, Reynolds, and Smith; Messrs. Walker, Southwick, and Patrick, the counsel of Smith; McKay, employed by Reynolds to guard Smith; Sanger, the owner of the stage coach; McComsey, the driver of one of the teams employed; Ross, driver of the coach; Mason, attorney for Reynolds and Wilson; Wasson, the relative of Smith's wife, at whose house the arrest was made; Montgomery, son-in-law and travelling companion with Walker; and Mr. Campbell, Sheriff of Lee County, all started from Dixon southward in the direction of Nauvoo and Quincy."

They may have started for Quincy or Nauvoo, but they brought up at Nauvoo, where Smith was discharged by the Municipal Court, of which he was the presiding officer, although he probably did not sit on the hearing of his own case. The charter, Sec. 17, provided that the Municipal Court should be "composed of the Mayor, or chief justice, and the aldermen as associate justices." Application was made to Gov. Ford for a military force to retake Smith, but this was denied, and the curtain fell.

While the proceedings up north were in progress, great excitement prevailed at Nauvoo where the people had been advised by swift messengers of the prophet's arrest. Military preparations were made by his followers to rescue him in case of an attempt to take him across the Mississippi River. Three routes were considered possible: one down the Illinois River to the Mississippi; another to Rock Island and thence down the Mississippi, and a third, across the country without reference to rivers. It is said that a small steamer was furnished with guns and sent toward the mouth of the Illinois, and that squads of armed horsemen were sent out in different directions to watch for the officers and their prisoner. Some of these horsemen encountered the cavalcade on the way from Dixon to Nauvoo, anad turned around anad escorted the prophet back to the city.

BENNETT'S EXPOSE

In the meantime a controversy had arisen between Lieutenant-General Smith and Major-General Bennett which was supposed to have grown out of jealousy, although the true history of the quarrel was never generally understood. The breach between the two men widened from week to week. Finally Bennett was expelled from the church, or "seceded," as he called it, and thereupon left Nauvoo, declaring that he would expose the wrongs and wickedness of the Mormons, and bring the prophet to merited punishment. He published a book, entitled *The History of the Saints; an exposé of Joe Smith and Mormonism*, and in this he stated that he had never really believed in their doctrines, but had joined the Mormons to find out the truth and expose their designs. The Mormons claimed that Bennett's charges were fabrications, falsely made for purposes of revenge. Nevertheless, the book brings together many specific charges against Joseph Smith and his associates, which find corroboration in circumstances proved by other and less objectionable evidence.

As further indicating the ambitious designs of Joseph Smith and his followers, reference should be made to the fact that on Feb. 15, 1844, there was published in Joseph Smith's organ at Nauvoo an article announcing the name of General Joseph Smith as a candidate for President of the United States, and in the next issue (of the *Times and Seasons*) the announcement was made, "For President, General Joseph Smith, Nauvoo, Illinois," and "For vice-President, Sidney Rigdon, of Pennsylvania," and the announcement of this ticket was carried in that paper until Smith was killed in the following June.

In Bennett's exposé he had singled out certain prominent leaders, naming them, and stating that they were disaffected and had good

cause therefor, and all this brought them into disfavor with the authorities. Among these were Sidney Rigdon, Bishop Marks, George W. Robinson, Wilson Law, William Law, Dr. Robert D. Foster, Charles A. Foster, Francis M. Higbee and Chauncey L. Higbee. Reference was also made to Sylvester Emmans, a lawyer and a member of the city council, but not a church member. The prophet became suspicious of these men, and the friction increased. There was talk of a new church, and one was organized in April or May, 1844. A printing press and materials were obtained in May from St. Louis to be used in publishing a new paper in the city with which to oppose the prophet.

Francis M. Higbee brought an action for slander against the prophet in the circuit court of Hancock County. The suit was commenced by *capias*, as was permissible under the law. Smith was served with the writ, but did not give bail for his appearance, but sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* and was discharged by the Municipal Court. At the May term of the Hancock Circuit Court, four civil suits pending against Joseph Smith were removed from the county on his application for change of venue to adjoining counties. At the same term Joseph Smith was indicted for adultery and also for perjury. In the meantime many charges had been made against Joseph Smith as to improper advances and proposals made by him to respectable Nauvoo women, and these charges intensified the opposition. It was rumored that he claimed to have received a revelation authorizing or commanding plural marriages.

NAUVOO EXPOSITOR ABATED

And so on June 7, 1844, the first and only issue of the opposition paper, call the *Nauvoo Expositor*, was published, such paper demanding the unconditional repeal of the city charter, the correction of the abuses of the unit power, and advocating disobedience to political revelations. The editor was Sylvester Emmans. The names of the publishers were given as William Law, Wilson Law, Charles Ivins, Francis M. Higbee, Chauncey L. Higbee, Robert D. Foster, and Charles A. Foster. It is said that "the professed aim and purpose of this sheet were to expose the enormities practiced by the prophet and his followers at Nauvoo. The paper was issued on Friday, June 7th. The city council deliberated Saturday and Monday as to what should be done, and at six o'clock Monday afternoon passed a resolution instructing the mayor to cause the *Expositor* to be abated as a nuisance. This was done at eight o'clock the same evening. The marshal's return on the writ is as follows:

"The within named press and type is destroyed and pied according to order, on this 10th day of June, 1844, at about eight o'clock p. m."

Thereupon great excitement prevailed throughout the county. Meetings were held. Resolutions were passed at Carthage and Warsaw as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the time, in our opinion, has arrived when the adherents of Smith as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements into Nauvoo: that the prophet and his miscreant adherents should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered, a war of extermination should be waged to their entire destruction, if necessary for our protection.

"*Resolved*, That every citizen arm himself to be prepared to sustain the resolutions herein contained."

THE KILLING OF THE SMITHS, JUNE 27, 1844

It is said that there were four classes of citizens in the county at that time: (1) the Mormons; (2) Jack-Mormons, not members, but supporters for political or other personal ends; (3) old citizens, anti-Mormon at heart, but opposed to lawless measures against the Mormons; and (4) Anti-Mormons, who advocated war and extermination.

And now, men were armed and drilling everywhere. Agents were sent abroad for arms and ammunition. A cannon and some ammunition were brought from St. Louis to Warsaw. The town voted $1,000 for supplies. Governor Ford was induced by a deputation sent to Springfield to visit the county in person. The Governor came and placed all troops under orders and under proper commanders. An officer, with a force of ten men, was sent to Nauvoo to arrest the Smiths, but they returned to the county seat without them. The Governor insisted upon the surrender of the leaders and on June 24th, Joseph Smith, his brother Hyrum, and some members of the council, voluntarily entered into recognizance to appear at court. A new warrant charging Joseph and Hyrum

Smith with treason had been issued and they were arrested on this warrant. The parties were not ready for examination on this charge, and the two Smiths were committed to the county jail at Carthage for safe-keeping. The events immediately following are thus set forth by *Gregg in The Prophet of Palmyra:*

"The Governor now decided to march his whole force into Nauvoo, but does not seem to have any clearly defined object for so doing. The morning of the 27th was fixed on for the march; and on the 26th the order was given, and a message sent to the troops at Warsaw, to meet him and the main body at Golden's Point, about seven miles from the city. But on the morning of the day fixed for the march, he wavered in his intention of taking a force into the city, and called a council of his officers for consultation. A small majority of them voted in favor of going; but the Governor took the responsibility, countermanded his orders, and disbanded the troops—except three companies, two to remain at Carthage, and one to accompany himself and a few friends into Nauvoo. An order to this effect was accordingly forwarded to the companies at Warsaw, who were already on the march, and they were met on the prairie by the disbanding officer before reaching Golden's Point. After being disbanded, portions of these returned to their homes, while others changed their course eastward toward the county seat. The two captains left to guard the jail were put under command of Captain Robert F. Smith, of the Carthage Grays, an independent and well-disciplined company—his own being one of them.

" 'Having ordered the guard and left Gen. Deming in command in Carthage, and discharged the residue of the militia, I immediately departed for Nauvoo, eighteen miles distant, accompanied by Col. Buckmaster, Quarter-Master-General, and Capt. Dunn's (Augusta) company of dragoons.'—Ford's Hist., p. 345.

"It was supposed that one, and perhaps a chief purpose of this expedition, was 'to search for counterfeit money.' Be this as it may, the Governor changed his mind again. He began to fear an attack on the jail, it was said; so he decided to omit the search, but to hurry on to the city, make the Mormons a speech, and return to Carthage the same night. The baggage wagons were halted on the prairie, with orders to return at night. He and his escort reached the city about four o'clock. The people were called together, and the Governor made them an address, in which, he says, he rated them pretty severely for their bad conduct, and ended by putting the vote whether they would in future obey the laws. They unanimously voted Yes!—when his excellency and his retinue started back to Carthage a little before sundown. A few miles out of the city they were met by a messenger with the information that *the prophet and his brother had been assailed in jail by a mob, and KILLED!* The messenger who brought the news was ordered to return with them to Carthage, which he did; but by some unknown means the news reached the city during the night.

"General consternation now pervaded the whole county. The troops had been disbanded, and most of them had, during the day, left for their homes. Captain Dunn's company, with the Governor and two companies left at Carthage, were all that were now under arms in the county to confront the Legion should it make a raid to avenge its chief. The Governor, in a state of high excitement, hurried on with his command to Carthage, where he arrived long after night, only to find the place partially deserted; and all who had not gone, with a few exceptions, were going as fast as means of conveyance could be found for their families. All were fleeing in an easterly or southeasterly direction, opposite to that of the Mormon city. The bodies of the murdered men, together with that of John Taylor, their wounded companion, and Willard Richards, who was unhurt, had been removed by kindly hands to the hotel, where they remained during the night. General Deming had left for his home in the country during the afternoon, before the deed had been committed. The Governor only halted long enough to denounce the people for their folly, and rode on to Augusta that night, and thence the next day to Quincy.

"At Warsaw, the people were not long in hearing of the crime, and, apprehending Mormon vengeance, many of them also hurried from their homes, mostly taking refuge in Alexandria, across the river in Missouri. Picket guard were placed about both Carthage and Warsaw, to watch the approach of the enemy.

"At Nauvoo the greatest consternation prevailed. The messenger bringing them the news had been turned back by the Governor; yet late at night the terrible fact had somehow

reached the city. The people were appalled at the disaster which had befallen them. Not knowing that the troops had been disbanded, and fearing an attack from the mob, they also fled from their homes—many of them crossing over into Iowa."

It is not easy to state the exact particulars of the occurrence at the jail when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed. It is certain that the killing of these men was the act of a mob and a manifestation of the same spirit of lawlessness for which the Smiths had been committed to jail. In plain words these men were murdered. There was no justification in law for the act. If they were guilty of treason, as their acts of defiance of the properly constituted authorities would seem to indicate, there was a law under which they could have been punished. It was not for citizens banded together as a mob to execute these men, without trial, without hearing, and without judicial sentence. In a measure, the people of the state and of the county, acting through their representatives in the legislature, had thoughtlessly granted to the Mormons such extraordinary powers, and politicians and office-seekers had so openly cultivated their favor, as to give some color to the belief of Smith and his followers that they were supreme, and would be protected, or would be able to protect themselves, in their defiance of legal process and their contempt of the general laws of the state.

There are few persons living at this day, seventy-five years after the killing of the Smiths, who have any personal knowledge of the tragedy. Perhaps there are none such. There are three statements of what occurred, which are worthy of consideration, inasmuch as two of these statements are from eye-witnesses from without the jail, and the other is from Willard Richards, a Mormon, who was in the jail with the Smiths at the time of the shooting. Willard Richards and John Taylor, prominent men among the Mormons, were visiting the Smiths in jail at the time. The account given by Richards presents the Mormon side of the matter. He was in a position to know what occurred in the room when the shooting began. To what extent the statements of these men should be discounted, it is for the reader to judge.

The first statement is by William R. Hamilton, a life-time citizen of Carthage, Illinois, and for many years a Justice of the Peace of the county. He belonged to one of the prominent families of Carthage and was a man of intelligence and integrity. His statement is contained in the *History of McDonough County*, which was published a few years ago by the Munsell Publishing Company of Chicago.

The second statement was published in the *Ithaca Journal* of New York, in April, 1886, and was signed, "J. H. S.," and was "written by a highly intelligent gentleman who was a resident of Carthage at that time and well-known in the county." (This quotation is from *Gregg*, in his *Prophet of Palmyra.*)

The third statement, that of Willard Richards, was published in the *Nauvoo Neighbor*, on July 24, 1844, and is also found in *Gregg's History.*

A fourth statement is accessible, which was put forth by William M. Daniels in a pamphlet printed at Nauvoo. This young man claimed that he was at the jail when the shooting occurred. He says that after Joseph Smith had fallen or jumped out of the window and while he was lying against the well-curb, four of the mob, at the command of Col. Williams, fired their muskets at the dead or dying man, and that another person caught up a bowie knife for the purpose of cutting off his head, but that as the knife was raised to strike, "a light so strange, so bright and sudden, flashed between him and the corpse, that he and the four men who had shot him, were struck with terror and consternation;" that "their muskets fell from their hands, and they stood like marble, not having power to move a single limb;" that "this light was something like the flash of lightning, and was so much brighter than the day, that, after it had passed, it left a slight darkness like a twilight." The testimony of this man finds no support in the statements of the other three above mentioned, not even in that of Willard Richards, and was deemed so improbable and unworthy of belief that the jurors on the trial of those indicted for killing Joseph Smith were instructed by the presiding judge to disregard the testimony of this witness altogether.

The statements of the three men above mentioned are here given for the consideration of the reader.

THE STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. HAMILTON

"I will give you a short description of the killing of the Smiths as I saw it done on June 27, 1844. Governor Ford issued his order disbanding the troops early in the morning, and all had left for home by 11 o'clock except the Carthage Grays, whom he had retained to guard the Smiths, and the Augusta Dragoons, who accompanied him to Nauvoo. (The town was at first called Commerce.) The Smiths were taken from my father's hotel to the jail, and placed in the jailor's sleeping-room under guard of an officer of the Carthage Grays, with six men who were relieved by a new detail at noon.

"The Smiths being upstairs, the guards took their station on the front steps and in the hall below. It was a warm day; windows and doors all open; not a lock, bolt, or even a latch, was upon the door to the room where the Smiths were. They had with them as companions, Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards. About 11 o'clock Captain Smith ordered E. S. Rand and me to take a large field glass and go to the cupola of the Court House, and keep watch for and see if we could discover any body of men approaching the town from any direction, but especially from the west. About 4 o'clock p. m. we discovered quite a large number of men congregating on the prairie, about two miles from the town and just behind the point of timber a little northwest. Our orders were that, on discovering anything, we should at once privately report to him, and to no one else. Rand went with the report to the Captain, and was ordered to return to his post, and to keep a close watch and see if any of the men came through the timber and approached toward town or jail; if so, we were not to give an alarm, but to make report to him only.

"About 4:45 P. M. we discovered them coming out of the timber on foot, and starting toward the jail at a quick step. They were in single file, north of the old rail fence, and out of sight from anyone on the ground. They numbered at least one hundred, and perhaps one hundred and fifty, and were carrying their guns at trail and apparently as much out of sight as possible. We immediately tried to report, but could not find the Captain, and did not, until the mob had reached the jail and commenced their work. Then the call to arms was given, but delays of all sorts prevented a quick formation of the company, so that it did not reach the jail until the work for which the mob came had been accomplished and the latter were at a safe distance.

"When the first firing was heard, I felt that if I waited for the company I would not see anything; so immediately, without orders, I started for the jail on the run, and got there just as Joe Smith came to the window and was shot. He fell out, striking the ground on his left side, his head toward the north. One of the mob went up to him and said, 'He is dead, boys!' With that, the mob immediately left, in a quick but orderly manner, in the direction whence they came. Smith was not shot, maltreated, or molested in any manner after he fell out of the window, and all such stories by Mormons, or anyone else, are absolutely false.

"I went up to Smith while the mob was there, and saw that he was dead; then thought that I would go into the jail and see what had taken place there. I found Hyrum Smith dead, lying on his back on the floor, toward the east side of the room with his head in that direction. One of the men in the hall had shot him by placing his gun against the door panel and shooting through it, the ball striking Smith in the left breast, when he fell backward and lay in the position in which I found him. I was the first person to enter the room after he was killed. No one was there, and no one came while I was there. Richards, who had escaped being shot, had just carried Taylor out and taken him into the cell department. After I had satisfied my boyish curiosity, I went down, and started for home to tell what I had seen. As I was going home and when about a block away, I met the company going toward the jail.

"It was then in good formation, marching in good time, with guns properly at shoulder and flag flying, as if on dress parade, or ready for business. But as nothing remained to be done at that late hour, a detail, or guard, was left, and the company returned to quarters, put away their guns, and all but four of its members broke for the tall timber before the sun arose next day. None of them were in the plot—no indeed!

"Upon going home I found our house full of excited neighbors. I told my little story to them, which seemed to add fuel to the flames. They had heard the reports of the guns, and some of them had relatives in the company, who

they feared had been shot. I was also able to assure them that none of the soldiers had been hurt, and that none but the Smiths had been killed. Then began the talk that as soon as the Saints found out that the Smiths had been killed, the Nauvoo Legion and Danite Band would raid the town, and all would be killed and quartered, or burned at the stake. Soon a Coroner's jury was impaneled and held an inquest.

"My father took a team, went to the jail and removed the bodies, together with Taylor, to the hotel; had rough pine boxes made, in which they were placed, and the next morning went with the coffins to Nauvoo—he taking one, and William and Samuel Smith (brothers) the other. That night the town was almost deserted, only four families being left in it—father's, Fred Loring's Abram Baker's and a widow with a sick child. Such was the hurry to get away from Carthage that many left doors and windows open, which gave Loring and me quite a job to go around and shut gates, doors and windows. By night a few of the men came straggling back, and in three or four days most had returned.

"After the Smiths were killed, the county officers, beeing afraid that the town would be raided by the Mormons and the records burned, got father to send me with a team and take them away. To tell all would be a long and interesting story; but, in short, I went, having with me David E. Head and a Mormon girl who was living with Backenstos, the Circuit Clerk and Recorder. We had every valuable record and paper of all the county offices in the one load (could hardly do the job now). We took them to an old sugar camp, about eight miles east of town on the land of Thomas H. Owen, where I left them in charge of Head and returned home, arriving a little after sunset to find the town deserted and father and the Smiths preparing to start for Nauvoo with the bodies of the Smiths. I wanted to go; but father and mother said no, that I had been out all night, and that was enough; so it had to be.

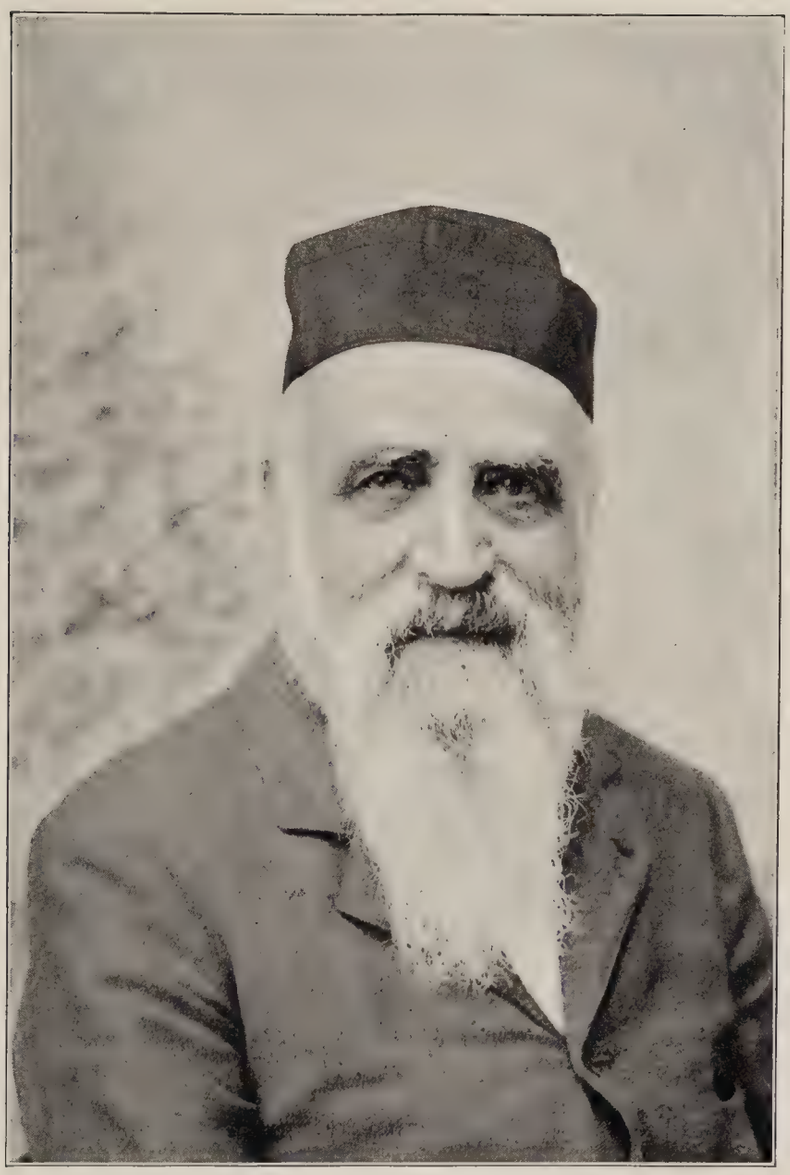
"I might relate more of the scenes of those days; but I think it would be of little use now —of the raid of Backenstos on Carthage, with his three hundred Mormons, at a later date; of the burying of the cannon, to keep him from getting it (it was subsequently unearthed by J. D. Hainline and George Head and taken to McDonough County, where, after remaining some years, it was called for by the United States Government in 1861; and that was the last of "Emma"); of the celebrated battle of Nauvoo (in which, by the way, I took part); of the stealing of the General's whisky jug, and the treating of our company from it upon our return to camp after the battle was over; of our triumphant entry into the sacred city; of our capture of prisoners (none of whom were taken to Babylon), and starting them on their journey westward—but it is much easier to think them over than to write about them. I have, of late years, thought that I have not received my just dues; the Government has never said pension to me— badly treated!"

THE STATEMENT OF J. H. S.

"The Governor indiscreetly had Joseph and his brother taken round and formally presented to the soldiery. The latter were incensed that so much respect should be shown a criminal, and suspected that he would be let off upon his submission, without any adequate punishment; whereas, they had answered the Governor's call in the expectation of sterner dealing. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact that the prisoners, instead of being confined in the criminal's apartment of the jail, were allowed to occupy a parlor chamber with their friends, under a guard of six soldiers, detailed from the Carthage Grays, stationed at the front door at the front of the stairway.

"On the morning of June 27th, Governor Ford discharged all his forces except a cavalry company and the Carthage Grays, and leaving the jail, with Smith and his friends in the parlor chamber, in charge of reliefs of guards from the Grays, he went with the cavalry to Nauvoo to inspect the city, to give good advice to the Mormons, and require a surrender of the State arms in their possession.

"The militia from other counties started home with alacrity. But two companies from the southwest portion of Hancock seemed to linger and depart reluctantly. Late in the afternoon, a large body of men was seen coming rapidly from the west road on the road over which the two companies had departed, who, about a mile from town, turned off north to a line of woods coming down back of the jail. Soon they emerged from the woods and came round to the front. The guard, standing on the steps,



Aaron Friedman

fired down from an elevation of three or four feet into the midst of them, when not twenty feet distant. The writer saw six flashes streaming toward the crowd, but nobody fell. The assailants, having their faces blackened with powder, rushed forward and seized the guards and threw them upon the ground. Most of them were easy to handle; but one, who did not know that ball cartridges had been replaced with blanks in their guns, at the last relief—who was not in the secret at all, but thought he had fired to kill, and was all in earnest throughout—a tall, athletic, stammering boy of nineteen years—made it rough for those who held him. He floundered and pounded, vociferating, 'Y-y-y-y-you!' 'Lie still, you fool, we're not going to hurt you!' 'D-d-d—' continued Frank, kicking and struggling to break loose, and trying frantically to break the third commandment, though his impediment of speech saved him from the actual sin.

"As many as could, now rushed up the stairway, at the head of which was the room where the prisoner and his friends were. They tried in vain to burst in the door, for the Smiths and two bishops—all heavy men—bore against it from the other side. Then, turning the muzzles of their guns against the thin-paneled door, several of them fired, killing Hyrum, and wounding Joseph and Bishop Taylor,—when all inside retreated, except Richards, who, shielded in a corner behind the now opened door, escaped unhurt. A window opposite the door was open, and Joseph sprang upon its broad sill as if to get out; but balls struck him from behind, and with a loud cry he pitched headlong to the ground. Balls from the outside met his falling body. It seemed to me—twenty rods distant, but in full sight—that he for a moment partly raised himself to a sitting posture against a well-curb beside which he fell; but it is not true, as was sometimes reported, that his assailants leaned his body up against the curb, and made it a target.

"A panic spread, and within two hours the town was deserted, with the exception of the Hamilton Hotel, where the killed and wounded were taken, and a few gathered for service, and a harbor for safety in the expected storm. Men, women, and children fled in wagons, on horseback and afoot, while *Delenda est Carthago* seemed sounding in their ears."

THE STATEMENT OF WILLARD RICHARDS

"Two Minutes In Jail.

"Possibly the following events occupied near three minutes, but I think only about two, and have penned them for the gratification of many friends:

"Carthage, *June* 27, 1844.

"A shower of musket balls were thrown up the stairway against the door of the prison in the second story, followed by many rapid footsteps; while Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mr. Taylor and myself, who were in the front chamber, closed the door of our room, against the entry at the head of the stairs, and placed ourselves against it, there being no lock on the door, and no ketch that was usable. The door is a common panel, and as soon as we heard the feet at the stairs' head, a ball was sent through the door, which passed between us, and showed that our enemies were desperadoes, and we must change our position. General Joseph Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself, sprang back to the front part of the room, and General Hyrum Smith retreated two-thirds across the chamber directly in front of and facing the door. A ball was sent through the door which hit Hyrum on the side of his nose, when he fell backwards extended at length without moving his feet. From the holes in his vest (the day was warm, and no one had their coats on but myself), pantaloons, drawers and shirt, it appears evident that a ball must have been thrown from without through the window, which entered his back on the right side and passing through, lodged against his watch, which was in his right vest pocket, completely pulverizing the crystal and face, tearing off the hands and mashing the whole body of the watch, at the same instant the ball from the door entered his nose. As he struck the floor he exclaimed emphatically: *'I'm a dead man'* Joseph looked towards him and responded; 'Oh dear! *Brother Hyrum!*' and opening the door two or three inches with his left hand, discharged one barrel of a six-shooter (pistol) at random in the entry, from whence a ball grazed Hyrum's breast, and entering his throat, passed into his head—while other muskets were aimed at him, and some balls hit him. Joseph continued snapping his revolver round the casing of the door into the space as before (three barrels of which missed fire), while Mr. Taylor, with a walking stick,

stood by his side and knocked down the bayonets and muskets which were constantly discharging through the doorway, while I stood by, ready to lend my assistance, with another stick; but could not come within striking distance, without going directly before the muzzle of the guns. When the revolver failed, we had no more fire-arms, and expecting an immediate rush of the mob, and the doorway full of muskets—halfway in the room, and no hope but instant death from within—Mr. Taylor rushed into the window, which is some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. When his body was nearly on a balance, a ball from the door within entered his leg, and a ball from without struck his watch, a patent lever, in his vest pocket, near the left breast, and smashed it in 'pie,' leaving the hands standing 5 o'clock, 16 minutes and 26 seconds,—the force of which ball threw him back on the floor, and he rolled under the bed by his side, where he lay motionless the mob from the door continuing to fire upon him, cutting away a piece of flesh from his left hip as large as a man's hand, and were hindered only by my knocking down their muzzles with a stick; while they continued to reach their guns into the room, probably lefthanded, and aimed their discharge so far around as almost to reach us in the corner of the room to where we retreated and dodged, and then I recommenced my attack with the stick again. Joseph attempted as the last resort, to leap the same window whence Mr. Taylor fell, when two balls pierced him from the door, and one entered his right breast from without, and he fell outward, exclaiming, 'O Lord, my God!' As his feet went out of the window my head went in, the balls whistling all around. He fell on his left side, a dead man. At this instant the cry was raised, 'He's *leaped the window!*' and the mob on the stairs and in the entry ran out. I withdrew from the window, thinking it of no use to leap out on a hundred bayonets, then around General Smith's body. Not satisfied with this, I again reached my head out of the window and watched some seconds, to see if there were any signs of life, regardless of my own, determined to see the end of him I loved; being fully satisfied that he was dead, with a hundred men near the body and more coming around the corner of the jail, and expecting a return to our room, I rushed towards the prison door, at the head of the stairs, and through the entry from whence the firing had proceeded, to learn if the doors into the prison were open. When near the entry, Mr. Taylor called out, '*Take me!*' I pressed my way until I found all doors unbarred, returning instantly caught Mr. Taylor under my arm, and rushed by the stairs into the dungeon, or inner prison, stretched him on the floor and covered him with a bed, in such a manner as not likely to be perceived, expecting an immediate return of the mob. I said to Mr. Taylor, 'This is a hard case, to lay you on the floor; but if your wounds are not fatal, I want you to live to tell the story.' I expected to be shot the next moment, and stood before the door awaiting the onset."

COMPARISON OF STATEMENTS

In many respects the statement of Willard Richards corroborates the statements of William R. Hamilton and J. H. S. Joseph Smith was not set up and used as a target after falling or jumping from the window. There was no savage flourishing of a bowie-knife. There was no intervention of a miraculous light, the dimming of which left the place shrouded in twilight. The story of Daniels is thus shown to be a pure fabrication.

On the other hand, there are evidences of extreme exaggeration in Richards' statement. His estimate of the number of shots fired is certainly extravagant. It is highly improbable that Joseph Smith was snapping his revolver around the casing of the door and that at the same time Taylor with a walking-stick stood by his side and knocked down the bayonets and muskets which were constantly discharging through the doorway, and that he, Richards, stood ready to help, with another stitck, but could not get within striking distance without going directly before the muzzle of the guns.

It is past belief that Taylor would have escaped with his life, if he had been knocking down bayonets, and guns constantly discharging, and this with a walking-stick as his only weapon.

The fact is, that the mob went to the jail to kill the Smiths (which was unlawful), and not to kill Taylor or Richards, and that, when the Smiths had been killed, they departed as quickly and as silently as they had come.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EUDOCIA BALDWIN MARSH.

(Mrs. Eudocia Baldwin Marsh published an article, entitled "When The Mormons Dwelt Among Us," in two parts in the issues of The

Bellman of Minneapolis, dated April 1, and April 8, 1916, from which the following extracts are taken. Mrs. Marsh was the widow (she is now dead) of Judge John W. Marsh, a prominent Warsaw lawyer, and her version of what occurred is entitled to full credit. It will be observed that the word "Greys" is spelled with an "e," whereas, in other parts of this volume, it is spelled with an "a." The name as applied to the "Carthage Grays" was probably suggested by the Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army called the "Grays," formerly written "Greys," but now, preferably "Grays." See Century Dict., last Ed.)

"My two older brothers were members of the Carthage Greys. After the other troops had been disbanded, this company moved their tents to the southwest corner of the square. Squads of six men were sent from time to time to relieve the guard at the jail.

"In the morning, word had been sent us of the order to disband, that we might not proceed further in our efforts to add to the commissary supplies. Wondering much at such an ending to all our hopes, and being uncertain as to the cause, my mother, little sister, and I walked to town after dinner. My married sister lived on the west side of the square, and from her house we had a full view of the tents occupied by the Greys.

"After a short visit, I went with a friend to call upon a friend living but a few blocks away. We started to return to my sister's between four and five o'clock, and passed three men from Warsaw, whom I knew well. As they were members of the Warsaw company halted on its march that day, I was surprised to see them in Carthage. The significance of their appearance I understood later.

"As I was removing my hat, my brother-in-law, an officer of the Greys, came in hurriedly, and said, 'A party of men are coming to take Joe Smith from jail, and hang him in the square.'

"His face was very white, as he buckled on his sword, and rushed back to his company. Our feeling of horror and consternation may be imagined, for bad as we believed the man to be, this outcome was too terrible to be thought of.

"We went to the door and looked down the street. The news that something unusual was about to happen was evidently abroad, for men were running about and gathering in groups, many with frightened faces. As we stood watching, a group of men stopped in passing, and one of them told us, 'A party of Mormons are coming to rescue the Smiths and take them to Nauvoo; we fear the guard will all be killed, they are so few.'

"My mother turned away without a word, and went into an inner room. We all knew why—my oldest brother was on duty at the jail; he had marched by two hours before in the relief guard.

"We must have taken it for granted that my brother-in-law was mistaken in his message, for none of us thought of questioning this last report. By this time, the square was the scene of the greatest excitement and confusion. Men ran about, some shouting, 'The Mormons are coming, the guard will all be killed'; others, 'The Danites are coming for the Smiths.' They did nothing but shout. None of them went near the jail.

"Meanwhile, the Greys were standing about in front of their tents, apparently in confusion. The captain, a man over six feet in height, seemed to be trying to get the men into line. Some of them had been sleeping, and were now but half-awake. But my brother Tom was awake, very wide-awake, for I saw an officer take him by the arm several times and shove him roughly into the ranks.

"At last, Tom shouted, 'Come on, you cowards, damn you, come on; those boys will all be killed!' I must confess that he swore, something I had never known him to do before. Finally, he broke away from those holding him, and, with his gun on his shoulder, ran with all his might past us to the jail.

"Just then a group of men passed, going in the opposite direction. Fearing for my brothers, I said to them, 'Aren't you going to the jail to help those boys'. All shook their heads, and one, a 'Jack Mormon,' said, 'I dare not.' The 'Jack Mormons' were thought little of by either Mormons or gentiles, for they feared to side with either.

"'Well,' I replied, 'my brother was right; you are all cowards,' and, turning away, I ran after Tom to give him what help I could. Turning a corner sharply, I met my mother, who had left my sister's home by the back gate to join her sons at the jail.

"We had almost reached the jail, when the mob appeared, anad we became separated. The men were all disguised, and mother, supposing them to be Mormons, kept on, nothing daunted,

firmly resolved to stand by her sons. But before she reached the gate of the jail yard, the foremost men had leaped the fence, thrown the guard to the ground, and were streaming up the stairs of the jail. A moment later, my mother saw Joseph Smith come to the window, and lean far out. Bullets whistled about him, and, with a loud cry, he pitched headlong to the ground. Only then did mother realize that these men were not Mormons, and she turned away, heartsick and terrified.

"We both returned to my sister's, feeling that our troubles were by no means over, since the 'Prophet's' death would certainly arouse the vengeance of his people.

"The Smiths were not in the jail proper, but in a large front room of the sheriff's quarters. When the news reached the sheriff that a large body of men were coming, he told the prisoners, and begged them to allow him to lock them in a cell. Joseph Smith replied gaily, 'Oh, I think they must be friends. Don't worry, Mr. Sheriff, it will be all right.'

"Long afterwards it was known that, after the demonstration the Carthage Greys, Smith had written to the lieutenant in command of the 'Legion' at Nauvoo to come at once with sufficient men to release him and his brother. This is why he was so sanguine that the men approaching were friends.

"In less than a half-hour from the time I saw the three Warsaw men ride into town, the Smiths were lying dead. I have always believed that they tried to disperse the mob, and, failing, spurred into town to bring word to those whom they thought might avert the tragedy."

OTHER DIFFICULTIES

The killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith did not put an end to the Mormon difficulties and complications. It was the second year after that event before the Mormons crossed the Mississippi River to establish a new home in the wilderness. A brief account of principal events during that time follows:

There was some friction as to the succession to the presidency, the contestants being Sidney Rigdon and Brigham Young, both of whom were absent when Joseph Smith's death occurred. Young was chosen president by the Council of Twelve, and Rigdon was tried for treason, and cut off from the church. Joseph Smith's family insisted that his son Joseph was the rightful head of the church, but Young overcame all opposition anad maintained his supremacy.

PRESENT-DAY LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN HANCOCK COUNTY

Inasmuch as there is a congregation of Latter-day Saints in Hancock County, not adherents of the Brigham Young or Salt Lake Branch of the church, it is proper to state that the Hancock County Latter-day Saints belong to that branch of the church whose headquarters are at Lamoni, Iowa; that they teach that Brigham Young was never the lawful head of the church, but was the originator of the doctrine of polygamy or plural wives, as to which as they claim Joseph Smith did not have, and did not claim to have, a revelation; and that the succession to the headship of the church did not pass to Brigham Young, but in the line of descent from Joseph Smith; and that obedience to the laws of the state and nation is a religious obligation. The Lamoni church claims to be the true church. Some of the adherents of this church in Hancock County are relatives of Joseph Smith. The Latter-day Saints of this county are as good citizens generally as the members of any other communion and are doubtless sincere in their religious belief.

As we understand it, the Mormons or Latter-day Saints of Salt Lake City have always insisted that Joseph Smith received and acted upon the revelation concerning plural marriages, and that Brigham Young was the proper successor to the presidency, and that the Lamoni branch of the church is an apostasy.

TRIAL OF FIVE MEN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER

The terms of the circuit court at this time were held on the third Monday of May and October. At the October term, 1844, which was the first term held after the killing of the Smiths, indictments were found by the grand jury against Levi Williams, Jacob C. Davis, Mark Aldrich, Thomas C. Sharp, William Voras, John Wills, William N. Grover and two others by their surnames of Gollaher and Allen, one indictment for the murder of Joseph Smith, and the other for the murder of Hyrum Smith. These indictments were returned into court by the grand jury after a five day session, on Oct. 26th. Hon. Jesse B. Thomas was the presiding Judge, William Elliott was State's Attorney,

J. B. Backenstos was Clerk, and Minor R. Deming was sheriff.

GREGG says: "Of these Col. Williams had been in command of the Warsaw regiment that had been disbanded on the prairie; Capt. Aldrich was an officer of the same; Davis and Grover were attorneys at law; and Sharp was also an attorney, and editor of the *Warsaw Signal.*"

Certain of the defendants appeared and demanded trial. The prosecution was not ready. By agreement the cases were continued until the next term. It was further agreed that no *capias* should be issued if the defendants would pledge themselves to appear. It is said that this agreement was afterwards violated by the prosecution. The next term of the circuit court began on May 19, 1845. Richard M. Young was the presiding Judge, James H. Ralston was State's Attorney *pro tem.*, David E. Head was Clerk, and Minor R. Deming was Sheriff. On this day five of the defendants appeared, viz., Levi Williams, Jacob C. Davis, Mark Aldrich, Thomas C. Sharp and William N. Grover, and entered into recognizance in the sum of $5,000 for attendance in court from day to day during that term to answer the charge of murder with which they stood charged. Josiah Lamborn prosecuted for the people, the State's Attorney being absent. The attorneys for the five defendants appearing were William A. Richardson, O. H. Browning, Calvin A. Warren, Archibald Williams, Onias C. Skinner and Thomas Morrison. Richardson was from Rushville, Skinner and Morrison from Hancock, and the others from Quincy.

Affidavits were filed and a motion was made to quash the array of the jury on account of the alleged prejudice of the county commissioners who selected the jurors, and the prejudice and partiality of the sheriff of Hancock County and of his deputies who summoned them, including the talesmen who were selected and summoned after the commencement of the term. The defendants, by their attorneys, also moved the court for the appointment of elisors to act in the trial of the cause for the reason that the sheriff and his deputies were prejudiced against the defendants, and the coroner of the county was absent from the state.

After hearing the arguments of counsel the court quashed the array, and appointed Thomas H. Owen and William D. Abernathy as elisors to select and summon the jurors and to perform all such other duties as would be required by law to be performed by the sheriff and his deputies during the progress of the trial.

On May 22d, the elisors were duly sworn and a *venire facias* was issued commanding them to summon and return without delay 24 good and lawful men to enable the people and the defendants to make up the panel of the jury of 12 good and impartial men to try the cause. The men so summoned were the following: James Carr, Curtis Ingersoll, David Grove, Jeremiah Pearson, James L. Kimball, Simeon Walton, Jesse Griffiths, John Henry, John Slater, William Robertson, James Welch, Daniel Prentis, William Smith, Joseph Massey, John F. Weld, Allen McQuary, Joseph Jones, Samuel Mc-Connell, Uriah Thompson, George Wade, John Welch, Hezekiah Cain, Hiram Woodworth, and Calvin M. Simmons.

The defendants (that is the five appearing and on trial) were furnished with a copy of the indictment and a list of the jurors and the names of the witnesses intended to be procured against them and were thereupon arraigned and pleaded "not guilty," and for trial put themselves upon the country.

The following jurors were selected out of the first 24 names summoned: Jesse Griffiths, Joseph M. Jones, William Robertson, William Smith, and Joseph Massey.

The panel having been exhausted, another *venire* was issued, and the following persons were summoned: Isachar A. Jones, James Baird, John McCauley, Daniel Cain, Erastus Austin, Silas Griffiths, Daniel B. Chapman, James Cain, Simeon Pennock, Jonothan Foy, Thomas D. Woolsey, John Huckins, William Printy, Samuel Irwin, William McKay, Levi Doan, Patrick Doyle, Aaron Griffiths, Thomas Ireland, Jr., James Irwin, Henry R. Chittenden, Henry Garnett, Samuel White, and Charles Comstock. Out of the second panel of 24 two additional jurors, Silas Griffiths and Jonathan Foy, were selected. The court then issued another *venire* for 24 men and adjourned until eight o'clock the following morning.

Court convened at eight o'clock on Friday, May 23d. The seven jurors heretofore selected were brought into court. There appeared also, in obedience to the third *venire* the following persons: James Geddings, Jacob Lionberger, Samuel Cogswell, Edward A. Bedell, Samuel A. Stephenson, Newton Cothern, Frederick M. Walton, Solomon J. Hill, James Galloway, William Griffiths, Samuel Steel, William Sailors, Ami

Clarke, Samuel Neff, Jesse Gilman, Thomas Branham, Michael Hilderbrand, William Gaubb, Joseph Lamborth, Joseph Lionberger, Francis Lofton, James Kimbrough, George C. Waggoner and Jabez A. Beebe. Out of this panel four men were selected and sworn, Solomon J. Hill, James Geddings, Frederick M. Walton and Jabez A. Beebe.

The panel of 12 not being complete, another *venire* for 24 men was issued, all of whom appeared except one, James Beam, who was excused as exempt on account of his age. The 24 men were the following: William Metcalf, Jesse M. Taylor, Larkin Scott, Arthur Cannon, Edward Jones, Jonathan C. Wright, William M. Handy, Lewis Ray, Shelby Houston, Peter Comer, Charles M. Thompson, James Beam, Andrew Moore, Gilmore Callison, Derrick Fuller, Richard Cannon, William G. McCants, Squire R. Davis, John Gillmore, John Mackiener, James G. Swan, John P. Haggard, James Currey and Joseph Cravens.

The twelfth juror, Gilmore Callison, was chosen from the last panel of 24 men summoned. Thus 96 men were summoned for examination in the selection of the jury. There were five defendants on trial, each of whom had the right to challenge 20 men peremptorily, that is, without assigning any reason therefor. The people had the right under the statute then in force to challenge one-half as many peremptorily. Thus the people and the defendants together could have challenged 150 men without giving any reason for so doing, in addition to those who were subject to challenge for cause. In the celebrated anarchist case, entitled *People v. Spies, et al.*, tried at Chicago in 1886, 981 men were called into the jury box and examined before the jury was selected. Under the law then existing, each of the eight defendants had the right to challenge 20 men peremptorily and the people had the right to challenge as many. The defendants challenged 160, their full number, and the people 52, and all other challenges were for cause.

The jury in the Smith case having been impaneled on Saturday, May 24th, the trial proceeded regularly day after day the following week until Friday, May 30th, on which day the arguments were closed and the jury instructed. The jury retired to consider their verdict at 11:30 in the forenoon, in charge of the two elisors. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the jury delivered in court a verdict finding the defendants "not guilty." Thereupon the court rendered judgment that the defendants be discharged from further prosecution on that indictment.

The record shows that on the same day, May 30th, the attorneys for the people failed to appear to prosecute the indictment against these same defendants for the murder of Hyrum Smith, and that the suit was thereupon dismissed for want of prosecution and the defendants discharged.

The evidence on the trial was purely circumstantial. The court instructed the jury that, in such case, admitting all to be proven which the evidence tends to prove, if the jury could make any supposition consistent with the facts by which the murder might have been committed without the agency of the defendants, it was their duty to make that supposition and find the defendants "not guilty." This was practically in accordance with the law as laid down in the textbooks of that day, although the word "supposition" is ordinarily qualified by "reasonable." It was not enough that circumstantial evidence should go to show the defendants' guilt, but it was required to be inconsistent with the reasonable supposition of his innocence. Another instruction given the jury was that, whenever the probability is of a definite and limited nature, whether in the proportion of one hundred to one, or of one thousand to one, or any ratio, was immaterial, it could not be safely made the ground of convicting, for the reason that to act upon it in any case would be to decide that for the sake of convicting many criminals the life of an innocent man might be sacrificed. This was taken from STARKIE, one of the leading jurists of that day whose work on evidence was everywhere regarded as authority. A similar instruction, that is, that it would be better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be punished, was taken from the textbooks, and was frequently given to juries in criminal cases years ago, but has been condemned by the court in later years as being calculated to mislead the jury, and upon the theory that the only policy of the law on the subject is that no guilty man should escape and that no innocent man should be punished. But, as the law was stated in text-books and given to juries in the days of the trial of the Smiths, the instructions fairly and impartially stated the law. The court also instructed the jury that,



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in making up the verdict they should exclude from their consideration all that was testified by Daniels, Brackenbury and Miss Graham. It is said that the witnesses Daniels and Brackenbury dealt largely in the supernatural, and that the testimony of Miss Graham, though she was well-meaning and honest, was contradictory. There being no authentic report of the evidence, it is impossible to form an absolute judgment as to the correctness of this ruling.

But Judge Richard M. Young who presided at the trial had had much experience as a judge, and had held a number of responsible positions otherwise, and there is every reason to believe that he tried this case fairly and impartially as between the people and the defendants. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, was a representative in the Second General Assembly in 1820-21, was Judge in the Third Judicial District for two years beginning in 1825, was Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit beginning in 1829, was U. S. Senator from Illinois from 1837 to 1843, and, having failed of re-election, was chosen associate justice of the Illinois Supreme Court in 1843. (At the time the circuit courts were held by the justices of the Supreme Court.) Afterwards he was clerk of the General Land Office at Washington, and in 1850-51 clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington.

In a work entitled *Courts and Lawyers of Illinois* recently published, it is said of Judge Young that he did not possess great executive power and did not dispatch business rapidly, but that everything which he did was accomplished thoroughly and without mistakes.

The charge that this trial was a farce is thus answered in *The Prophet of Palmyra:*

"It has been the custom for sensational writers and others to treat this trial and verdict as farcical and an outrage. It has been charged that the jury, the court, and the people, all knew that the defendants were guilty. If all knew it, it ought certainly and might have been proven. All knew that a double murder had been committed. There were some facts not generally taken into account and not considered by these writers, which tend to show how extremely difficult it was to find out the guilty ones. The Mormons had arrested one Elliott, the two Laws, two Fosters, and two Higbees at Rock Island, charged with the offense; and when the grand jury was in session, the names of about sixty persons were presented to them for indictment. One of these sixty has since informed the writer that he afterward learned how he had narrowly escaped indictment, although at home when the crime was committed. It has since transpired that the evidence before the grand jury was so inconclusive, that they voted first on the whole sixty, and failing to indict, struck off ten and voted again, and so on to the last nine, when the indictment carried. It has also transpired that the bills were found against these nine—some as principals and some as accessories—almost solely on the testimony of the three witnesses whose evidence on the trial the court instructed the petit jury to disregard. It has further been said in disparagement of the jury, that ninety-six men had to be summoned and questioned before the proper number for a jury could be found sufficiently ignorant and indifferent to fill the place. The writer knew, from a personal acquaintance with at least six of that jury, that instead of being ignorant and indifferent, they were men of intelligence, probity, and worth."

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE EXPULSION OF THE MORMONS

In 1844 Almon W. Babbitt, a Mormon attorney, and Jacob B. Backenstos, known as a Jack-Mormon, had been elected to the legislature, and General Minor R. Deming had been elected sheriff. These men were unacceptable to the people of the county generally outside of Nauvoo.

On Jan. 29, 1845, the act to incorporate the city of Nauvoo, called the charter, and that part of the subsequent act authorizing Hancock County citizens outside of Nauvoo to attach themselves to the Nauvoo Legion, were repealed, and the circuit court was authorized to appoint a receiver to sell and convey all the property, real and personal, held by the corporation, to collect debts due to the corporation, to appropriate the proceeds under the direction of the circuit court to the payment of debts due *from* the corporation, and to pay out the excess under the direction of the circuit court, having regard for the rights of the parties in interest. This repealing act passed the House by a vote of 76 yeas to 36 nays and afterwards passed the Senate by a large majority. Babbitt and Backenstos exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the passage of the repealing act.

During the winter and spring thieving was prevalent in this and adjoining counties. The

Mormons were charged with many of these crimes. Public meetings were held, township committees were appointed to investigate the facts and make reports, and to devise means of redress.

On May 10, 1845, a Mennonite German minister and his son-in-law were robbed and murdered near Franklin, about 10 or 12 miles from Nauvoo, across the Mississippi River. The real murderers were traced to Nauvoo. Two of them, the Hodge brothers, were tried at Burlington, Iowa, and executed on July 15th. They were defended by two Burlington lawyers and by George Edmunds of Nauvoo. A brother of the two Hodges denounced Brigham Young for not rescuing his brothers, and was assassinated in Nauvoo. No one was arrested or punished for this crime.

On July 4, 1845, Col. Davenport was robbed and assassinated at his home at Rock Island. John Long, Aaron Long, and Granville Young were arrested, tried and hanged for this offense. Judge Fox was arrested but escaped. Birch turned state's evidence and escaped punishment. He was said to have had some connection with the Danite band. The Longs and Fox were three of the witnesses mentioned in an affidavit made on the trial of the Hodge brothers as witnesses by whom they could prove an *alibi.*

On June 24th General Minor R. Deming, sheriff, shot Dr. Samuel Marshall, county clerk, at the court-house in Carthage as the result of a controversy over some trivial matters of official business. We quote from *The Prophet of Palmyra:*

"The affair was an unfortunate one, as it caused the deaths of two reputable men and good officers, who, in ordinary times might have been friends, and added greatly to the excitement already existing. Dr. Marshall was a strong Anti-Mormon in his feelings and principles, and had the full confidence of the party; yet he resolutely refused to sanction any of their unlawful proceedings. He was one of a number in the county—far too few—who believed it better to suffer all the ills resulting from Mormonism, rather than resort to illegal and violent measures for redress.

"General Deming was taken into custody, and the circuit court being in session, was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury. A continuance was had and he was released on bail. But he was never brought to trial. He retired to his home in the country, where he was soon afterwards stricken with a congestive fever, no doubt brought on or aggravated by excitement, and he died September 10, 1845. He was succeeded in the office of Sheriff by the aforesaid J. B. Backenstos at a special election, by the following vote—Backenstos, 2,334; John Scott (Anti-Mormon Democrat), 750."

(The records show that Deming was indicted for *murder*, not *manslaughter.*)

It should be stated in this connection that a special term of the circuit court of Hancock County was in session on June 24, 1845 (Judge Richard M. Young presiding), when Dr. Marshall was killed, and that an order was made by the court appointing the coronor to act as sheriff during the imprisonment and disability of Minor R. Deming, which order, as appears from the circuit court records, is as follows:

"It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Minor R. Deming the Sheriff of Hancock County aforesaid has been arrested and is now in confinement by virtue of a Warrant of Commitment issued by George W. Stigall the Coroner of said County—upon a charge of his having murdered one Samuel Marshall late of said County—It is ordered that the said George W. Stigall, So being Coroner of the County of Hancock as aforesaid be and he is hereby required to perform the duties of Sheriff during the imprisonment and disability of the said Minor R. Deming and that he give his attendance in this Court accordingly."

THE MORMON WAR

In the autumn of 1845 events occurred which were intended to result in driving the Mormons from the county. On Feb. 9th an Anti-Mormon meeting at the school-house in Green Plains was fired upon by an unknown person. The next night two cabins were burned in a Mormon village in that neighborhood called Morley-Town. During the course of the week following, the whole of this village was destroyed by fire. In the Bear Creek and Green Plains region residences were burned. It is stated that from 100 to 125 houses were thus burned, and their occupants driven away, but that this was accomplished without physical violence to the occupants. Sheriff Backenstos undertook to raise a *posse* to put an end to these disturbances, but failed. He then resorted to the armed men of Nauvoo for assistance and these soon dispersed the rioters. On Sept. 16th, Lieut.

Franklin A. Worrell of the Carthage Grays was killed by some of the Nauvoo *posse*, and on the 17th Samuel McBratney, one of the incendiaries was killed. By this time Sheriff Backenstos, with his *posse*, had control of the county. On the 19th he descended upon Carthage with some hundreds of men in search of criminals, as he said, searched houses for arms, dealt roughly with those who were obnoxious to him, leaving 50 men to guard the city when he went away with the main force the next morning.

Sheriff Backenstos and Orrin P. Rockwell were indicted for the murder of Worrell. Backenstos took a *change of venue* to Peoria, Rockwell to Galena. Each was acquitted.

On the 16th, Phineas Wilcox of St. Marys township went to Nauvoo on business. He was accused of being a spy, and disappeared. He was never heard of afterwards. Andrew Daubenheyer, an Anti-Mormon, living in the Camp Creek neighborhood, left Carthage on horseback for his home on the 20th, and afterwards his body was found buried near an encampment of the sheriff's *posse*, which he was to have passed on the way home.

Governor Ford sent volunteers to the county under Gen. Hardin. There came with Gen. Hardin, Attorney-General John A. McDougal, Judge Stephen A. Douglas and Major William B. Warren. On the 27th Gen. Hardin issued a proclamation, commanding the people to keep the peace. His proclamation was backed up with a strong body of troops. Thereupon quiet prevailed. Gen. Hardin visited Nauvoo, and the Mormons agreed to leave the county and state the following spring. Gen. Hardin then withdrew, leaving Maj. Warren, with 100 men, to preserve the peace.

A convention composed of delegates from the nine counties of Adams, Brown, Pike, Schuyler, Marquette, McDonough, Warren, Knox and Henderson was held at Carthage on the 1st and 2d days of October and resolutions were passed recommending the acceptance of the proposition made by the Mormons to remove from the state the next spring and to await with patience the time of removal.

(It is interesting to note that the county of Marquette was organized by act of the Legislature on Feb. 11, 1843, and embraced all that part of Adams county which lay east of Range seven (7) West of the Fourth Principal Meridian and also one row of sections on the east side of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) West, and that the name of this county was changed to Highland by act of the Legislature on Feb. 27, 1847, at which time an additional part of Adams county was attached to Highland.)

On Oct. 1st Gen. Hardin, Judge Douglas, Maj. Warren and Attorney-General McDougal addressed a communication to the first president and council of the church of Nauvoo requesting the facts and intentions as to the proposed removal from the county to be submitted in writing that the same might be laid before the Governor and the people of the state. On the same day this communication was answered by Brigham Young, President, and by Willard Richards, Clerk, stating that four companies of 100 families each were organized for removal, that six companies of 100 families each were organizing preparatory to removal, and that 1000 families, including the Twelve, the High Council, the Trustees and general authorities of the church, were fully determined to remove in the spring, independent of the contingency of selling their property, and that this company would comprise from five to six thousand souls, and that the church, as a body, desired to remove with them, and would do so if sales could be effected so as to raise the necessary means. This communication asked the assistance of all good citizens in the disposal of the property of the Mormons, stating that there were hundreds of farms and 2000 or more houses for sale in the city or county, but asserting that they would not sacrifice or give away the property or suffer the same to be illegally wrested from them. It was stated that committees would be appointed for Nauvoo, La Harpe, Macedonia, Bear Creek, and all necessary places in the county to give information to purchasers.

In February many of the Mormons, including some of the authorities of the church, crossed into Iowa. As the spring advanced they left from time to time in considerable numbers. About the first of May, 1846, Maj. Warren, under orders from Governor Ford, withdrew his force, which had been quartered at Carthage all winter and had prudently and firmly discharged their duties. Great concern was manifested, meetings were again held and apprehensions that the danger was not over were expressed, and the Mormon agent sent a letter of inquiry to Governor Ford, who answered that he had not been a party to an agree-

ment that the Mormons should leave in the spring, but that they would have to go and that the people of the state would not fight for them. Maj. Warren was instructed to muster in his troops and remain on duty. This he did, with headquarters most of the time at the Mansion House in Nauvoo.

It was reported that the Mormons were leaving the state in considerable numbers from time to time, but the impression seemed to be prevalent that large numbers of them intended to remain. It was determined at a public meeting at Carthage to put in force the resolutions passed the preceding October. A force of men assembled at Carthage and marched to Golden's Point where they met certain of the new citizens of Nauvoo, who objected to their coming into the city. The force retired and disbanded.

Afterwards difficulties arose in the north part of the county east of Nauvoo and hostages held at Nauvoo were taken to Quincy on *habeas corpus* and released on bail, and the Mormon hostages were then set free.

In the meantime many people from a distance, understanding that the Mormons were to leave Nauvoo, flocked to the city in the hope of bettering their condition, many of them being good people, some of them ruffians, and three of the latter class, Dr. Pickett, Clifford, and Furness, who had detained the hostages at Nauvoo were prosecuted for false imprisonment and robbery. John Carlin, a deputy sheriff of Carthage, having the writ, arrested Clifford and Furness at Nauvoo, but was resisted and defied by Pickett. It was determined at Nauvoo that Carlin's writ should not be executed and measures were taken to organize for military resistance.

Governor Ford sent Major James R. Parker to the county to defend Nauvoo, stating that he had been informed that an effort would be made to destroy the city. Parker and Carlin came into direct conflict. Proclamations were issued. Carlin announced that he did not acknowledge the right of the military to interference and had called out the *posse* to aid him in serving the writ. Parker answered that Carlin's force was a mob whose aim was to drive the Mormons across the river.

In the meantime some 600 to 800 men were concentrating at Carthage, under the command of James W. Singleton of Brown county. This force consisted of two regiments, Col. Thomas Brockman of Brown commanding one, and Col. Thomas Geddes of Hancock the other. The Mormons were ready to agree to leave Nauvoo within sixty days, to have an attorney selected to take charge of all writs, and to deliver up the State arms in their possession, and to suspend all hostilities at once. This was Col. Singleton's treaty, but those under him rejected it. Col. Singleton withdrew. Carlin appointed Col. Brockman as commander. The whole force, about 700 men, proceeded toward Nauvoo and camped about three miles from the Temple. There was considerable skirmishing for two days, and some firing of artillery. On the 12th (of October) Brockman and Carlin demanded a surrender, but Major Benjamin Clifford in command, Parker having left, refused to surrender.

THE NAUVOO BATTLE

A battle followed. The account of this battle as given in the *Warsaw Signal* of Oct. 13th is as follows:

"After the reception of this letter (Clifford's), the army was drawn up in column on a piece of high ground lying between the camp and the city. While in this position, a few shots were fired from a breastwork the Mormons had erected during the night, and the fire was returned from our artillery. So soon as all was ready, the Warsaw Riflemen were divided into two sections, and deployed on the right and left as flankers. Captain Newton's Lima Guards, with Captain Walker's gun, was ordered to take position a quarter of a mile in front of the camp, and employ the attention of the Mormons at their breastwork,—and from which they kept a constant fire, while the main body of the army wheeled to the left, passed down across the La Harpe road through a cornfield, thence across Mulholland street, thence bore to the right through an orchard, and on to the city. So soon as the army was fairly under way, Captain Newton's company, and the piece of artillery with it, were brought up in the rear. This march was made directly across and in face of the enemy's fire, and within good cannon range, yet not a man was injured.

"Arriving on the verge of the city, the army, all except the artillery and flankers, was halted, while the latter advanced and commenced an attack on the Mormon works, from which they had been firing during the whole time of the march. A hot fire was kept up by the artillery from both sides for fifteen or twenty minutes.

During this time, the Mormons did no execution on our ranks, while the balls from our cannon rattled most terrifically through the houses in the city.

"At length a fire of smallarms was heard from some Mormons who had taken position on the extreme left in a cornfield. Immediately, Colonel Smith's regiment was ordered up and drove the assailants before them. The second regiment was in the mean time ordered up to the support of the artillery. By this time the action became general.

"The Mormons were in squads in their houses, and poured in their shots with the greatest rapidity. Our men were also divided off into squads, took shelter where they could best find it, and returned the fire with great energy. The greater part of the first regiment had no better shelter than a cornfield and a worm fence; the second regiment was open ground, having but two or three small houses to cover the whole body; while our artillery was entirely exposed.

"The firing of smallarms was continued for half an hour, during which time our men steadily advanced, driving the enemy, in many instances, from their shelter. For a short time their fire was almost entirely silenced; but, unfortunately, at this juncture our cannon balls were exhausted; and our commander, deeming it imprudent to risk a further advance without these necessary instruments, ordered the men to be drawn off. This was done in good order, and in slow time the whole force returned to the camp.

"In this action we had about five hundred men engaged, and four pieces of artillery; two hundred men and one piece of artillery having been left at the camp for its protection. Our loss in this engagement, as well as the subsequent skirmishes, will be found in the report of the surgeons hereto appended. Most of our men throughout the action displayed remarkable coolness and determination, and, we have no doubt, did great execution. We believe if our cannon balls had held out ten minutes longer, we should have taken the city; but when the action commenced, we had but sixty-one balls. The battle lasted from the time the first feint was made until our men were drawn off—an hour and a quarter. Probably there is not on record an instance of a longer-continued militia fight. (!)

"The Mormons stood their ground manfully; but from the little execution done by them, we infer that they were not very cool or deliberate. Their loss is uncertain, as they have taken especial pains to conceal the number of their dead and wounded. They acknowledged but three dead and ten wounded. Among the killed is their master spirit, Captain Anderson, of the fifteen-shooter rifle company. Their force in the fight was from three to four hundred. They had all the advantages, having selected their own positions; and we were obliged to take such as we could get. Sometimes our men could get no cover, and the artillery was all the time exposed, while theirs was under cover.

"On Saturday, after the battle, the Anties commenced intrenching their camp, and on Sunday made it secure against the shots of the enemy's cannon, which frequently reached or passed over it. On Sunday, the Anties cut part of the corn from the field, on the left of the La Harpe road, to prevent the Mormons from taking cover in it. While thus engaged, the Mormons fired on the guard which was protecting the corn-cutters. The fire was returned by the guard, and kept up at long distance for two or three hours. In this skirmish one of our men was badly wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known. On Monday, a party of Mormons crept up through the weeds to a piece of high ground, and fired at our camp, wounding three men, none seriously. Their balls were nearly spent when they struck. On Sunday morning, after the battle, a powder plot was dug up on the La Harpe road, which the army was expected to pass. On Wednesday, another was dug up on the same road nearer the city. Several of these plots were discovered near the Temple, and in other parts of the city."

Twelve men of Col. Brockman's force were wounded, among them Capt. Smith of the Carthage Grays. One of the wounded died, the others recovered. Three of them were merely scratched. No definite account of the loss of the other side is obtainable.

On the 15th a deputation from 100 citizens of Quincy visited Col. Brockman and a similar deputation visited Maj. Clifford, in an effort at mediation. There was a truce at first, and finally a treaty. By this treaty, Col. Brockman's force was to enter and take possession of the city on Sept. 17th, at 3 p. m., and the arms of the opposition were to be delivered to the Quincy committee to be returned on the crossing of the river. This committee to use their influence to protect persons and property from violence, and the officers of the camp and the

men pledging themselves to protect all persons and property from violence. It was agreed that the sick and helpless should be protected and treated with humanity. It was agreed that the Mormon population of the city should leave the state or disperse as soon as they could cross the river. It was agreed that five men, including the trustees of the church, and five clerks with their families, be permitted to remain in the city to dispose of the property, free from molestation and personal violence. Finally, it was agreed, that hostilities should cease immediately, and that ten men of the Quincy committee should enter the city in the execution of their duty as soon as they should think proper.

This treaty was signed by Almon W. Babbitt, Joseph L. Heywood and John S. Fullmer, trustees in trust for the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and by Andrew Johnson, chairman of the Quincy committee, Thomas S. Brockman, commander of the *posse*, and John Carlin, special constable.

By three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 17th, when Brockman's force marched through the city and encamped near the south end, nearly the whole of the Mormon population had crossed the Mississippi into Iowa.

There were a few minor disturbances afterwards, but this was the end of what has sometimes been called the Mormon War, and was the end of the reign of Mormonism in Hancock County.

A FEW INTERESTING ENACTMENTS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

On Jan. 26, 1849, by act of the Legislature the auditor was empowered to issue warrants to persons named in the act, among them James R. Parker, for services rendered the state under the order of the Governor, dated Aug. 21, 1846. There is nothing in the account to show what this service was, but the index in the session laws of 1849 referring to this act designates it as an appropriation "to pay J. R. Parker and others *in Hancock War*." On Feb. 12, 1849, the Legislature passed an act entitled, "An Act to compensate Porter Sergant for powder furnished in the *Hancock War*," whereby the auditor was authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Sergant for $175, "being his pay in full for 35 kegs of powder furnished by him for the state."

On Feb. 3, 1849, an act was passed authorizing the auditor to draw warrants for the balance due each officer or other individual named in the schedule annexed, which schedule purports to be "a list showing the pay, the amount received, and the amount due the persons therein named, called into service by the Governor, *to suppress the Hancock disturbances*." Among those named in the schedule are John J. Hardin, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Warren, Brig.-Gen. S. A. Douglas, "aid," and J. A. McDougall, "aid."

Here are legislative precedents for calling the Mormon troubles in this county, not simply "Hancock disturbances," or the "Mormon War," but the "Hancock War."

THE OLD JAIL

Reference is here made to the jail at which the Smiths were killed. In *Munsell's History of McDonough County* there is published a letter concerning this building from Charles J. Scofield, of Carthage, Illinois, parts of which are here given.

"The old jail is located on Lots 4 and 5, Block 6, Original Town (now city) of Carthage, being one block north and about two blocks west of the Public Square. Mrs. Eliza M. Browning owned the premises for thirty years or more, selling the same on November 4, 1903, for $4,000 and making deed of that date thereof to Joseph F. Smith, as trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, residing at the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah, and his successors in office and assigns forever."

"Mrs. Browning is (was, for she is now dead) the widow of James M. Browning, for six years County Treasurer and one of our best and most highly respected citizens, who died in the spring of 1903. On account of friendship existing between the families and church affiliation, Mrs. Browning had me prepare the deed, and the same was acknowledged in my office. A man named Woodruff represented the trustee of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in this transaction. I think he was from Chicago—a representative of Mormon evangelization in that city. He was a man of pleasing address, intelligent, rather quiet in his demeanor, and seemingly well posted in the work he had in hand. The premises are occupied exclusively for residence



Sarah E. DeWitt.

purposes. Mormon representatives have been evangelizing in this community during the last year or two—with what success am unable to state. As to present condition of Nauvoo, I would say that there are but slight vestiges of Mormon days to be found there, and very few Mormons, as I understand the matter. The population of the town is mostly German. It is a beautiful site for a city, the Mississippi River making a half circle at that point, and thus partly enclosing the site. It is a very good town for a place of its size, and its citizens are ordinarily quiet and attentive to business."

THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY

Soon after the killing of the Smiths many persons, who were looking for favorable opportunities in the new western country, came to Nauvoo in the hope of bettering their condition by the purchase of cheap property which would be for sale by reason of the impending migration of the Mormons. Some of these remained at Nauvoo or located in other parts of the county and became prominent afterwards in professional and other circles.

There had been a communistic society in France for a few years prior to this time, of which Etienne Cabet was the founder. This man was born at Dijon, France, January 22, 1788. He was educated for the bar, was attorney-general of Corsica (from which office he was dismissed) and entered the Chamber of Deputies as a member in July, 1831.

He advocated absolute equality of men and women, freedom of religion, common ownership of property, and the abolition of individualism and self-interest. He proclaimed these doctrines in his newspaper, and soon had a large following. He was indicted for treason because of his speeches and writings. He went to England and there advocated his scheme of communism. He acquired a large tract of land in the Red River district in Texas, and some of his followers went there in 1848, and others followed in 1850. The communistic state in Texas was a failure, and some of the Icarian band, in 1850, removed to Nauvoo, Ill., where Cabet presided over the colony until a short time before his death, when he was set aside. He died at St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 9, 1856.

The Nauvoo "Icarian Community" was incorporated by an act of the Illinois Legislature approved on Feb. 13, 1851.

This act provided that Etienne Cabet, J. Pendant, P. J. Tavard, Andre Thebant, Alfred Pignnard and Jean J. Witzig, and their associates and successors, be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Icarian Community." The usual powers of corporations were conferred, as, perpetual succession, capacity for suing and being sued in all courts, right to have a common seal, and right to purchase, hold or convey real and personal estate necessary to promote and fully carry out the objects and interests of the corporation, but not for any other purpose.

The capital stock was to be $100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000, and the shares were to be $100 each, but no one individual was to own more than one share.

In all elections or questions to be decided by vote, each share, if owned by an adult male, was to have one vote, and this was to be cast in person. It thus appears that women and minors could not vote, and that voting by proxy was not allowed.

It was provided that the business of the company should be manufacturing, milling, all kinds of mechanical business, and agriculture.

It was provided that the company should have six directors, to be elected annually, one of them to be president, and that these directors should have the management of the concerns of the company, subject to the by-laws to be adopted.

The persons named in the first section were made commissioners to take subscriptions and organize the company, and were to be the directors thereof until directors should be elected. The stock of the company was to be assignable, but subject to the regulations and by-laws on the subject.

Full power to pass by-laws was given, such by-laws to relate to the government of the property and possessions of the company, to regulate its internal policy, and for other purposes directly connected with the business and management of the company, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state.

It was provided that the act should be a public act and should be construed liberally for the benefit of the company and there was a proviso that the Legislature should have power to alter, amend, modify or repeal the act whenever the public good should require.

Under this charter the Icarian Community proceeded to demonstrate the success and fail-

ure of communism. All things were in common, and all went well for a brief period of time, after which the impossibilities of the association became manifest and the Icarian Community, so far as Hancock County is concerned, disappeared. Some of these people remained as citizens of the county and were among its best citizens, as are also their descendants.

NAUVOO PAST AND PRESENT

The following article was written by J. M. Davidson, editor of *The Carthage Republican*, and published in the issue of that paper dated Feb. 25, 1864:

Nauvoo in 1846. In 1846, the writer of this article—then a mere boy, but with recollection of those events now but little impaired—visited Nauvoo, in this county, then a city of over 16,000 inhabitants. The period of that visit is doubtless fresh in the memory of thousands now living who passed through the shifting scenes of the great Mormon War. It was at the time when the last of the Mormon inhabitants of the city and county had fled across the river upon the approach of the thousands of armed citizens of this and adjoining counties, who for years had suffered in person and property from the unlawful raids of bands of men and of individuals claiming that their murders, and assassinations and thefts were by order of Divine revelation. That the unparalleled atrocities thus committed upon citizens were by Mormons is a question that we do not pretend to discuss. It is a question about which we have no knowledge except through opinions and prejudices much softened by the lapse of time.

At the period of our visit in that year, the great Mormon temple was as near its completion as it ever attained; finished, however, in all its grand proportions of size and height. The basement hall, in which was situated the baptismal font—itself a miracle of art and beauty, with its appointments of life-sized oxen in purest marble, the marble basin and elaborate railings—the preparation and reception rooms; the immense audience chamber above with its pews and changing backs, its immense altars and oratories, its gorgeous tapestry and motets in gold and silver, its ponderous chandeliers and the innumerable columns and frescoes that everywhere bewildered the eye with their gorgeous beauty. Of all these appointments we have such a vivid recollection that it seems but the rehearsal of a last night's pleasant dream. We were but a boy then, and venturesome. We could not do it now,—but then we climbed to the top of that vast dome and planting our feet around the lofty rod which supported the bronze angel, we viewed a scene of magnificence vast and varied in its scope—the immense river half circling the beautiful city, the towns and villages that dotted its shores for miles in either direction, the tasteful farms that stretched their uninterrupted lines of hedge and fence into the misty distance, and the grim cannon and the men who guarded them shrunken into pop-guns and pigmies so far below our feet. Such is our recollection of the great city and its proud temple in 1846.

Nauvoo in 1864. On Friday, the 12th inst. we again visited Nauvoo. A want of space must forbid indulgence in the overpowering reflections that crowded our mind in contemplating the vastness of the changes that had occurred in the period of eighteen years; it is enough to say that the 16,000 inhabitants that then crowded the beautiful city and its embowered environs are gone; one-half to two-thirds of the dwellings that constituted the homes and the scenes of industry of that peculiar sect of people are either in ruins or have been transferred to other localities. Nevertheless, Nauvoo is a beautiful city still, vast in extent, and peopled by three thousand as industrious people as ever gave vitality to enterprise.

Many remains of Mormon industry still remain, sad mementoes of the past. Centrally through the city, on a line running nearly north and south, and following the base of the steep bluff which divides the upper from the lower city, are the remains of a deep wide excavation or ditch which was intended by Smith as a canal leading from the river on the north and intersecting the river at its curve on the south side. This ditch which was intended to have been nearly straight would have been two miles long intersecting the base of the crescent which the Mississippi here forms around the city,—leaving all that part of the city comprehended in "the flat" on a sort of island. This stream of water, thus diverted from the parent flood would have supplied smaller streams intersecting it and running through other streets westward. The pecu-

liarity of the soil—its proneness to wash, etc.,—has since demonstrated that such an enterprise, possibly combining utility with the ornamental, would have proved a source of incredible expense to its projectors for repairs. For hundreds of yards, however, the canal seems to have been walled on its western slope—possibly in view of the tendency to wash.

There are but few houses in the city that are not of Mormon construction; and many of them are fine buildings; although the vast majority of dwellings erected in the time of Mormon power were of the flimsiest description. Hundreds of them have fallen through successive storms, and their material taken to build other and more substantial edifices. Among the best of the Mormon buildings now remaining are the Masonic Hall, the "Lord's Store House," the "Mansion," now kept as a hotel by Maj. L. C. Bidamon, and a number of dwellings which belonged to leading personages in the church, business houses, etc. At the foot of Main street, and just at the river bank, Smith had commenced the erection of a large and magnificent hotel, the walls of which, for one story, are in good preservation. The basement, one hundred feet long by fifty feet in depth, is of stone cut and finished in the best style of workmanship. The story above the basement is constructed of the finest pressed brick, with marble steps and caps. Some of the interior walls have been taken down and the brick sold by Smith's heirs. The walls remaining are as perfect as the day the work ceased on them, at Smith's death. Not another brick should be taken from the walls, however, because the day is not far distant when the necessities of a fine city—such as Nauvoo will become—will demand a hotel of the magnitude contemplated by Smith's far-seeing judgment.

HISTORY OF THE TEMPLE—ITS REMAINS

From Dr. J. F. Weld, a resident of Nauvoo since 1839, and who was intimately acquainted with the main incidents of the rise and fall of Mormondom in that vicinity, we gather the followng facts in relation to the building of the temple: The plans and style of architecture of that building Smith claimed to have received by revelation from God; although, subsequently the plans were materially altered from the original draft, whether by revelation or not we are not informed. The temple was commenced in 1841, with the laying of the corner stone and impressive ceremonies attended by a vast multitude of people. To its erection the whole people of the Mormon church gave their enthusiastic aid—all being required to give a tenth of their incomes or labor. In 1846, two years after the death of Smith, the temple was finished and dedicated. The account of its size, height, and general appearance in 1846 in the "*Fulton Gazette*," then published by the writer, is as follows:

"The temple is built wholly of stone procured from quarries near the city. This stone is of the best description, firm in texture, beautiful to the eye, and susceptible of a fine finish. I am not acquainted with architectural terms, and hence cannot say in what style the temple is built; but were it not for its tower and belfry, and some attempts at modern ornamentation, I should think it was purely Grecian. In size, the main building is 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, and, probably 80 feet in height. The tower and belfry reach above the main building some eighty or a hundred feet; but of that I could gain no certain knowledge. Although I should think the entire height of the temple from base stone to ball cannot be less than 180 feet."

The "*Nauvoo Neighbor*," of the date of July 30, 1845, a copy of which Dr. Weld has in good preservation, has an article on the subject of the temple, from which we gather the height of that building, but not its other dimensions.

From eaves to top of attic story	16½ feet
Tower	12½ feet
Belfry	20 feet
Clock section	10 feet
Observatory	16 feet
Dome	13½ feet
Ball and rod	10 feet
Eaves to rod	98½ feet

Add to this the height of main building to eaves, which, we think, judging from the height of the southwest ruin now standing could not be less than 70 feet, we have the whole height of the temple—168½ feet. The cost of the temple was estimated at $800,000.

In 1849 the temple was destroyed by fire; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. On the 27th of May, 1850, the north wall fell in by

force of quake. The remaining walls fell on subsequent occasions, leaving only the southwest corner standing, as we saw it during our recent visit. The site of the temple and its ruins are now the property of Mr. John Dornsiff, of that city, who, as he informs us, will remove the balance of the stone—the remaining corner included—at an early day, and convert the ground into a vineyard.

Incidentally, we remark, that in 1849-50 a body of French socialists calling themselves "Icarians" purchased the temple site and adjoining property, and for six or seven years attempted to establish their colony on the exploded system of "communism" or "socialism" —a theory we think once strongly advocated by Horace Greeley, but by him now condemned as impracticable for all uses except those of libertinism and infidelity. The Icarian colony was broken up in 1857, and its members scattered throughout this and adjoining counties. While in Nauvoo, this body of people erected several fine buildings from the stone of which the temple had been built.

Much of the exterior ornamentation of the temple, which remained uninjured by fire, has been carried away or defaced by curiosity seekers. There are several fine specimens, however, remaining in the possession of individuals in Nauvoo. Over the entrance to one of the numerous wine cellars which abound in that vicinity is the image of the sun in relief which crowned the top of one of the exterior columns of the temple.

MORMONS IN NAUVOO

The lapse of time has softened much of the prejudice of the people against Mormonism, and it is possible that a majority of that sect have abandoned many of the peculiar dogmas in faith and practice that made them the aversion and dread of more liberal minded people. Many Mormons have returned to this county, taking up their abode as quiet, orderly, and industrious citizens, and are generally esteemed and respected by their immediate neighbors. There are some hundred or more families of Mormons resident in Nauvoo and vicinity who adhere to their faith, and to Joseph Smith, the eldest son of the prophet. "Young Jo," as he is called, resides in a modest cottage on the bank of the river, but a few rods from the "Mansion House." He is a quiet, unassuming man, endowed with no great brilliancy of mind, but rather above the ordinary standard of men in good, honest, common sense. Mr. Smith is regarded by many thousands of Mormons as the legitimate apostolic successor of his father; and there is now quietly gathering around him a numerous congregation, who attend his preaching and seek his counsel and guidance.

Smith's widow, now the wife of Maj. L. C. Bidamon, is still presiding over the domestic appointments of the "Mansion House," as in her first husband's lifetime. Mrs. B. has doubtless, the most eventful history of any lady now living, and yet through all the vicissitudes that have followed her, in the prosperity and troubles incident to the rise and fall of Mormonism, and the circumstances surrounding her first husband's violent death, her form and features are but lightly touched by the finger of time, and she is yet a hale, pleasant lady, kindly, hospitable, and unassuming.

THE VINEYARDS

The soil in and adjacent to Nauvoo has been discovered to be finely adapted to grape culture, and within five years what had been commenced as an experiment has become an immense interest. A large number of persons are now reaping a competency—some of them fortunes—who five years ago had no income from other pursuits. In November last a tract of land embracing nearly two hundred acres, and lying on the north side of Nauvoo, was sold at auction at an average of $75 to $100 per acre, in one, two, and three acre lots for vineyard purposes. Most of that body of land has been put in order for the spring setting. The number of acres of bearing grapes is almost 180; those set last summer about 160 to 200 more; and we are told that fully 200 acres more will be planted this spring. The grape growers of Nauvoo realized from their last summer's crop of wine $75,000, and many of them cut their vines closer than usual in the view of adding to quality rather than to quantity. The cost of trenching, setting and staking an acre of grapes will not exceed $125. The third year's growth will generally produce grapes for 400 gallons of wine, which at present prices will average $1.75 to $2.00 per gallon—leaving from

necessary expenses of expressing, cooperage and bottling, a profit of almost $600.

Numbers of the largest wine growers have spacious cellars, built in the most substantial manner, of stone. That of John Bauer, Esq., is, perhaps, the largest, being 45 feet by 20. Mr. B. has in cultivation three and a half acres of vines, which in 1862 yielded him 13,000 gallons of excellent wine. Last year, in consequence of close cutting and some blight, his yield did not exced 3,000 gallons. His wine averages $2.00 per gallon at wholesale, and is greatly in demand. Mr. Bauer also manufactures a very superior quality of brandy from the lees and pumice of grapes, and which has also a ready sale at $8.00 per gallon.

Mr. August Beger has in cultivation two acres of grapes, which last year yielded 900 gallons of wine. His cellar, newly erected, is nearly or quite as large as that of Mr. Bauer's. He also manufactures brandy, having excellent facilities.

There are other extensive vineyards and cellars belonging to Messrs. Siller, Schneider, Rhinberger, Leopard, and others, whose names we failed to get. The number of acres cultivated by them will average from two to four.

Two miles south of Nauvoo, and lying immediately on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi, is the country seat and vineyard of A. Berton, Esq., a gentleman of education and refinement, and possessing wealth and industry sufficient to carry out his tasteful ideas of the useful and ornamental. The residence and grounds of Mr. Berton are substantial as well as ornamental, and nestled among the embowered hills must present a view of unusual loveliness from the river and opposite shores. Adjoining his residence on the south side is his vineyard, consisting of ten acres, and all in the highest state of cultivation. Mr. B.'s grape culture is conducted in the most scientific manner, with a view to quality of products rather than quantity. In 1862 his yield was only 1,500 gallons; last year still less, he having cut his vines very close with a view to inducing hardihood of growth and firmness in the fruit. Mr. Berton's cellar is one of the best in the vinicity of Nauvoo, being 44 by 22 feet in size and built far enough below ground to render it available for all purposes of a first-class wine cellar. In this cellar Mr. Berton has twelve or fourteen casks of 750 gallons capacity, a majority of them full of the best wine manufactured. In other casks in this cellar are liquors of various descriptions, as pure and choice in flavor as we have ever seen or tasted.

We found Mr. Berton one of the most genial, whole-souled gentlemen it was ever our pleasure to meet. His hospitality is as large as his heart, and both fill all out-of-doors and in-doors, because his house is thrown open freely to visitors and his bounty pressed upon them at all times.

BUSINESS OF NAUVOO

There are two excellent and extensive breweries in Nauvoo, owned respectively by Messrs. Schenck and Haansman; both of them doing a large amount of business.

In other branches of business the city seems to be slowly recovering from the troubles that have beset it. The vast amount of territory on which the city is built renders it difficult for one unacquainted with its facilities and location to understand at a glance the magnitude of its business.

Among the most prominent of its merchants and general dealers is John Iking, Esq., doing business on the bluff, and having an extensive storehouse filled with goods and wares of every description. His sales last year did not fall short of $50,000, and are increasing. In addition to other enterprises that engage Mr. Iking's attention and engross his liberal capital, he is now building a large steam flouring mill, intended to run four 4½ feet burs, and calculated to turn out 300 barrels of flour per day. This mill is located near the landing on the north side of the city. Personally, Mr. Iking is one of the foremost, as he is the most popular, of the business men of the city. Politically he sides with the friends of constitutional liberty, of free thought and free speech, and his opinions will carry no mean weight in future political canvasses in the city.

There are many other business men in Nauvoo who are doing well for themselves and the city—industrious and enterprising—and who deserve notice in this connection. But our limited stay in the city and want of acquaintance with its whole-souled people, must excuse and postpone such mention of them which it will be our greatest pleasure to bestow at a future day.

The "Mansion House"—famous for having been the hotel and residence of Joseph Smith

is still in good repair, and kept by our old friend Major L. C. Bidamon, who with his excellent and hospitable lady, bestow every attention upon the wants of travelers and visitors."

THE MORMON TRAIL

It seems that a portion of the Mormon brotherhood was introduced to this county about five years prior to settling at Nauvoo. There was a well-beaten but grass-grown track as late as 1880, in the southeastern section of the county, known as the "Mormon Trail," made by that people while on their way from Ohio to the "promised land" in Missouri in 1833-34. It entered the county from Schuyler County, and crossed the prairie between Plymouth and Augusta in the direction of Quincy, that being the objective point on the Mississippi River. So that in coming back from Missouri to this county in 1838-39, in pursuance of a later "revelation," they were only taking the "back track" over the same road some of them had traveled years before.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC UTILITIES

RAILROADS—DES MOINES RAPIDS—KEOKUK AND HAMILTON BRIDGE—GREAT MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM AT KEOKUK AND HAMILTON—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

RAILROADS

There was a time, not so many years distant, when the people living along or adjacent to the Mississippi River would not have conceded that any man-built road could take the place of the river traffic, and yet some of the people of these communities have lived to grow wealthy from the changes effected by the building and development of the railroads. To them, and the influx of population and wealth which they brought, Hancock County owes much of its present prosperity.

Hancock County contains about 111 miles of steam railway, representing what may be styled four great trunk line railroads, namely: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, forty-one miles; Wabash System, twenty-two miles; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company, seven miles; Toledo, Peoria and Western Company, forty-one miles. The taxes extended on the tax books for 1919 of Hancock County show taxes on railroad book of $57,634.59.

It is not possible in this history to give a particular statement of the early history of these roads, or rather of the roads which have been combined or metamorphosed into the present systems. Probably the starting point for all these improvements will be found in the act of the Legislature to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvements, approved and in force on February 27, 1837. This act contained fifty-six sections and provided for a board of fund commissioners to consist of three members, and for many public improvements in rendering rivers navigable and in building railroads. Among these provisions was one for a railroad from Peoria in Peoria County via Canton in McDonough County, Carthage in Hancock County, to Warsaw on the Mississippi River, "for the construction of which said railroad and its appendages" the sum of $700,000 was appropriated. The appropriations made by this act aggregated many millions of dollars, among which appropriations were $1,600,000 for a southern cross railroad, and $1,850,000 for a northern cross railroad.

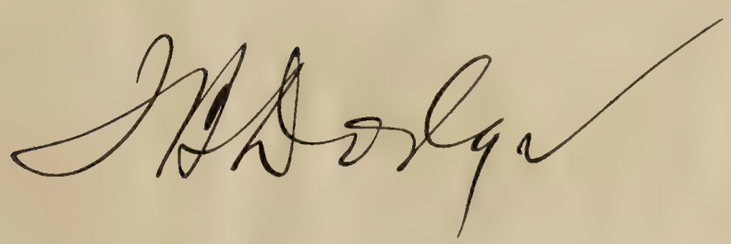
Surveyors were set to work over the state, running routes and planting stakes, and many of the proposed improvements were put under contract, and work on some of them was begun as early as 1838. The Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, about 119 miles in length, was surveyed, and sections at both ends were put under contract.

It was only a year or two later when the state became bankrupt. The road in question was graded at the Warsaw end, and some of the culverts made as far as Carthage, while intervening portions were unfinished. It looked as though the state would never have a completed railway system within its borders, but slowly the matter of allowing charters to be granted to companies obtained and such charters were liberally given. In portions of the state these chartered companies were successful and in others an utter failure.

The first to affect the interests of Hancock



Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



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County was the charter granted to the Des Moines Rapids Railroad Company at some date prior to February 27, 1841. By act of the Legislature in force on the last-named date the time for commencing the construction of this railroad was extended to May 1, 1843, and the time for completing the same was extended to May 1, 1846. Provision was made in this act for connecting the Des Moines Rapids Railroad with the Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at such point as the companies might deem expedient. Under the charter, books were opened for subscriptions. How much was really subscribed is unknown to the present generation, but the amount was not sufficient, and the enterprise was abandoned.

This was a period fruitful in efforts to establish ordinary state roads or highways as well as to promote the building of railroads. The Legislature which convened on December 5, 1836, and ended its session on March 6, 1837, passed nearly 100 special acts for the establishment of such state roads, and the same Legislature at its special session commencing July 10, 1837, and ending on July 22d of the same year, passed about 10 such acts, and the Eleventh General Assembly, at its session beginning on December 3, 1838, passed more than 150 such acts. Some of these state roads, in whole or in part, were to be established in Hancock County. One of them was from Warsaw, through Carthage, Macomb (spelled McComb) and Canton to Peoria. Another was from Appanoose to Lahart (evidently La Harpe). One of the acts vacated part of the state road leading from Appanoose in Hancock County to the "Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek" in McDonough County. In most of these special acts three commissioners were appointed to locate and stake the road. It would be interesting to give the names of these commissioners, who were prominent citizens in that early day, and also the descriptions of the roads and the manner in which they were to be defined over unbroken prairie and through virgin forests, but limitation as to space and time forbid.

On February 24, 1847, a charter was granted to the Nauvoo and Warsaw Railroad Company. This act was amended in 1849 and again in 1852. In the meantime, by act in force on April 13, 1849, William Baker, Edward A. Bedell, Robert Miller, William N. Grover and John D. Mellon were created a body corporate and politic under the name of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Company. Upon this corporation was conferred all powers, rights, privileges, right of way and benefits which had been conferred upon the Nauvoo and Warsaw Railroad Company, provided a majority of the persons incorporated as the Nauvoo and Warsaw Railroad Company should assign in writing to the new company the charter of the Nauvoo and Warsaw Railroad Company. This assignment was executed on January 6, 1851, as appears from an act of the Legislature in force on June 21, 1852, in and by which act the time for the commencement of the actual construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad was extended for two years beyond the time originally allowed.

On February 10, 1853, the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company was incorporated, the persons named as constituting the company being John D. Mellon, William S. Spencer, William N. Grover, Andrew Huston, William H. Roosevelt, William H. Ralston, and such other persons as might associate with them for that purpose.

In September, 1855, an election was held in Hancock County on the proposition to subscribe $100,000 to each of these two railroads, at which election the proposition was carried by a large majority, there being 1,975 votes for and 553 against the proposition. All votes in Augusta and Chili were against the proposition. All votes in Nauvoo, Wythe, Walker, Pilot Grove, Prairie, Warsaw and Rocky Run were in favor of the proposition. In Carthage Township there was a single vote against the proposition. The Warsaw and Rockford Railroad and the Nauvoo and Warsaw Railroad were not built. The Mississippi and Wabash was more successful. Other charters were obtained, and amendments and appeals followed. At last there emerged from all this confusion the branch road of the Wabash running through this county, which has given Hancock County people for many years access to important points beyond the county's boundaries.

The Peoria route had not been abandoned, but a road along that route was constructed through the county, and, like the Wabash, has been in operation for more than half a century. It is operated as the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company.

In 1868-70 what is now the Hancock County branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed, and this road has

been continuously and faithfully serving our people for half a century. The Quincy to Galesburg branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., which passes through the southeast part of Hancock County, with stations at Augusta and Plymouth, has been in operation since 1855.

The last railroad to be built through Hancock County is the great double-track trunk line known as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extending from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. This road runs through the northern part of Appanoose, Pontoosuc and Dallas townships, crossing the Mississippi River at Ft. Madison, and having stations at Dallas City, Pontoosuc and Niota or East Ft. Madison.

It may be added that the stations of the T., P. & W. are La Harpe, La Crosse, Burnside, Ferris, Elvaston, McCall and Hamilton, with a station at Disco on the Burlington branch, and that the stations of the C., B. & Q. are Dallas City, Colusa, Adrian, Ferris, Carthage, Basco, West Point and Stillwell.

THE DES MOINES RAPIDS

The Des Moines Rapids are frequently mentioned in the history of Hancock County. We read of the Upper and Lower Rapids, of the head of the Rapids, of the foot of the Rapids, of houses and other objects located by reference to the head or the foot of the Rapids, and we acquire great respect for this obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and become interetsed in anything connected with its history, and in every effort to overcome the obstruction and to make it subservient to the user and purpose of industry.

A series of articles published in 1866-7 with reference to the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids and the application of the power thus developed to manufacturing purposes, is of such interest as to justify publication in this volume. The enterprise contemplated in these articles failed, but prophesied at least somewhat of the present-day realization. May it not be that the hope men entertained of large manufacturing and commercial interests and a large population in the vicinity of the Des Moines Rapids will yet find fulfillment in the local utilization of the vast amount of power capable of development through the instrumentality of the Great Mississippi River Dam.

IS IT SO?

The Carthage Gazette, Nov. 28, 1865.

Editor Gazette:—

I saw by the *Gazette*, that you, or some one else, had estimated the available water power at the foot of Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi river, in this county—and I presume between Hamilton and Warsaw—to be equal to "fifteen thousan horses, or two and a half times as much as there is at Lowell, Mass."

Now this may be so, but is it not too much like the Indian's gun, "costing more than it will come to?"

I have seen several attempts at mill building on these rapids—certainly three that ground corn, and one that drove a saw quite lively—but why are they all abandoned, if so accessible and productive? I really wish some practical man would tell us.

It is self-evident that there is an immense power in a river like this—a mile in width, and three feet in depth probably—but how to get at it is the question.

I have long been of the opinion that the better way is to throw out separate or independent wing dams on both sides of the river,—three upon each side—creating eight feet of head or so—and if necessary, put locks into each dam, but if I am not mistaken there would not be a necessity for more than two locks, and perhaps none, as these dams would increase the depth of water on the chains so that boats might pass over without difficulty.

Keokuk, or Hamilton, or both, should be the first places to commence hydraulic improvements, if possible, in connection with a bridge, harbor, etc. Yours truly,

Inquirer.

Mr. "Inquirer's" ideas are very limited in regard to the "Improvement of the Rapids" mentiened in our last issue. We do not purpose to set a few men at work to dam up the Mississippi so as to run a cornsheller, or a small circular saw. Our object is to accomplish just what we said could be done, in the article above mentioned, and in fact even more, at an estimated cost, taken at a gold basis, of $1,371,524.

It is the intention, we believe, to construct a canal for navigation, the lower portion of which will be at the upper part of the set of islands, and the lower terminus, or entrance, at the outer

verge of the islands at the foot of the Rapids. This location of the lower part of the canal used for navigation, would of course embank the river from the sloughs as far as it extended on the islands, and by making a sufficient levee on the islands from the terminus of the canal to their lower end, the whole river would be caused to flow, at all stages, between the islands and the Iowa shore, where the width of the stream would be considerably less than the ordinary width of the river, thus forcing a canal sufficient to prevent deposits of sand in the bed of the river at the foot of the rapids, which has always been a great hindrance to navigation.

For four miles along and below the foot of the rapids, the grounds are perfectely fitted for the construction of an ample distributing canal, furnishing an amount of hydraulic motive power fully equal to our former calculation. The sloughs by simply preventing the water from flowinig into them, and by slight deepening would become, for this whole length, ample tail canals of sufficient capacity to discharge the water from all the mills that could be placed in this length at convenient distances apart. All this can be done without encroaching on the channel, or in any way obstructing or impeding the free navigation of the rapids.

Further than this, there is room and suitable ground on the head of the set of islands for the construction of a basin, at a small cost, which would be an excellent and convenient harbor for boats in the winter season; adjoining the basin room enough will be found, if it is considered practicable, to construct a number of dry docks, large enough for constructing and repairing the largest boats used for navigating the river.

Our correspondent above says that "Keokuk or Hamilton should be the first place to commence hydraulic improvements." On the Iowa side of the river there is not room for the accommodation of even a very small amount of hydraulic motive power, the bank of the river being a nearly vertical lime-rock bluff, more than one hundred and fifty feet high along the foot of the rapids for the distance of at least one mile, and the bank below the foot of the rapids (which is a continuation of the same unbroken bluff, but gradually diminishing in height to fifty or sixty feet), is required to be kept unobstructed for the Keokuk landing. To make the greatest practicable amount of public benefit, taking everything into consideration, the improvement must be on the Illinois side of the river.

We will add for the benefit of "Inquirer" and others, that it is the intention to petition the coming session of Congress for an appropriation, of about $900,000—the balance will be probably taken in shares of an equal amount each.

The Carthage Gazette—Dec. 7, 1865.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RAPIDS

Editor Gazette:

In a former article I gave the opinion that the first improvements on the Rapids of the Mississippi should be at the foot at Keokuk, or Hamilton, or both.

Now with your permission I will try to give a few reasons why I think so. The first chain just above the upper part of Keokuk, is, I believe, the most difficult to cross, and I think the fall is greater in the same distance than at any other place on the Rapids. It is said to be nearly six feet in half a mile, just above Hamilton, in low water. This six feet with probably two more, could be got at Hamilton and below, by building a dike or levee, three-fourths of a mile, and a wing dam the same distance. This wing dam, starting from the head of the Island opposite Hamilton, and running directly up the river, would, with the levee on the Island create sufficient water power for several hundred run of mill stones, and the head thereby created, should be at two places:—Five or six feet at the railroad embankment below town, where, by the way, there is now some three feet, and whatever the balance should be, at the head of the Islands just below the mouth of Chaney creek, which of course, might be increased by the length and height of the wing dam to eight or ten feet, above which head I do not think it would be economy to create any where on these rapids. By this improvement and a Lock into the river just above the present ferry landing, not only vast water power, but one of the best of harbors, with ample room for docks, basins, etc., would be created or secured.

I may be mistaken in relation to there being three feet of head water created by the railroad embankment or fill, from the bluff to the river, but that there is sufficient power now to drive several run of mill stones, I think no one will dispute who knows anything of water power.

This head and volume of water could easily be doubled, by the construction of a few hundred feet of the proposed wing dam at the head of the Island, for this I believe, is just at the foot of the "lower chain," where the water is the swiftest. I confess to being somewhat surprised that men of energy and science have not taken hold here before, for all must admit that a steady, constant water power is almost invaluable in a country like this.

I do not propose to put up temporary "fixings" such as I before alluded to, and costing but a few hundred dollars, ruining their owners and no benefit to the country. But I do insist that a few thousand dollars might be so expended in obtaining water power at the foot of these Rapids as to derive an income from it at once, and not be in the way of that "tremenjus canawl" that is to be, but in fact anticipating it, or something better which I still think is the disconnected wing dam system, for by this, machinery might be run from the head to the foot of the Rapids, on both shores, and probably the water would be so deepened in the channel that there would be no necessity for locks. I am told that wing dams are not uncommon in the rivers on the continent of Europe for the single purpose of deepening the water over shallow places, and it seems to me that in the aggregate, the power would be far greater and certainly much better distributed for corporations or mills, by throwing out wings miles apart, or heading one at the terminus of another.

I do not like the idea of waiting to petition Congress for an appropriation. It is delaying the matter, and then government has enough to do just now without commencing the ditching business again so soon.

Yours truly,

Inquirer.

The Carthage Gazette—Dec. 14, 1865.

A committee consisting of Bryant T. Scofield, Esq., Col. Alex. Sympson and F. M. Corby, Esq., left town on Tuesday, for New York to attend to matters appertaining to bridging the Mississippi.

The Carthage Gazette—Feb. 1, 1866.

The Board of Supervisors, at their session on Tuesday, appointed Messrs. Alex. Sympson and George Edmunds to visit Washington City, as a committee to represent the claims of Hancock County before the present session of Congress, in regard to the improvement of the rapids.

The Carthage Gazette—April 5, 1866.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RAPIDS

A bill has just been introduced in Congress to improve the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, at the Des Moines Rapids, between Keokuk and Nauvoo, by constructing two canals, one about six miles long and about two hundred and fifty feet wide, with a depth varying from six to thirteen feet, and having two locks, the other four and a half miles long, three hundred and fifty feet wide, and the same depth and with two locks. These canals it is estimated, can be constructed for about one and a quarter millions of dollars, and will extend the navigation of the Mississippi one hundred miles further up, that is to the towns of Davenport and Rock Island. The Rock Island rapids could also be improved, it is said, for about the same amount, and this improvement would open additional free navigation to St. Paul, a distance of six hundred miles above the present head of unobstructed navigation. The advantage to the West, if this project is carried out will be immense. Eminent engineers say it is entirely feasible at moderate cost. Incidental to the construction of the canal, there will be a large excess of water, which it is intended to employ as a water power. It is estimated that a power equal to fifteen thousand horse-power can be obtained, which would be two and a half times as great as the water power at Lowell. The facilities afforded for mills and factories along the river would induce large investments at these points, and in time would render this a grand manufacturing center.

We have several times predicted that could we only make a start towards improving the Mississippi, eastern capitalists would come to our assistance, thereby benefiting themselves, and making ours one of the most important counties in the State.

The writer of the above, from the Boston *Journal*, has evidently seen our estimate of the water-power to be derived from such improvement (which was in reference to this side of the river, published some time since), and mentions Keokuk as being better known than Ham-

ilton, by eastern men, as being one of the chief points, although he had, no doubt, the Illinois side of the river in view, when writing.

We have often spoken of the impossibility of improving the Iowa side, and realizing anything like the benefits which would be secured by such improvements on this side. There are also reasons for improving the Illinois side, which we think would benefit Iowa even as much as though they were upon her shores. In regard to the manner of improving the navigation of the Rapids, it is now conceded by all who are conversant with the subject that the only method which will prove to be effectual and satisfactory, is by canals and locks, of such dimensions as will pass the largest boats that can navigate the river above them. And in the location and construction of the improvements it is believed to be essential to the public interest, that no part of the works be placed in the river or channel in such position or manner as will in any measure obstruct or impede the free navigation of the Rapids by the river and channels as they now are. And as an incidental public benefit of great importance to the people of the whole Valley, it is believed to be equally essential to the public interest to require that the works of the improvements be so arranged and constructed as to produce the greatest, most constant, and uniform and useful hydraulic power. To accomplish this, the work must be done on the Illinois side for various reasons:—first, the only channel boats can pass in low water lies close along the Iowa shore, in all the upper rapids; and between Montrose Island and the shore the stream and channel are too narrow to admit of such encroachments as would be required by such a canal as would be useful for navigation, and give any considerable amount of hydraulic power; and between Montrose Island and the Illinois shore no part of the river has a continuous depth at low water exceeding thirty inches. 2d. There is no room at the foot of the Rapids on the Iowa side of the river for the accommodation of even a very small amount of hydraulic motive power (as we have before said), as the bank of the river from the edge, at low water, being a nearly *vertical limerock bluff*, more than one hundred feet high along the foot of the Rapids for the distance of at least one mile; and the bank below the foot of the Rapids (which is a continuation of the same unbroken bluff), is required to be kept unobstructed for the Keokuk landing.

The best men to decide such things are the Civil Engineers, and manufacturing capitalists, who are almost a unit in favor of this side, and when the appropriation is made, it will be accordingly.

The Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives have agreed to recommend an appropriation of $90,000 to improve Chicago harbor, $300,000 for the improvement of the upper and lower Mississipi rapids, and a sum sufficient to survey Rock river, Illinois,—all of which is very welcome news.

The Carthage Gazette—May 10, 1866.

The River and Harbor bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Monday, 30th ult., contains appropriations as follows:

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, eighty thousand dollars; Kenosha harbor, seventy-five thousand dollars; Racine harbor, twenty-three thousand dollars; Milwaukee harbor, forty-eight thousand dollars; Manitowoc, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Western river, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, seventy-five thousand dollars; for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi, two hundred thousand dollars; for the improvement of the Rock Island Rapids, one hundred thousand dollars; for St. Clair Flats, eighty thousand dollars, for the improvement of the harbor, at St. Joseph, Michigan, six thousand dollars.

The Secretary of War is directed to make surveys of the Western rivers.

The Carthage Gazette—Nov. 22, 1866.

The Mississippi is low, and navigation will probably close early. On the last of October, 1865, there was a rise, and during the first week in November there was eight feet of water to Keokuk. The river fell steadily after the 6th, and after the 22d of November no boat came down from above the Rapids. On the 14th of December navigation was suspended from above St. Louis.

The Carthage Gazette—Dec. 13, 1866.

In view of the completion of the survey of the Mississippi Rapids by Gen. Wilson, and

probably the recommendation by him of the construction of a canal around them, as being the best means of improving the navigation of the river, the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis have adopted a series of resolutions, calling all citizens of States bordering on the Mississippi river, who are interested in the river commerce, to meet in convention in St. Louis in January next, to take steps to bring the matter speedily before Congress. The resolution also provides for a committee of merchants to wait on Gen. Wilson, and represent to him the advantages of a canal over all other improvements.

The Carthage Gazette—Jan. 3, 1867.

THE RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT

The citizens of St. Louis, at a meeting recently held, passed a resolution calling a convention of all persons favorable to the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi river, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on some day during the month of January, 1867, hereafter to be named by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and that all persons interested be invited to attend. The object of said convention being to urge upon Congress the mode and necessity of said improvements.

A committee was appointed to consult with Maj. Gen. Wilson and his corps of engineers, and urge upon them the advantages of a canal over any and all other modes of improvements.

Gen. Wilson, in reply, assures the committee that the rapids have been thoroughly surveyed, and that his plan of improvements, based thereupon, will provide in the largest and most liberal way for passing the present obstructions by every species of craft, at all times during the boating season.

The subject of improving both the Upper and Lower Rapids has long been before the public, and amply discussed. The misfortune of our people, who are deeply interested in the improvements, is that, until within the past four years, we have had no Representative in Congress who believed in the General Government appropriating moneys for public improvements. Now, however, it is different, and with concert of action the great work will, no doubt, be completed at an early day—perhaps cotemporaneously with the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which, it is thought, will be within two years.

A convention is to be held at Rock Island, on the 27th inst., for the consideration of this subject, and Hancock County should be represented on that occasion. Delegations are expected from all the cities and towns on the river from St. Louis to St. Paul.

The Carthage Gazette—Jan. 24, 1867.

RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT

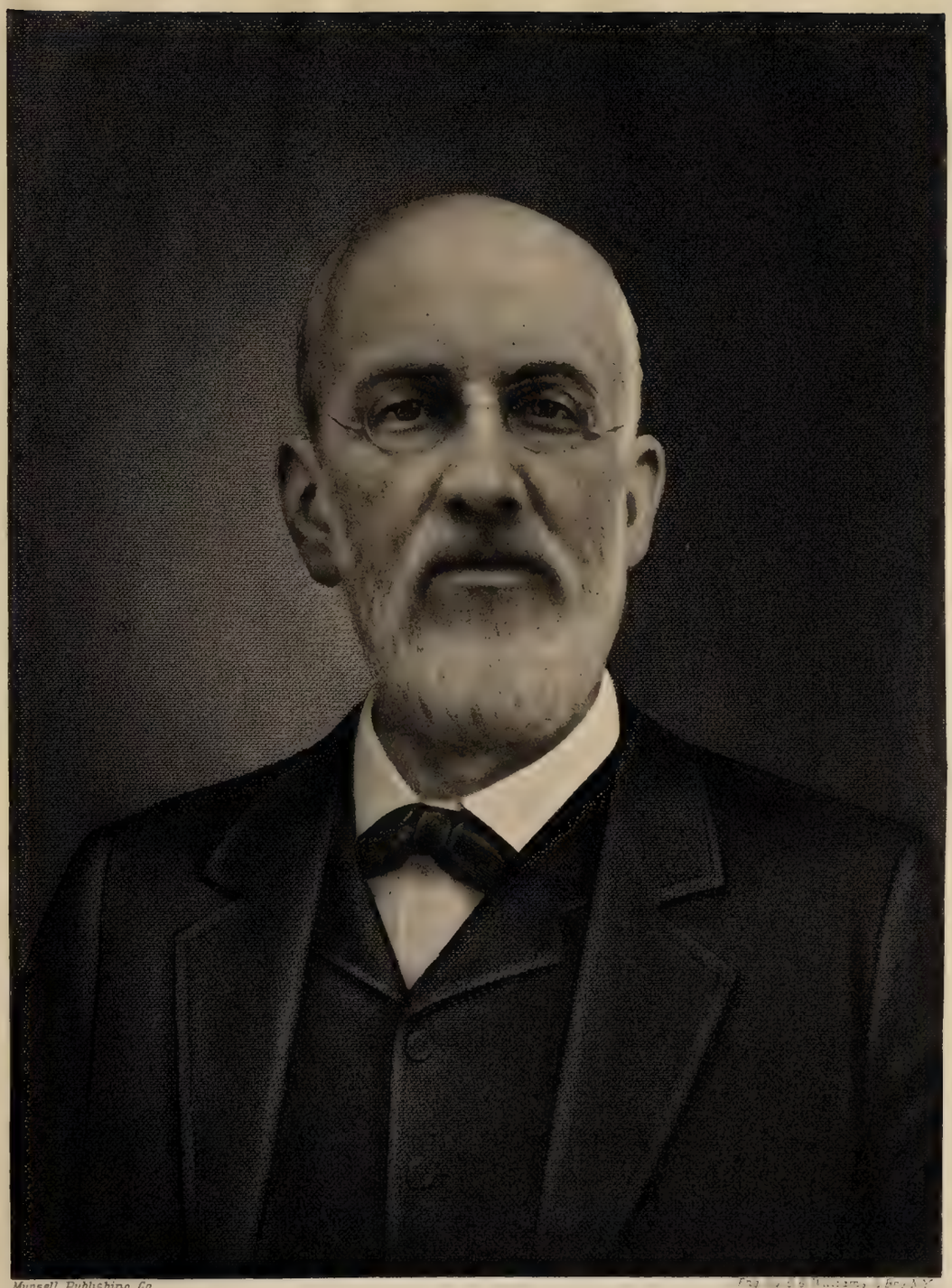
A bill for the "Improvement of the Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River," has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, and will soon become a law. We will guarantee that with all the improvements going on in our County, at present, such as railroad building, improvement of the Mississippi, etc., we shall in ten years, instead of being the seventh county in the state, be the second. The improvement of the rapids, so long talked of, is about to be accomplished, upon the completion of which we shall have a water-power, within our own County, *fifteen and a half times greater than that of Lowell, Mass.* The population of the City of Lowell, resulting from her manufactures is about 45,000. Think of what it may be, with the water-power, which we shall gain by this project, all in use! Truly, this is destined to be an important County.

The Carthage Gazette—Feb. 28, 1867.

DIED,

On Saturday, the 16th inst., Zebulon Parker, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The subject of this notice was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., on the first day of Oct., 1775. His first labor was performed in his father's mill, an ancient structure, propelled by water, and the probability is that his first whittling was done on a miniature representation of the old wheel, as he very early developed a remarkably acute mathematical and mechanical genius. But soon he discovered defects in the primitive machinery, and as he filled the hopper and "toll'd" the "grist," his busy mind was revolving a project for an improvement in the rude appliances with which the bubbling rivulet or turbid river was harnessed for the comfort and profit of man, an improvement whose influence should be felt to the farthest bounds of civilization and stamp indelibly on the page of mechanical history, the name of its inventor, as one of the remarkable contributors to the advancement of civilization.



Munsell Publishing Co

N. H. Dowd

The invention of the "Parker Percussion Water Wheel" was an era in the history of mechanics, one of those grand steps in advance between which ages often intervene, and was accomplished and letters patent obtained about the year 1829, but like the most of his class, discoverers of new principles in mechanics and the sciences, he found himself in the hands of sharpers, who, in a brief space of time, stripped him of the fruits of his invention and left him in comparative poverty. Previous to this he had transferred his residence from Virginia to Ohio; and about the year 1851 or 2 he again removed, this time to La Harpe, Ill.

His attention was early attracted to the serious obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi River, occasioned by the Des Moines Rapids, and the feasibility of different plans for their improvement. Government had expended what was then considered fabulous sums of money on them, with but little effect except to gorge the leaches who fattened themselves on the crumbs falling from the table of the then reigning political party.

Mr. Parker soon commenced his surveys and finally perfected a plan, with drawings and specifications of all the minutiae of the great improvement, which is destined to work a revolution in the navigation of the "Father of Waters," and create a water-power second to none on this continent. His plans contemplate a dense city of manufactories extending along the east bank of the river a distance of twelve miles! One who can imagine such a city along the beautiful bluffs connecting Hamilton City and Nauvoo, peopled with thousands of industrious mechanics and artisans, the backgrounds elaborately decorated with their cottages, interspersed with the residences of the rich and those palaces of learning and religion for which our manufacturing towns are noted, can sympathize with Mr. Parker in his labors, mental and physical during the last ten or eleven years of his life, and form an idea of the reality his labors have made possible.

To attract the attention of the state and national Governments to his daring project, he has made several journeys to Springfield and Washington, sometimes defraying his own expenses, at others assisted by those who believed in his simple faith and untiring industry, finally accomplishing the labor of giants; latterly his traveling expenses have been defrayed by the county thus luckily, in a small part, cancelling the immense obligations under which our immediate descendants will of necessity, rest, to his genius and philanthropy.

His plans have been examined and their adoption recommended with the highest encomiums, by a commission appointed under the direction of the Secretary of War, and it now remains to be seen whether his death will retard the advancement of this great improvement or bury the hopes of its friends with the mortal remains of its immortal projector.

The Carthage Gazette—March 21, 1867.

Des Moines Rapids Improvement Company.

Carthage, Ill., March 6, 1867.

At a meeting of the commissioners, appointed by an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Des Moines Rapids Improvement and Hydraulic Company," approved Feb. 21, 1867, held at the office of William C. Hooker, in the town of Carthage, in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1867, pursuant to notice. Present Alex. Sympson, Francis M. Corby, George Edmunds, Jr., William C. Hooker and David Mack.

On motion, David Mack, Esq., was called to the Chair and Francis M. Corby was appointed Secretary.

George Edmunds, Jr., moved that we proceed to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Des Moines Rapids Improvement and Hydraulic Company, as provided for in said act. Carried.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the contract of subscriptions to the stock of said Company until otherwise provided, be as follows: "The undersigned hereby subscribe to the capital stock of the Des Moines Rapids Improvement and Hydraulic Company, the number of shares set opposite our names respectively and severally, agree to pay the amount of the shares of said stock subscribed by us respectively, as follows: five per cent. thereof whenever required by the commissioners authorized to take such subscriptions, and the balance thereof after the organization of said Company, pursuant to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Des Moines Rapids Improvement and Hydraulic Company," approved Feb. 21, 1867, whenever the same shall, from time to time, be called in by the Directors of said Company." Carried.

Mr. Edmunds moved that Francis M. Corby be appointed a committee of the commissioners to keep said books open for subscriptions to the stock of said company. Carried.

Mr. Edmunds moved that F. M. Corby be authorized to call meetings of said commissioners. Carried.

The Carthage Gazette—April 11, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS

The most feasible plan yet proposed.

We have been shown, and have carefully examined, a plan for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, originated and drawn up by Dr. W. H. Githens, of Hamilton. We are by no means an engineer but can readily see, and can convince any one who will examine the plan, of its feasibility, and we take the liberty here, of inviting the attention of capitalists to an enterprise so remunerative, and the people to that which will make our county one of incomprehensible future greatness.

This plan, which we think is *the* one of all that have been offered, supersedes the suspension and drawbridges, and combines all the great projects which have ever been before the country, for improving the navigation. It makes a crossing for all railroad trains, wagons, and foot passengers, and immense hydraulic power, compared with which Lowell, Mass., is nowhere.

A bird's eye view of the dam shows the following: A tunnel or hollow dam to be constructed on the bed of the river, somewhat as follows: First, a temporary or rubble dam entirely across the river, high enough to back water to the desired depth over the rapids, and to hold the current in check sufficiently to admit of the construction of an arch or hollow dam of stone or iron below, of the capacity to admit the passage of locomotives on a center track, and for wagons on either side; the whole to incline to the center of the river or some point near the channel, to give a sufficient depth of water on top to allow the largest class boats to pass over, by the aid of a lock or locks.

The practicability of such a plan would be:

First. The great width of the river—giving a depth (at low water) averaging only about eighteen inches, and in extreme high water less than ten feet, thus being easily kept within bounds.

Second. Solid rock bottom at all points.

Third. Ease of access, being nearly on the same level of all the railroads now built, or likely to be built in this locality.

Its advantages would be, a safe and speedy crossing for all land travel, without the delay and annoyance peculiar to draw bridges.

It effectually and forever covers all obstructions to the navigation of the river, on the lower rapids, or so much of them as it may be deemed expedient to overflow. It gives inexhaustible hydraulic power on both sides of the river, also a magnificent steamboat harbor and landing. It cannot be affected by ice, flood or fire, and consequently when completed may be considered there for all time. No objection can be entertained, that navigation would be obstructed by requiring all vessels passing up or down, to go through the locks, as the great depth procured would make comparatively still water, and enable craft to run on a direct line, and with greater speed, thus compensating for all delay, also obviating the necessity of changing pilots. There being nineteen feet fall in the first four miles, would give sufficient head of water for all manufacturing purposes, which can be readily made available, along the bluffs on either side, and on this (the Ills.) side, the slough forming Island No. 2 would afford ample waste-way.

To sum up, it is cheaper than any other plan of improving the rapids, and combines three times the advantages. I tis more durable than any other plan yet suggested. Cars can run at greater speed than over a bridge, and crossing can be effected at all hours, and at all seasons.

It is the center of a great agricultural, and wool growing region, also near the vast mineral resources of Missouri, and the North. It is easier of access to the cotton fields of the South than any of the manufacturing cities of the East, and there is no reason why a large manufacturing city might not be built up here, and make St. Louis the great depot of manufactured goods. And the time is coming rapidly, when the crude material must be worked up somewhere in the Mississippi Valley, to supply the vast population now setting towards the Pacific, which must necessarily be agricultural or mining in its character.

It is further necessary, from the fact that the people of the West can no longer afford to pay the exorbitant tariffs for transportation, both on produce and manufactured goods. Why not bring the manufacturers and operatives here and feed them, instead of sending supplies to the

New England States, and thus *save* enough *annually* to build the entire work?

We are gratified to learn that St. Louis people are taking hold of this plan with eagerness, and, in fact, so is every one, who have taken the pains to examine it.

The Carthage Gazette—April 18, 1867.

The new Board of Engineers, detailed by the War Department to make the needed examinations, and to decide definitely upon a plan for the improvement of the upper and lower Des Moines Rapids, and also the mouth of the Mississippi river, will meet in Keokuk shortly, to organize. They will enter at once upon their work. The Commission is composed of the following distinguished engineers: General T. J. Cram, U. S. A.; Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A.; Col. J. N. McComb, U. S. A.; all of the Engineer Department, and W. Milnor Roberts, of Philadelphia.

The Carthage Republican—April 25, 1867.

"Des Moines Rapids Improvement.—Messrs. H. G. Ferris and A. Sympson, on behalf of Hancock county interests, visited Keokuk on Thursday last to meet Col. Mason and a corps of government engineers, who had arrived in that city with the view of gathering statements, estimates, etc., respecting the proposed Rapids improvement.

"The Hancock committee laid before the engineers such facts as they were possessed of in favor of constructing the proposed improvement on the Illinois side of the river. They also left in the hands of the corps an elaborate compilation of estimates, surveys, etc., prepared by Judge Edmonds; which it is hoped will have a controlling influence on the decision of the engineers."

The Carthage Gazette—May 9, 1867.

Among the most sensible acts of the Board of Supervisors, at their recent meeting, was the appointment of Gen. Jno. G. Fonda to take charge of the proposed survey of the Rapids. The General's reputation as an engineer is a sufficient guaranty that the work will be well done, and claims of the Illinois side fully and fairly represented to the proper department.

The Carthage Gazette—May 16, 1867.

Gen. Fonda will commence the survey of the Rapids some time during next week.

The Carthage Republican—Dec. 19, 1867.

Fording the Mississippi—An eye witness informs us that on Friday last, two men, having encased themselves in rubber boots and leggings, forded the Mississippi river on the lower chain of rapids at Keokuk, finding the greatest depth at not over 2½ feet. It is said the river is now lower than it has been within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Navigation has been suspended nearly two weeks.

THE KEOKUK AND HAMILTON BRIDGE

The following history of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge has been furnished by Mr. John H. Cole, superintendent of the company. Mr. Cole was born in Wisconsin Territory in 1846. He went to Keokuk from Pennsylvania in 1875. By profession he is a civil engineer. In 1876 he was elected city engineer of Keokuk, and for a short time was the chief engineer of the old St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad Company. On February 1, 1881, he was elected superintendent of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, which position he has held continuously from that day to the present time. This long period of service testifies to his ability.

This bridge crossing the Mississippi River from Hamilton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa, was constructed as a link in what was intended to be a through line of railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and was promoted by the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Co., a leased line of the Pennsylvania railroad and which railroad, through its principal officers Thomas Scott and J. Edgar Thompson authorized the C. C. & I. C. to sign the contracts; also by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Co., by Azariah Boody, its president, the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Co., by James F. Secor, its president, and the Des Moines Valley Railroad Co., by its president, N. A. Cowdry, and by Andrew Carnegie as president of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company.

The four railroads named above gave a joint guaranty of the interest on the bonds needed to build the bridge but through legal and other ways that guaranty was voided a great many years ago.

The bridge is 2,192 feet long from abutment to abutment, and was built of Swedish iron, the best material ever put into a bridge. The

approach at the east end is 707 feet and at the west end 250 feet.

The first step in the matter was the organization of the Hancock County Bridge Co., under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved and in force on Feb. 13, 1865. This act empowered Alexander Sympson, George Edmunds, Jr., Francis M. Corby, William A. Patterson, Hiram G. Ferris, Robert W. McClaughry, Andrew J. Griffith, Bryant T. Scofield and Phineas Kimball, Jr., to build, construct, maintain and use a bridge or bridges, for railroad and other purposes, over the Mississippi River, to the State of Iowa, at any point in the county of Hancock between the city of Warsaw and the city of Nauvoo.

The next was an organization of the Keokuk and Mississippi River Bridge Co., under the general incorporation laws of Iowa by Reid, Leighton, Perry, Kilbourn, McCrary and Buel. By an act of the U. S. Congress these two corporations were allowed to consolidate and the present Company was incorporated under the laws of Iowa. Andrew Carnegie became the president and retained this office until the day of his death, Aug. 11, 1919.

Work was commenced in 1869 and the bridge opened for highway traffic on June 13, 1871. This bridge was constructed to carry engines weighing up to 35 tons, the maximum car-load being 13 tons. Gradually the engines were built heavier and heavier and the maximum car-load raised higher and higher and to carry these loads was the problem. The only way was by putting in longer and heavier timbers so that the loads would be distributed over several panels and fir timbers 6 in. by 18 in. were used in that way. However, there came a time when a new bridge had to be built, and contracts were let after Congress had passed an act giving the authority to build. The work was begun in 1915. It is a new double-deck bridge, carrying the highway overhead. The new bridge opened for all kinds of traffic on August 1, 1916. In the rebuilding all kinds of traffic was kept moving with but slight delays. The highway is paved with creosoted blocks, the best floor material known to builders. It is eighteen in. in the clear and over it travel may go from Illinois to Iowa without having to pass over a single railway track. When Keokuk is reached over the western viaduct the traveler is landed within one block of the business district, after having paid the lowest toll charged anywhere for crossing the "Father of Waters."

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM AT KEOKUK AND HAMILTON

The history of the great dam, the east end of which reaches into the county at or just above Hamilton, is intensely interesting the citizens, as the greatest enterprise of an engineering nature which intimately concerns the county. The matter following, except those paragraphs relating to the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in 1843 and 1849, has been kindly prepared and furnished by Hon. A. W. O'Harra of Carthage, who has been attorney for the Mississippi River Power Company in the construction of the dam and the management of its business since the inception of the undertaking.

When Robert E. Lee was a lieutenant in the old army and stationed near the Des Moines rapids in the Mississipp River, between what is now Hancock County, Ill., and Lee County, Iowa, he made a report to the War Department on the water-power present in these rapids. As an engineer of education, he realized the immense power in the river at this point of steep slope and narrow cañon between the bluffs; as an engineer of optimism, he pointed out what the future might develop; as a practical engineer, he appreciated that the time was far in the future. (The correctness of the above statement is asserted by competent authority. There has been no opportunity to examine the records.)

At an early day the necessity for a canal around the Des Moines River rapids was appreciated both in Illinois and Iowa, but the expense was too great for the financial ability of the State of Illinois, and the Territory of Iowa, and so the territorial Legislature of Iowa memorialized Congress on the subject, "praying for an appropriation to make canals around the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids, or falls of the Mississippi River," and the Illinois Legislature, in 1843, memorialized Congress, by joint resolution of the two houses, heartily concurring in the memorial of the territorial Legislature of Iowa for such appropriation.

In 1849, a joint resolution of the two houses of the Illinois General Assembly was passed, reciting that the navigation of the Mississippi River was greatly obstructed by the Des Moines rapids. and requesting Congress to pass an Act granting consent that any dams, walls, locks or



MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM AT KEOKUK AND HAMILTON

other works may be placed in the Mississippi River on or near the Des Moines rapids, on the Illinois side thereof, for the purpose of improving the navigation thereof, OR FOR HYDRAULIC PURPOSES, which should not obstruct the free navigation of the present channel of the river, and which improvements should be made by or under the direction of or by the authority of the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

Thus, as early as 1849, the possibility of using the Des Moines rapids for power purposes, as well as the matter of overcoming this obstruction to the free navigation of the river, was contemplated by the citizens of the State, and especially by the people of Western Illinois.

A canal, with locks, was constructed, but this was solely for purposes of navigation.

In 1890 a company secured from the government authority to build a power canal around the rapids under certain conditions, but the company failed to comply with the conditions and the grant lapsed.

In 1899 the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company was organized by citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Illinois, under the general incorporation laws of the state of Iowa. The purpose of the company was to secure from the general government the right to construct a power canal along the Illinois shore of the Des Moines Rapids. The Congressmen from Illinois thought the company should be an Illinois one as the plans then contemplated would all have to be worked out in this state.

In 1900 the same parties who had organized the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company of Iowa organized the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company under the general incorporation laws of the state of Illinois. In 1901 this company secured from the United States Government the right to build a wing dam or power canal on the Illinois side of the Des Moines Rapids not over five hundred feet wide, subject to, and with the approval of the Secretary of War. Mr. Lyman E. Cooley, a noted engineer, was employed to make a survey and plans and estimates for the proposed work. In doing so he enlarged upon the original plan and finally suggested that, taking into consideration the fact that all the Upper Mississippi River interests were asking for an improvement of the Upper Mississippi, it would be better to join hands with the transportation interests and build a dam across the river at the foot of the rapids that would, at all times of the year, give the transportation interests a deep, broad and unobstructed water way from the foot of the rapids to Burlington, Iowa, thus benefiting navigation, and at the same time developing a great water power that would be of incalculable and everlasting benefit to the people of the upper Mississippi River valley. With this object in view, the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company, whose stockholders were still local citizens of Keokuk and Hamilton and simply the representatives of their respective communities, asked for the necessary legislation by Congress.

On April 21, 1904, Congressman Benjamin F. Marsh, of Warsaw in this county, introduced a bill in Congress, "Granting to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company rights to construct and maintain, for the improvement of navigation and development of water power, a dam across the Mississippi River." This bill was referred to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. While this bill was pending in Congress, and on January 17, 1905, the legislature of the state of Illinois passed a resolution asking Congress to consider this bill favorably. This joint resolution of the Senate and House reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the improvement of the Mississippi River is of great importance, to the State of Illinois, as well as other States bordering on its shores and our country at large, and

WHEREAS, the making of a deep water channel would materially improve the navigation of such river, and

WHEREAS, at various points along said river, there are places where it is necessary to make such deep channels, or build channels, in order to carry on navigation at certain times of the year and certain stages of the water, in order to successfully pass the rapids in said river at certain points within the territory of Illinois and Iowa, and

WHEREAS, there is at this time great need of the betterment of navigation of the Des Moines Rapids, which are in the Mississippi River, from Hamilton, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa, north to Ft. Madison, Iowa, and Niota, Illinois, and

WHEREAS, there is now pending before Congress a bill in relation to the erection of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the foot of the Des Moines Rapids and the building of a proper lock to facilitate the proper navigation of such river under the supervision and direction of the United States Government, which

measure is now pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for examination and discussion, and

WHEREAS, the accomplishment of a deep water channel at such point would materially aid in the navigation of such river and thereby benefit all the citizens of this country and especially the citizens of the States bordering on such river; therefore, in view of the general utility and great importance of such a measure to Illinois and other adjoining States, as well as our country at large, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING, that we approve of all measures to promote the improvement of the Mississippi River and the navigation of the same, and to that end commend to the favorable consideration of Congress the measure under consideration and now before its Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of State to the Senators and Members of Congress from Illinois, and also a copy be furnished to the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Adopted by the Senate January 17, 1905.

J. H. Paddock, Secretary of State. Lawrence Y. Sherman, President of Senate.

Concurred in by House of Representatives January 17, 1905.

Jno. A. Reeve, Clerk of House. Edward D. Shurtleff, Speaker of House."

After investigation by the War Department a hearing on the said proposed act was held by the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce January 20, 1905, at which hearing the Hon. John Erwin of Keokuk, Iowa, Judge William Logan of Keokuk, Iowa, Hon. Benjamin F. Marsh, Representative in Congress from this, Hancock County, and Lyman E. Cooley, engineer, were present and made statements before the committee with reference to the importance and feasibility of the work contemplated in the bill. Following the hearings on the bill the same was passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, with some slight alterations, and was approved by the President, Theodore Roosevelt, February 9, 1905. This Act of Congress as passed and approved reads as follows:

"An Act granting to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company rights to construct and maintain for the improvement of navigation and development of water power a dam across the Mississippi River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to erect, construct, operate and maintain a dam, with its crest at an elevation of from thirty to thirty-five feet above standard low water, across the Mississippi River at or near the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, from Keokuk, Iowa, to Hamilton, Illinois, and to construct, operate and maintain power stations on or in connection with the said dam, with suitable accessories for the development of water power, and the generation, use and transmission therefrom of electric energy and power to be derived from the Des Moines Rapids on the Mississippi River: Provided, That in lieu of the three locks and the dry dock, with their appurtenances, now owned and operated by the United States, at the Des Moines Rapids Canal, the said Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company shall build, coincidentally with the construction of the said dam and appurtenances, at locations approved by the Secretary of War, a lock and dry dock with their appurtenances; the said lock shall be of such a kind and size and shall have such appurtenances and equipment as shall conveniently and safely accommodate the present and prospective commerce of the Mississippi River: the said dry dock and its appurtenances shall be such as to give space, facilities and conveniences for the repair of vessels at least equal to those afforded by the existing Government dry dock and shops at the Des Moines Rapids Canal: And provided further, That the said dam and appurtenant works shall be so designed, located, constructed, maintained, and operated and the said lock and dry dock, with their appurtenances, shall be so designed, located, constructed, and equipped, as to permit at all times during the season of navigation, and at any stage of water, the safe and convenient navigation of steamboats and other vessels, or of rafts and barges, through that portion of the Mississippi River now occupied by the Des Moines Rapids, as well as through the entire length of the pool formed by the said dam: And provided further. That detailed plans for

the construction and operation of said dam, lock, dry dock, and appurtenant works, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War before the commencement of any portion of the said works; and the said works shall be constructed under the supervision of some engineer officer of the Army designated for that purpose, and that after the approval of the said plans no deviation therefrom shall be made without the approval of the Secretary of War of any such deviation: And provided further. That compensation shall be made by the said Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company to all persons, firms, or corporations whose lands or other property may be taken, overflowed, or otherwise damaged by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the said works in accordance with the laws of the State where such lands or other property may be situated; but the United States shall not be held to have incurred any liability for such damages by the passage of this Act: And provided further, That when the said dam, lock, dry dock, and appurtenant works shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, the United States shall have the ownership and control of the said lock, dry dock and their appurtenances, and operate and maintain the same.

SEC. 2. That the withdrawal of water from the Mississippi River and the discharge of water into the said river, for the purpose of operating the said power stations and appurtenant works, shall be under the direction and control of the Secretary of War, and shall at no time be such as to impede or interfere with the safe and convenient navigation of the said river by means of steamboats or other vessels, or by rafts or barges: Provided, That the said company shall construct such suitable fishways as may be required from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 3. That, except as provided for below in this section, the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company shall bear the entire cost of locating, constructing, maintaining and operating the structures and appurtenances provided for in this Act: Provided, That the United States shall bear the cost of the supervision of the work by an engineer officer of the Army as provided for in section one of this Act, and also the cost of maintaining and operating the lock and dry dock with their appurtenances, after their completion and due acceptance by the Secretary of War on behalf of the United States: And provided further, That the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company shall provide, in connection with such lock, dry dock and appurtenances, a suitable power plant for operating and lighting the same, according to plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That the Act entitled "An Act Granting to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company right to construct and maintain wing, dam, canal, and power station in the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Illinois, approved February eighth, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the works herein authorized be not commenced within five years and completed within ten years from the date hereof.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 9, 1905."

Soon after this bill was passed the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company issued a printed "prospectus containing data and information concerning the proposed dam across the Mississippi River." This was a book of about thirty pages and gave much valuable information to those interested in the project. A copy fell into the hands of Hugh L. Cooper, a noted hydraulic engineer, who had constructed other dams somewhat similar, and who, at the time was engaged in developing water-power at Niagara Falls. He came to Keokuk and Hamilton and personally investigated the project and learned that the local incorporators of the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company were willing and ready to transfer all the rights of the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company to any individual or company who would finance and build the dam, power house and lock in accordance with the above mentioned Act of Congress, and that the stockholders in the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company only wanted to be repaid the amount of money that they had actually been out in obtaining surveys and other necessary expenses, and was informed that no money had been expended in securing the passage of the bill in Congress and that the total expenses for surveys, etc., amounted to but about $20,000.00. Thereupon,

Mr. Cooper took an option from the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company for its rights in the premises and started out to obtain the required money.

After spending about four years' time and being turned down by many of the largest financiers, banking and other interests, he finally succeeded in getting Stone & Webster, of Boston, to agree to furnish the money. Thereupon, on January 10, 1910, just a little more than one month before the charter would have expired by its terms, actual construction of the works mentioned in the Act of Congress were commenced on the Illinois side of the river. For a time the work progressed rather slowly, but continuously. During this time the machinery, appliances and tools for rapid construction work were being made and assembled and in the late fall of 1910, a working plant costing about one million dollars was in place ready for extraordinary work. From that time until the completion of the dam in June, 1913, the work progressed rapidly day and night under the direction of Mr. Hugh. L. Cooper, chief engineer.

The Mississippi River Power Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, with an authorized capital of $22,000,000, was organized to take over the franchise, rights and property of the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company, and construct and operate the dam, lock, dry dock and power house. The transfer was made February 27, 1911, and from that time on the Mississippi River Power Company carried forward the works and completed the same. Upon their completion the lock, dry dock, and accessories built by the Mississippi River Power Company at the time the dam was built, at a cost of about $3,000,000 became the property of the Government of the United States free of cost. The lock and dry dock are under the control and management of the Government of the United States, operated by it through its officers and employees.

The dam, power house and accessories are owned by the Mississippi River Power Company, and the property is being handled and managed by the Stone & Webster management association.

The dam, built out from the Illinois bluff, is of the gravity type; that is, its shape is such that it withstands all pressure upon it, by virtue of its bulk, without bracing or consideration of any provisions for taking care of stresses and strains. It is of concrete without reinforcement.

The dam structure is composed of 119 spans, each consisting of two piers supporting an arch which upholds a causeway. Between the piers is placed on each span a section or spillway, the part over which the water flows. This bridge-like structure, with the water flowing over the spillway sections, extends from the Illinois Bluff, to which it is tied by an abutment, across the river to the upper outer corner of the power house, to which it is tied by another abutment.

The concrete dam, including the abutments, is 4,649 feet in length. It is twenty-nine feet wide at the top and forty-two feet at the bottom. It is fifty-three feet high. The spillway sections are each thirty feet long and thirty-two feet high. There are steel gates on top of the spillways 11 by 32 feet operated with electric cranes. The power house is 1,718 feet long, 132 feet 10 inches wide and 177 feet 6 inches high.

The lock is one of the largest in the world. It is 400 feet long inside and 618 feet 8 inches outside, 110 feet wide, and the height of the walls are 52 feet 4 inches. The lift is forty feet. The dry dock, located between the lock and the Iowa shore is 150 feet x 463 feet, and is one of the largest in fresh water. The sea wall is 1,110 feet long and the height ranges from forty-five to seventy-three feet. This was built to protect the railroad tracks which it became necessary to elevate.

From the upper western corner of the power house toward the Iowa shore, is a somewhat curved concrete ice fender 2,325 feet long. In the construction of the concrete work about 650,000 cubic yards of concrete were used.

There were from 1,000 to 3,000 men employed during the construction period.

The original plan contemplated the ultimate installation of thirty turbines. Fifteen turbines have been installed and are in operation. They are of special design and each has a capacity of 10,000 horse-power.

The electrical equipment in the power house is said to be the finest and best made. There is a 110,000-volt transmission line carried on steel towers on the company's private right-of-way, 100 feet in width, from the power house to near St. Louis, touching intermediate points. This transmission line crosses the Mississippi River twice, and the Missouri River once. There

is also a main transmission line carrying 11,000 volts from the power house to Burlington, Iowa, and intermediate points.

The Mississippi River Power Company generates and wholesales electricity. The individual corporations and public utilities purchasing the electricity at wholesale destribute it to the consumers. Not only are the larger cities, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Alton, Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison and Burlington furnished with electricity for light, power, heat and other purposes, but about 150 of the smaller cities and towns in western central Illinois, and a large number of the smaller cities and towns in Iowa and Missouri, are also supplied with electricity from this power house in the manner indicated. The conservation of coal by the use of this electricity, runs into large figures.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Mississippi Valley Telephone Company was incorporated March 29, 1904, with an authorized capital of $25,000. On April 1 of the same year, it purchased the Farmers' Telephone Exchange, then being installed in the city of Carthage. It at once took over such exchange with ninety-nine city phones. There was at that time connected with such exchange the East Carthage lines and a few rural lines, which were not purchased. About the same time, it purchased the rural lines known at that time as the Doctor Young telephone lines located largely in the vicinity of Sutter, in Walker, Rocky Run, Wilcox, and Bear Creek townships. with a line from Sutter via Basco to Carthage, and a line from Sutter to Warsaw.

In May, 1904, the company purchased from J. R. Killim, the Hamilton Exchange with a few rural lines. A short time later, it purchased the Bell exchange at Elvaston, and the rural lines in that vicinity connected with it. In June, 1904, it purchased from the Central Union Telephone Company, the Warsaw exchange, with the rural lines connected thereto, and a metallic toll line from Warsaw to Hamilton and Keokuk.

In the same month, the Central Union Telephone Company (Bell), then having only one long distance line from Keokuk and Quincy into Carthage, with ten phones, connected its line into the office of this company, and made an operating agreement. It disconnected its lines from all other places in Hancock County except LaHarpe, Dallas City, Plymouth, and Augusta, and this company became its checking center, and has continued to be up to the present time.

The company in 1905 became directly connected under operating agreement with La Harpe, Plymouth, and Augusta. In 1905, the Hancock County Telephone Company connected its lines with this company under an operating agreement, also the McCall Telephone Company.

On February 11, 1905, the company increased its capital stock to $50,000. During 1906, it built a toll line from Carthage to Fountain Green, and Burnside, and purchased the Fountain Green exchange from Lewis George, with connecting lines. During the same year, it entered into contracts with the following companies, Carthage-Colusa Telephone Company, The Crow Line at Burnside, the Elvaston Hosford lines, the Wallace lines, and the Smith-Brant lines at Elvaston, the Shiloh Line at Carthage, the Hancock County lines at Carthage and Bowen, also the Huston Telephone Company lines at Bowen, the LaHarpe Telephone Company, the Dallas Telephone Company, and the Bortz Telephone Company at Nauvoo. It also entered into an agreement with the Iowa Telephone Company at Keokuk and carried its lines across the river to Keokuk.

During the same year, it purchased the Witt line, via Big Neck to Golden, and opened an exchange at Loraine, Adams County. During the same year, it purchased the Bowen Exchange from the Hancock County and the Huston Telephone companies, and built a commercial line from Carthage via West Point to Bowen, and enlarged the exchange at Basco, made an operating contract with Lewis George for a line into Blandinsville, and materiallly enlarged the rural service in the south-west part of the county.

The same year it purchased the LaHarpe Telephone Exchange, operated it for about one year, and sold the same back to the LaHarpe Telephone Company, with a long period of operating agreement.

On January 25, 1907, the company increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000. The same year it bought Dallas City from Oscar Cramberg.

In 1909 the principal stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company purchased the Independent Telegraph and Telephone Company of Nauvoo, Illinois, and have been operating the same in connection with the

Mississippi Valley Telephone Company ever since.

In 1915, this company exchanged its property at Bowen, Loraine, and its rural lines in the southwest part of the county, including Tioga, to the Western Illinois Telephone Company, for its property in Carthage and Hamilton, with adjacent lines connected therewith. The Western Illinois Telephone Company proceeded to operate the exchanges at Bowen and Loraine, with an operating agreement with this company.

The Mississippi Valley Company at once proceeded to dismantle the property composing the exchanges of the Western Illinois Telephone Company at Carthage and Hamilton, disposing of the duplicate exchanges in both places, and either dismantling the rural lines where they paralleled or rebuilding them.

In 1915, the company bought the building in Warsaw formerly occupied by the Hill-Dodge Banking Company for its office. In 1917, it purchased from the Reorganization Committee of the Western Illinois Telephone Company its exchange at Bowen, a toll line from Macomb to Loraine, and also a toll line from Bowen to Camp Point and Golden, and all lines connected with the Bowen exchange, and since that period has been operating the exchange at Bowen, purchasing a property there for its office in 1919. In 1917 the company purchased a property in West Point for its office. In 1919, the company purchased a property in Nauvoo for its office.

The value of the company's property July 1, 1905, as shown by the books, was $49,140. The report of the company for the year ending December 31, 1919, shows a value of $213,656.13.

At the time these several properties were purchased they were all small. All of them have been in a large measure rebuilt, and the old equipment replaced by modern equipment.

The company now operates the following exchanges: Carthage, Hamilton, Dallas City, Warsaw, Elvaston, Adrain, Burnside, Fountain Green, Sutter, Basco, and West Point, with approximately 4,000 subscribers, and is connected with as many more through other exchanges.

The company now employs sixty-five people and its monthly payroll is $3,000. The present officers are as follows: O. F. Berry, president and general manager; James I. Hendricks, vice president, and Jane Hughes, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER XII

AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE — AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY — THEN AND NOW—FARM MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILES —GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—RECENT FARM STATISTICS—ASSESSED VALUATION—AUTOMOBILES AND WAGONS BY TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—SOIL AND IMPROVEMENTS—FARM BUREAU DEVELOPMENT—STOCKBREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANCE

From earliest times man has tilled the land and subsisted upon the crops from his acres. In spite of twentieth century advanced civilization, man could today return to his land and live off it without the help of any outside source, although not as comfortably as at present, nor could he perform his work in as efficient or expeditious a manner. Still the agriculturalist is of all persons the most independent and upon him, his labors and his successes, depends the welfare of the world. During late years this importance has received the proper recognition that was so long denied to it, and to which it has always been entitled, and state and national governments have given considerable time and money to make experiments which are designed to assist the cultivator of the soil in his work, and increase the quality and quantity of his crops.

AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY

The leading industry of the people of Hancock County is agriculture, for this is a region of valuable farms, interspersed here and there with flourishing little cities and villages, whose chief business is to supply the demands of the farmers in the surrounding country. Some of the most valuable farming land in the state is located in Hancock County, and part of it is held by members of the same family whose names appear on the entry papers from the government. The lands that were entered at the government



James B. Dunham



Sarah E. Dunham

price, $1.25 per acre, by the first settlers has come to be well worth, and sells for, from $100 to $250 an acre today.

THEN AND NOW

A century ago a few intrepid souls, brave of spirit, steadfast in faith, and confident of their right to share in the great lands along the Father of Waters, pressed westward over the mountains, through the swamps and across burning plains until they reached a section which looked specially favorable in their eyes, and here they camped. Finding here what they had long sought, they built their rude cabins, and began improving their land. As time progressed this portion of Illinois became known as Hancock County. More years passed and this name has come to stand for much that is fine and good. Today Hancock County continues the home of many prosperous, high-minded men and women, through whose intelligent labors a very desirable prosperity has been developed and a sectional pride upheld that urges them on to the further effort and greater accomplishments. In Andreas' "Historic Atlas of Illinois" published in 1874 appears the following concerning Hancock County's products:

"The products of Hancock County are wheat, corn and oats principally, but rye, hemp, flax, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips are produced. The chief exports from the county are beef, pork, bacon, lard, hides, tallow, butter, wheat, corn, flour, beans, honey, beeswax, furs and peltries."

FARM MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILES

No modern farmer thinks of carrying on his work without the aid of machinery and many of them have excellent equipments, operated by electricity. Many of the farm houses are steam-heated and have both hot and cold running water in all parts of the house and barns, while many are brightly illuminated by the best of electric lighting systems for comfort and real convenience. The barns and other outbuildings are usually constructed with due regard to sanitary regulations, and the average farming plant is worth viewing because of its lessons taught of efficiency and utilization of forces at hand. The majority of the dwellers in the rural regions own automobiles, in fact its rather the exception to find one who does not possess one or more of these modern conveyances, and in this way the farmers have been put into very close touch with other communities and each other. The county records do not disclose the actual value of farm implements and automobiles, but it runs far into millions of dollars.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

If any man should be interested in good roads it is the farmer, be he renter or landowner. The adoption of automobile travel and freight-trucking has brought about a radical change in road making projects. In nothing has there been more interest shown of late years, than in securing better roads, and while it is claimed primarily a movement of selfishness on the part of the automobilist, yet the results are so far-reaching and beneficent, that few there are who criticise, and none seriously object to the movement which is growing in strength and promises to extend all over the country and bring together through a magnificent series of perfect roadways the two sea coasts, and the border lands North and South. The history of this good roads movement has not yet been fully written, but when it is the eyes of both business man and farmer will be opened to the value of a great innovation that will cause men to wonder how their fathers were content to plod along through muddy roads and drive slow-moving teams of oxen and horses.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In 1840, when Hancock County contained about 10,000 people, of whom 1,791 were engaged in farming, its agricultural products, as shown by government reports, were as follows: Horses and mules, 1,761; neat cattle, 4,717; sheep, 2,451; swine, 10,671; bushels of wheat, 10,675; bushels of oats, 120,768; bushels of rye, 395; bushels of buckwheat, 1,812; bushels of corn, 259,825; bushels of potatoes, 24,000; tons of hay, 2,345; pounds of tobacco, 1,910; pounds of cocoons (none now), 36; products of dairy sold, $455.00; products of orchard sold, $855.00.

RECENT FARM STATISTICS

The State reports for 1917-18 give the following concerning the various farm products of Hancock County: Corn—182,804 acres; average per acre, 39 bushels; price, $1.25. Wheat—

29,486 acres; average, 21 bushels; price, $2.13, fixed by the government for War purposes. Pastures—63,258 acres; value per acre, $4.25. Oats—13,486 acres; average yield, 47 bushels. Barley—242 acres; average per acre, 31 bushels. Rye—24,103 acres; average per acre, 13 bushels. Buckwheat—780 acres; average yield, 20 bushels; price, $2.00. Timothy seed—bushels produced, 3,000; price, $3.60. Clover seed—1,000 bushels produced; price, $20.35 per bushel. Alfalfa—2,000 acres; sold at $30.00 per ton. Butter—pounds sold in 1917, 7,983; price per pound, 53 cents. Milk—gallons sold in 1918, 3,382; 30 cents per gallon. Cream—gallons sold in 1918, 57,891; price, $2.25 per gallon. Beef cattle—number in 1918, 16,038; sold in year, 3,688; average value per cwt., $12.25. Dairy cows—number kept in 1918, 11,686; value per head, $105.00; total value, $1,227,000. Hogs—number in May, 1918, 39,579; marketed in 1918, 32,851; average weight, 225 pounds; price, $17.00; Sheep—in 1918, 5,440; value per cwt., $11.00. Wool—pounds shorn 1918, 7,796; price, 62 cents. Colts foaled in 1918, 300.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

The assessor's books for Hancock County in 1918 show the following assessed valuations: Horses in county, 16,200, assessed at an average of $87.43 each; neat cattle in county, 38,522, assessed at an average of $44.93; mules in county, 1,217, assessed at an average of $94.81; sheep in county, 6,934, average assessment, $7.96; hogs in county, 48,977, assessed at an average of $11.25; farm wagons in county, 5,873; automobiles and trucks, in county, 2,720, assessed at an average of $215.99.

AUTOMOBILES AND WAGONS BY TOWNSHIPS

	Automobiles	Wagons
Augusta Township	106	265
St. Mary's Township	174	228
Hancock Township	57	165
Fountain Green Township	101	233
La Harpe Township	192	235
Chili Township	154	318
Harmony Township	103	244
Carthage Township	218	306
Pilot Grove Township	104	274
Durham Township	83	361
St. Albans Township	103	244
Bear Creek Township	87	268
Prairie Township	91	331
Rock Creek Township	135	345
Dallas Township	84	140
Pontoosuc Township	47	120
Walker Township	130	268
Wythe Township	104	243
Montebello Township	163	233
Appanoose Township	98	265
Rocky Run Township	70	247
Sonora Township	119	292
Wilcox Township	33	53
Warsaw Township	103	79
Nauvoo Township	61	26
Totals	2,720	5,783

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Ever since just before the Civil War period Hancock County has been able to maintain a creditable county fair, with annual exhibits of the products of field, orchard, garden and stockyard. Here, as in every community, the burden of carrying on this enterprise has fallen on the shoulders of the few, while the many have hung back, and at times thwarted the interest that should at all times be manifested in such matters. The records at the courthouse show that in August, 1859, the Board of Supervisors in session were urging the various members to go to their respective townships and urge the farmers there to subscribe and in all other ways aid the Agricultural Society which had just been organized. The original county fairs were held on grounds southeast of the city. For a number of years this society seemed to flourish, but the on-coming Civil War broke in on all such enterprises and after the close of the war the problems of the days of reconstruction, North as well as South, claimed the special attention of both farmer and town people for a considerable time. But finally in 1882 a new society was formed, styled the Hancock County Agricultural Board, made up of stockholders in each township in the county. This continued until 1902, and then went down under a cloud. This organization had forty acres of land, including the present fair grounds to the northwest of the city, which property was sold under a mortgage for $4,000. Soon thereafter all the buildings and improvements were taken down and removed.

In 1916 the Hancock County Fair Association was organized with Dr. E. M. Robbins, president; R. D. Denton, secretary; Carl Cain, treas-

urer, and its affairs under the control of seven directors. The old fair ground tract was leased from W. O. Kunkle, and includes the one-half mile track said by horsemen to be the best in Illinois. On these grounds a new set of buildings have been erected and here excellent annual fairs are held. Dr. Robbins was president and actively interested in the old agricultural society for more than twenty years. No other man in Hancock County has accomplished more of lasting good along this line, and he was among the first to advocate conducting the fairs according to business principles and under the supervision of a board of directors.

The first fair under the new management was in the autumn of 1916, since which time the county fair period of four days is looked forward to each year with interest by many throughout the county. The annual catalogue shows the officers to be as follows: president, E. M. Robbins, Carthage; vice-president, E. A. Wilcox, Carthage; secretary, Ellis Cox, Carthage; treasurer, C. D. Merrill, Carthage; board of directors, E. M. Robbins, L. L. Chevillon, W. E. Lyon, W. W. D. Egbers, W. O. Kunkle, J. J. Welch, E. A. Wilcox.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

What was known as the Hancock County Soil Improvement Association was organized as a result of a meeting in February, 1913, of a committee appointed by the Hancock County Bankers' Association at Carthage. Steps were immediately taken to incorporate under the state laws. The first plan was to get as many farmers in the county as could be induced to do so to join for three years by the payment of one dollar per year. The banks of the county with two exceptions agreed to pay one-tenth of one percent of their capital each year for three years to the treasurer of the association. This fund amounted to about $900. This plan for the development of the Soil Improvement Association did not materialize as had been hoped, and other plans were tried until finally in the winter of 1913-14 several public meetings were held which were largely attended by farmers and bankers. Through the advice of A. G. Smith, state leader of County Agents for Illinois, it was finally decided to fix the membership at $10 per year for three years, and a committee was appointed to canvass the county and secure members. This committee was G. W. Briley, L. B. Clark, S. H. Ferris, E. S. Clark, Sr., and Robert Baird. By August 11, 1914, a few more than 300 members had been secured, and a meeting was held to perfect the organization under the improved plan. Committees were sent out to employ a farm adviser, and on April 1, 1915, Professor A. M. Wilson, of the Carthage High School, was selected for the position. He continued in office until January 15, 1916, when J. H. Lloyd, the present Advisor, assumed charge of the association work.

AIM AND OBJECT

The Soil Improvement Association was organized for the purpose of improving the agriculture and rural community life in Hancock County. It was aided by the co-operation of the University of Illinois, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both of which organizations contributed toward the financial support of the association. Office rooms were provided at the courthouse by the county board of supervisors, beginning May 1, 1916. Members in the association enjoyed the advantage of visits from the County Advisor, co-operative purchase of seeds, feeds, and fertilizers, personal consultations, circular letters of information, and free use of the monthly exchange list. During the World's War the work of this association was of great benefit to the farmer and to his country. Patriotic meetings were held in different parts of the county, and everything possible was done by the association to assist with all of the war drives. Also greater production of food stuffs was urged and assistance procured in the harvesting of the large crops which resulted. It was after the Hancock County Soil Improvement Association had been in operation for almost three years, and was about to re-organize for another three-year term beginning April 1, 1918, that a new name was given to the society, the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

FARM BUREAU DEVELOPMENT

On April 1, 1918, the Farm Bureau commenced work with a membership of 402 farmers, and on basis of that membership was in successful operation until May 1, 1920, when a county-wide membership campaign resulted in 1,980 Farm Bureau members. No greater evidence of the success of the organization could be given than to cite the increase in membership as noted above.

From Farm Adviser, J. H. Lloyd's report of September 1, 1920, and other sources of data the following information has been gleaned.

The Farm Bureau Officers at that date were: George A. Wemhaner, president; P. A. Fulton, vice-president; A. H. Graham, secretary; S. H. Ferris, treasurer; executive committee, J. F. Hurdle, T. E. Burner, M. G. Lambert, H. R. Graham, W. O. Kunkel; board of directors, S. D. Gnann, J. W. Koontz, J. C. Damron, W. O. Kunkel, John L. Rand, W. F. VanMeter, Victor A. Bell, L. D. Callihan, B. B. Rinehart, R. E. Lyon, J. E. Thompson, Sr., I. N. Hosford, John W. Bertchi, C. L. Martin, J. M. Avise, O. E. Prox, Lee Siegfried, G. E. Bolt, Wm. E. Schenck, R. K. Crawford, Chas. Aleshire, F. M. Hardy, C. H. Schaad, R. B. Johnson, P. A. Fulton.

The work of the Farm Bureau during the year ending September 1, 1920, includes the following undertakings:

FARM VISITS—217 different farms were visited during the year.

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS—During the year covered by this report there were 2,125 office consultations.

PERSONAL LETTERS—3,500 personal letters dealing with various items relating to the work of the Bureau were written.

CIRCULAR LETTERS AND BULLETINS—54 copies of the circular letter were mailed out from the office. On August 1st the first volume of the "Hancock County Farm Bureau Bulletin" was issued. This bulletin is published on the first of each month.

EXCHANGE LIST—The publication of the monthly exchange list is a great help to many of the members.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS—One Farmers' Elevator, located at Colusa, has been organized during the past year, and is one of the strongest farmers' co-operative organizations in the county.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS—Assistance in the organization of livestock shipping associations has been given in all cases where there was a call for this service. A total of five associations have been organized since November 15, 1919.

WOOL POOL—A total of 52,429½ lbs. of wool have been consigned through The Hancock County Wool Pool.

BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS—An organization of the horse breeders of the county has been perfected. The Angus Breeders have organized the Hancock County Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, while other subsidiary breeders' associations previously organized have been active in the promotion of the interests of the various breeds.

LIMESTONE—1,440 tons of limestone were delivered on orders sent in through the Farm Bureau.

PHOSPHATE—The Farm Bureau Office has ordered 521 tons of phosphate, some of which has not yet been delivered.

SEEDS ORDERED—A seed buying service is conducted for the members, the system being to secure orders for the various seeds and then purchase the seed of high quality at the cheapest price.

VARIETY TESTS—Tests of the yields of new varieties of oats, wheat, and rye have been carried on in cooperation with the members.

SOYBEANS—A Soybean Growers' Association is expected to be promoted during the coming season. Hancock County farmers use several thousand bushels of soybeans each year for planting with corn, and we believe that this seed should be grown at home.

INSECT ENEMIES—Some work was done along the lines of the control of Hessian Fly, Grasshoppers, Chinchbugs, Army Worms, and other insects.

CARE OF FARM ORCHARDS—The proper methods for pruning and spraying farm orchards were demonstrated on two farms.

PUREBRED BREEDERS' ORGANIZATIONS—Considerable time has been devoted to the work of the County Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association and the programs of the subsidiary organizations. The project which is requiring the most attention along this line at the present time is the Purebred Livestock Breeders' Directory, which the County Association expects to publish about the first of October.

DISEASE CONTROL—The most of the work with diseases has been in connection with the control of the outbreaks of hog cholera and other contagious diseases of swine.

FEEDING—Advice has been given in connection with the proper feeding of cattle and hogs, and balanced rations figured for a few of the members.

SELECTION OF BREEDING ANIMALS—Several members have been assisted in the selection of breeding animals for their breeding herds, and two trips into neighboring counties have been made for this purpose.

BOYS' CLUB WORK—The Farm Bureau has cooperated with the Dime Savings Bank and the Hancock County Duroc Breeders' Association in the promotion of the Duroc Pig Club. Thirty pigs were distributed to boys in various parts of the county, and will be sold at the Pig Club Sale which will be held during the latter part of October.

LIVESTOCK SURVEY—Through the cooperation of a Farm Bureau member on each section of land in the county a livestock survey was taken.

FARM ACCOUNT SCHOOLS—Several Farm Account Schools were held in different places in the county last year, at which schools the farmers who attended were given instruction in the proper method of keeping the account book.

INCOME TAX SCHEDULES—Practically the entire time for almost three weeks in February was devoted to the income tax schedules.

DEMONSTRATION MEETINGS—Twenty-four meetings were held during the season, attended by 290 persons.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES—Fifty-two newspaper articles were written for local papers of the county, the most of which were published.

All of the Bureau work is connected with and is a part of the cooperative extension program which includes the Illinois College of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Another important work accomplished by the Farm Bureau of this County was the organizing of a Stockbreeders' Association, April 24, 1919. After being introduced by County Agent Lloyd, Professors W. H. Smith of the University of Illinois and F. L. Platt of the United States Agricultural Department made addresses on Livestock Breeders Associations. First officers: president, Harry Eckhardt; vice president, P. W. Cutler; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Lloyd; horses, J. E. McWherter; beef cattle, S. F. Huston; hogs, E. L. Traser; sheep, A. E. Webb; dairy cattle, B. Geissler; poultry, N. M. Cochran. The annual dues for membership are $1.00 upon joining the association, and an annual fee of $1.00.

Perhaps no better way can be employed to show who were leading stockgrowers in Hancock County in 1919 than to publish in this connection the names of the forty-two charter members, the total of which was fifty-nine. Conrad Eckhardt & Son, Dallas City; M. B. Reed, Carthage; Q. M. Bradshaw, La Harpe; C. E. Prior, Carthage; I. M. Graham, Carthage; A. H. Graham, Carthage; Ray H. Griffits, Bowen; Charles A. Schrader, Basco; C. H. Siegrist, Niota; Theodore Geissler, Carthage; C. L. Ewing, Carthage; Amos Davis, Niota; D. R. Burr, La Harpe; John Poland, Elvaston; Everett L. Williams, Basco; R. S. Canfield, La Harpe; Fred E. Hamilton, Burnside; John W. Bustard, La Harpe; C. W. Himmonds, Blandinsville; R. K. Crawford, West Point; Leonhard Wetterich, Carthage; W. C. Ewing, Elvaston; W. C. Van Pappelendam, Warsaw; W. J. Carlin, Bowen; E. G. White, Bowen; L. F. Frazer, Sutter; Isaac Shaw, Colusa; Kent H. Slater, West Point; F. H. Worrell, West Point; C. A. Wegehenkel & Son, Hamilton; Forrest Shaw, Colusa; William Gabal, West Point; S. D. Gnann, Nauvoo; Albert Ort, Nauvoo; Alvin R. McCallister, Carthage; S. A. McCallister & Son, Denver; Mrs. R. E. Worrell, Bowen; J. F. Hammon, Nauvoo; George W. Major, West Point; C. E. Sheets, La Harpe; E. L. Yetter & Sons, Carthage; J. G. Riel, Ferris; P. A. Fulton, Warsaw; J. F. Crear, Basco; J. I. Farnsworth, West Point.

REGISTERED FARM NAMES

The Illinois legislature, in 1915, passed an act by which farm owners within the State can have their farms named and recorded for a nominal sum, choosing any name not already taken within the county. The record book provided for such matters is one provided especially and is so ruled that the owner's name, description of land covered, date of filing, etc., may all be entered. The front of said record-book contains a separate index showing the page on which the farm is described. The record begins with 1915, and the first persons to register their land holdings were H. and M. F. Gerhardt, August 27, 1915, lands in section 20, township 7, range 8, farm named, "Woodside Stock Farm."

"Spring Dale Farm"—E. H. Sellers, August 27, 1915, in section 12, township 6, range 6.

"Ferndale Farm"—Vilas E. Rice, August 28, 1915, in sections 14 and 23, township 7, range 6.

"Prairie View Farm"—D. S. Lyon, August 28, 1915, in section 21, township 4, range 6.

"Willowbrook Farm"—R. E. Lyon, August 28, 1915, in section 22, township 4, range 6.

"Plain View Stock Farm"—Warren Kelly, August 30, 1915, in section 22 and 21, township 3, range 6.

"Rose Garden Farm"—Robert and Barbara Bentz, August 31, 1915, in section 20, Appanoose township.

"Hope Farm"—Geissler Brothers, September 1, 1915, in section 36, township 5, range 7.

"Maplehurst Farm"—T. A. Griffin, September 8, 1915, in sections 26 and 35, township 7, range 6.

"Fairview"—R. E. Worrell, September 23, 1915, in section 22, township 3, range 6.

"Marilynn Farm"—Malinda M. Smith, September 28, 1915, in sections 16 and 17, township 3, range 6.

"Edgewood Stock Farm"—M. E. Randall, September 29, 1915, in sections 7 and 18, township 3, range 5.

"Meadow Brook Farm"—Wm. E. Schenck, October 5, 1915, in section 3, township 6, range 8.

"Idylwilde"—L. B. Clark, October 22, 1915, section 28, township 5, range 7.

"Oakland Farm"—F. M. Smith, October 9, 1915, in section 31, township 5, range 5.

"Pleasant Hill"—Fred Goldenstein, October 29, 1915, in section 36, township 5, range 7.

"Red Fox Stock Farm"—G. H. Damron, November 18, 1915, in sections 8, 9 and 16, township 4, range 7.

"High View Farm"—Richard Bruner, November 23, 1915, in section 3, township 3, range 5.

"Maple Lawn Farm"—Edward J. Hughes, December 3, 1915, sections 9 and 5, township 3, range 5.

"Hawkeye View Farm"—Charles W. Cox, December 6, 1915, in section 11, township 4, range 6.

"Cedar Lawn Farm"—John W. Bertschi, January 25, 1916, in section 27, township 7, range 8.

"Tall Pine Farm"—William Kraft, February 24, 1916, in section 33, township 7, range 8.

"Maple Grove Farm"—W. H. Sargent, March 3, 1916, in section 24, township 6, range 7.

"Lake View Farm"—Albert Bertschi, March 29, 1916, in section 17, township 7, range 8.

"Ferndell Farm"—R. H. Wilson, March 30, 1916, in section 24, township 7, range 8.

"Pilot Grove Farm"—Ed Sears, April 15, 1916, in section 4, township 6, range 6.

"Walnut Grove Stock Farm"—J. S. Massie, May 19, 1916, in section 20, township 7, range 7.

"Fertile Acres"—D. H. Stevenson, June 21, 1916, in section 14, township 5, range 8.

"Grand View Farm"—Robert H. Irwin, June 24, 1916, in section 27, township 7, range 6.

"Ellerslea"—Robert Reed Wallace, June 30, 1916, in section 12, township 5, range 9.

"Harvest Home Farm"—Henry W. Shoup, November 21, 1916, in section 10, township 4, range 6.

"Walnut Vale Stock Farm"—Arthur Ray Manifold, January 19, 1917, in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, township 7, range 5.

"Prairie Dale Stock Farm"—G. W. Jones, February 21, 1917, in sections 3 and 4, township 6, range 7.

"Pine Grove Farm"—Dennis R. Burr, February 21, 1917, in sections 22 and 23, township 7, range 6.

"Walnut Row Farm"—Hugh D. Markey, February 24, 1917, in sections 10 and 11, township 5, range 7.

"Clover Lane Stock Farm"—Sydnor C. Powell, February 27, 1917, in sections 8 and 5, township 4, range 5.

"Oak Grove Stock Farm"—J. H. Clark, March 6, 1917, in sections 4, 5, and 8, township 7, range 7.

"Woodland Stock Farm"—Selwyn Wyles, March 19, 1917, in section 20, township 6, range 8.

"Plain View Farm"—George A. Wemhaner, May 2, 1917, in section 15, township 4, range 9.

"Greenview"—John Wellner, May 10, 1917, in section 36, township 7, (Nauvoo township).

"Fair Acres"—Dennis R. Burr, September 1, 1917, in sections 26, and 27, township 7, range 6.

"Sunnyside"—M. L. Coleman, September 15, 1917, in section 32, township 5, range 5, and section 5, township 4, range 5.

"Imperial Stock Farm"—W. T. Hough, January 9, 1918, in sections 15 and 16, township 3, range 6.

"Edgewood"—C. D. Streeter, February 16, 1918, in sections 31 and 32, township 4, range 5.

"Hill Crest Stock Farm"—C. D. Rice, March 13, 1918, in section 1, township 7, range 6. ..

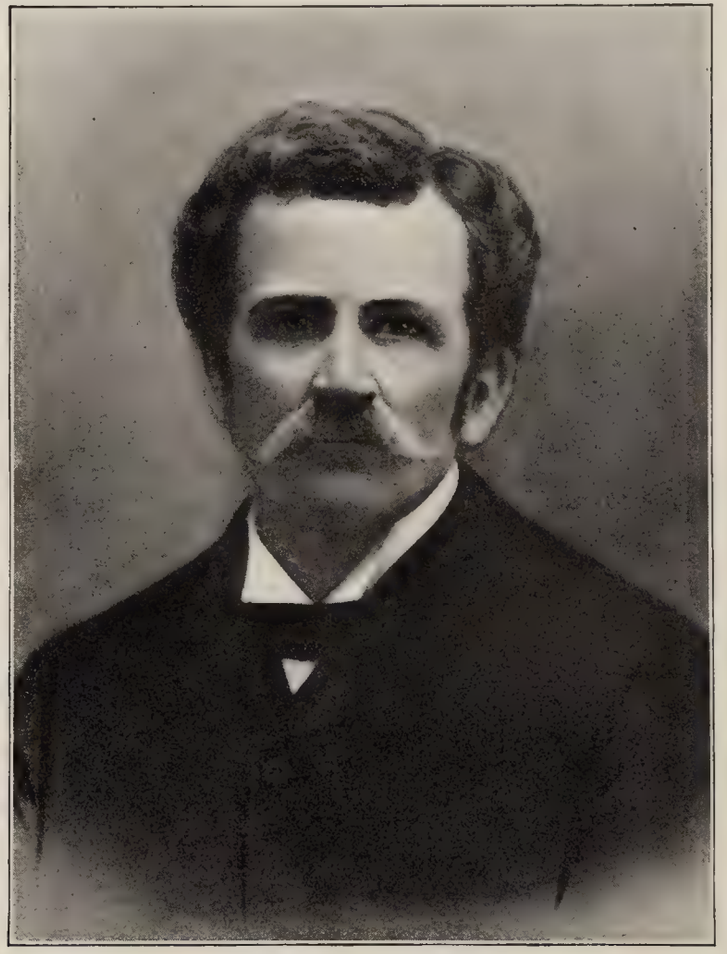
"Highland Farm"—Peachey McVay, May 23, 1918, in section 33, township 5, range 6.

"Catalpa Lawn Farm"—Mrs. Minerva Adaline Hopkins, May 25, 1918, in section 15, township 6, range 6.

"Maple Tree Farm"—William N. McCormick,



MRS. JOHN T. DURANT



JOHN T. DURANT

May 25, 1918, in sections 3 and 9, township 5, range 7.

"Cedar Glen"—Emmet H. McAvoy, July 22, 1918, in section 3, township 5, range 5.

"Sunset Farm"—Albert Balmer, October 17, 1918, in section 21, township 6, range 8.

"Everwelcome Farm"—Arthur Pilkington, October 17, 1918, in section 27, township 6, range 8.

"Just a Mere Farm"—John F. Schen, October 17, 1918, in section 15, township 6, range 8.

"Rock Creek Guernsey Farm"—Isaac M. Martin, January 8, 1919, in sections 23 and 26, township 6, range 5.

"Liberty Dell Durock Farms"—Samuel A. McCallister, January 22, 1919, in sections 16 and 21, township 4, range 6.

"Halcyon Home"—W. N. Byler, April 21, 1919, in section 22, township 7, range 6.

"Shadow Farm Lawn"—Sterling P. Lemmon, April 26, 1919, in section 14, township 3, range 5.

"Rolling View Stock Farm"—Wm. Lee Sharrow, December 3, 1919, in section 2, township 3, range 7.

"Just a Mere Farm"—R. M. Martin, April 19, 1920, in section 1, township 4, range 8.

"Sunnyhill Farm"—J. W. White, August 19, 1920, in section 35, township 4, range 5.

"Hillandale Stock Farm"—Harvey Burton, September 1, 1920, in section 32, township 6, range 6.

"Woodlands"—Willis Guy Stockton, September 2, 1920, in section 25, township 3, range 5.

"Overlook Farm"—C. T. Myers, September 2, 1920, in section 4, township 6, range 7.

CHAPTER XIII

EXTREME WEATHER PHENOMENA

SEASONS OF DEEP SNOW—THE STORM OF 1836—TORNADO OF JUNE, 1838—THE BASCO TORNADO OF 1873—HIGH WATERS—WET AND DRY YEARS—HOT AND COLD SEASONS.

SEASONS OF DEEP SNOW

There were not many people residing within Hancock County in the winter of 1830-31, but those who did live here then left a record with their children and grandchildren of the "Great Snow Winter of 1830-31." To recount the sufferings caused by it would fill volumes. Those who were caught unprepared—as many always are, especially in a new country, were put to great extremes for the means of sustaining life till spring. Fire-wood, generally near at hand, could be reached by dint of hard labor, but the difficulty was in procuring provisions. Wild game and the product of the cornfields were the main dependence of the settlers. In most instances the corn had not been gathered. It was a hard matter to find it as it lay embedded in the snow and then to procure it, and when procured how was it to be gotten to the mills and returned to the homes in the form of meal? Travel for the most of that winter was almost entirely suspended; it was impossible to go more than a few rods in a day with the best of teams. A great deal of stock died, from suffering in the snow and from want of food. Game died in great numbers in the woods; or if alive, could not be found, and if occasionally found, was easily caught, but so poor as to frequently be unfit for food.

But the greatest suffering, possibly, was in those instances where people were away from home and caught out in the storm. Some of these instances of peril are quoted elsewhere. The snow began to fall on December 29, 1830, and continued almost incessantly for three days. The average depth was about four feet, with drifts in all the ravines and low places, sometimes twenty and thirty feet deep. What few fences there were had been entirely covered; roads, of which there were but few, were obliterated. The New Year of 1831 was ushered in upon a canopy of universal whiteness. The snow remained on the ground until spring, and as the winter advanced and a crust began to form, the difficulties of travel increased.

SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1836

On December 20, 1836, there was in this county a most remarkable and sudden freeze. At the city of Carthage, probably at many other points in Hancock County, the weather was phenomenal. The night had been warm, and in the morning a soft rain was falliing, which continued until seven or eight o'clock. Then the weather began to grow colder. A slight wind began to blow from the west and afterward from the northwest, every moment in-

creasing in violence. The rain ceased, but soon was succeeded by sleet, as hard as ice, and so cutting that it could not be faced. The soft ground was soon frozen hard, its uneven spaces filled with sleet, till it became as hard and almost as smooth as glass, making travel very difficult. It continued all day and long into the night, the gale and sleet and cold unabated, and at times coming with intense violence. How low the mercury fell none living here now can tell, but within twenty-four hours not less than seventy degrees of temperature was had, upon an average in this county, such a change from high to low temperature as has never been observed here since that date.

In the papers of that day was given the following account of the effect of this violent storm: "People who were unfortunate enough to be caught out in the storm suffered intensely. Frozen ears and frozen feet and hands were numerous, and numbers over the country were frozen to death. One man was frozen to death between Carthage and Commerce now Nauvoo while on his way with an ox team. His comrade barely escaped with his life. The Illinois River froze over in an incredibly short time."

EARLY FLOODS

Among the years in which the Mississippi River rose to an unusual height were those of 1835, 1844, 1851, and 1853. In each of these flood seasons the river's waters covered the entire valley from bluff to bluff, with slight portions protruding here and there, all the way from Lake Pepin, the source, to St. Louis, making a broad expanse of water from two and three to seven miles in width. At Warsaw, and between that and Lima Lake, the whole of that rich and valuable bottom land, now attempted to be reclaimed, was overflowed to a depth of several feet; while on the other side it extended to the sand ridge five miles away, leaving Alexandria from four to eight feet under water.

As early as 1880 one local writer on this subject remarked: "The annual overflows are known as the 'June rise,' because they occur in June on the Lower Mississippi; here they generally reach the maximum by the middle of May, and are often on the decline before the beginning of June. But it will be observed that the 'Father of Waters' is, by slow degrees gradually diminishing in volume; these high stages becoming less frequent, and its low stages in the autumn months more marked."

VIOLENT TORNADOES

While Illinois has never been noted for violent and oft-occurring tornadoes, as have many of the western and southwestern states, yet there have been a number of such storms since the settlement of Hancock County, some of which will here be made mention of, for the benefit of present-day and future readers.

The tornado of June, 1838, was written up by a newspaper correspondent and later used in a former history of Hancock County, and from it we quite as follows:

"In the month of June, 1838, a terrible tornado passed over the north part of the county. The storm cloud commenced gathering west of the Mississippi, and by one o'clock had assumed a formidable, black and angry appearance. Crossing the river near Ft. Madison, it started in an easterly direction. Then the clouds assumed the appearance of large inverted funnels, three in number. Clearing the bluff timber, it struck the earth near the west line of 7-7, about midway of the township. Then it presented an appearance at once awful, and yet grand to behold. The weeds and grass of the prairie were literally torn up by the roots. Continuing east, with a noise like a thousand thunders, it struck the young settlement of Pilot Grove. Huge trees were uprooted and broken like pipestems, and log houses were blown down. In one of the houses an old lady named Sears was killed. A new frame-house that had just been built was taken from its foundation, carried several rods and set down again, without receiving any material injury. Three persons were killed in the vicinity of Pilot Grove. Some cattle and horses were killed and missing.

"The tornado continued on through the timber east of Joseph Lionberger's Mill, completely destroying every tree and bush in its path. It finally spent itself over in the bluffs of the Illinois river. For many years afterward, the track of this fearful tornado was visible, and the dire effects of its fury to be seen."

Carthage Republican, Jan. 7, 1864.

FROM THE QUINCY HERALD

"The Terrible Snow Storm—Train Blocked by the Snow.

"Thursday morning the Chicago and Toledo

trains started out on time from Quincy, after proceeding about eight miles, the accumulating snow on the track completely blocked up and checked the further progress of the trains. The terrible gale of wind and snow so completely filled up the track that the trains could neither go back nor forward. There we were without breakfast, without any thing to eat or drink. Luckily we had wood to keep up fires, with the mercury down to twenty degrees below zero, and the fearful storm increasing, rocking the cars like a cradle. The scene was anything but interesting, women and children, old and young, mostly strangers to one another composing the number of about forty persons in each train.

"Patience under adverse circumstances was the only antidote to our captivity. The conductor, Mr. Buckley, summoning up all his energy fixed up and put out to Quincy, lamp in hand, for reinforcements.

"Mr. Mead, the Superintendent, came out with two engines to our relief, but got blocked in and had to stay all night in the same gloomy condition of the passengers. The provisions intended for the head trains, not arriving, the passengers began to make excursions out among the farmers, some half mile or more from the trains. Mr. Potter charged the full half dollar for meals and in proportion for lunches for the ladies on the trains. There was, however, exceptions to this. Wm. Powell, Esq., opened his house, to which place many went, where we met with the old genuine hospitality. His sons and daughters doing what they could for the snow-bound travelers, at the most reasonable charges.

"A part of the company remaining on the cars through the night. It was fearfully cold and the wind raising made a memorable New Year's Eve which will not soon be forgotten by any of this snow-bound company.

"The morning came and we were relieved to know that no suffering had occurred. About one o'clock the whistle announced Capt. Mead and his relief to us with half a hundred strong, able bodied men, who with scoop shovels in hand probed into the snow banks with a determination, excavating the banks on the track some half mile or more, when with three locomotives we were pulled out, and all glad to get back to where we started from, to await the opening of the roads.

"We learn by telegraph that the same difficulty had occurred in many places through the country, and perhaps it will be a week before travel is fully resumed. No doubt many cases of suffering will be heard on account of this storm which for wind, cold and severity has hardly a precedent in the past thirty years.

"B. W."

Carthage Republican—Jan. 7, 1864.

"The Great Storm.—The greatest storm of snow and wind, and excessive cold that ever has visited this country since 1832, came upon us on Wednesday night, of last week, continuing with unbroken severity for a number of days. Since that date our people have been measurably cut off from all communication with the outside world. We have received no mails except from Quincy, and know as little of what is transpiring in the world as if we lived in the Sandwich Islands. The severity of the storm and its unprecedented continuance has occasioned much suffering among the poorer class of people in our vicinity, many of whom found themselves out of fuel and food at its commencement. We also hear of a number of persons having been frozen to death, but have gained no particulars. Communication by railroad to Chicago had not been restored at our last advices. The river at Warsaw and Keokuk is bridged by a great thickness of ice, and between those points the Mississippi river had become a popular and thronged thoroughfare."

Carthage Republican—Jan. 7, 1864.

"Narrow Escape.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Wilson, one of the proprietors of the livery stable here, while returning from a trip in the country, become so involved in snow drifts on the prairie that he lost his way. He, very sensibly, decided not to lose much time in searching for the road, but disengaging his horses from the sleigh, mounted one of them, and giving them the whip and a loose rein, soon found himself in a place of safety. The sleigh was found the next day in a snow drift not far from the road."

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The Carthage Republican—May 9, 1867.

"Rain Storm—Damage by Floods.—The rain storm of Saturday last was the heaviest occurring in this county for many years; in fact, the 'oldest inhabitants' pretended to no recollection of any severer. Rain commenced falling about day-light, and continued at intervals until about 11 o'clock, when the clouds became broken and gave promise of breaking away. At about 12, noon, the sky again became overcast with clouds hanging very low, which shortly gave forth extraordinary volumes of water, and such a display of electrical pyrotechnics as has seldom been witnessed here. The greatest fall of water took place about 1 o'clock, continuing nearly an hour, and in such quantities as to flood and float almost everything out of doors, swelling the rivulets to extraordinary dimensions. The small creek running nearly centrally through the town, was several feet higher than has been known for many years. Two or three bridges spanning it are carried away, or so damaged as to be made unsafe for crossing with teams. The streets are also badly washed in some places.

"From every part of the county we hear reports of damage to bridges and roads by the flood. Many bridges are gone, and others rendered impassable without repairs.

"Two bridges on the T. W. & W. railroad, near Hamilton, were washed out, and one or two others rendered extremely unsafe; and trains were delayed 24 hours on that part of the road.

"Considerable damage was done in various parts of the county by lightning. A barn belonging to Mr. George Wells, about 4 miles southwest of this city, was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents, consisting of a span of good work horses, about 200 bushels of corn, a lot of oats, hay, several pairs of harness, etc.

"The barn of a Mr. Hecker, near Hamilton, was also struck by lightning and burned. Two valuable horses, a lot of grain and hay, and other valuable articles were consumed.

"No damage was done by lightning in this city or vicinity. A poplar tree, near the residence of Mr. A. Cherrill, was struck. The lightning seemed to have an affinity for telegraph posts, as many of them bear the evidence of its visits."

THE BASCO TORNADO OF 1873

While writers have persisted in calling this great wind storm of July 3, 1873, a "tornado" it has been described in a manner that would tend to have scientific men class it among the cyclones, such as have swept over the western country and over Iowa and Grinnell and Pomeroy in the eighties and nineties. But be this as it may it was such a storm as may well be recorded in the annals of Hancock County. J. M Davidson, publisher of the *Carthage Republican*, was on the scene and track of the storm and, being a reliable citizen, has always been quoted as authority in his article written a few days after the storm, hence his words will be used in this connection; but before giving his words it may be stated in general that there had been wind and heavy rain all over the middle and southern parts of the county during the day on which the storm occurred, but the tornado proper began about three miles west of Basco, and held an easterly course toward Bentley, where it became less violent. It was, without doubt, accompanied by fire, as parties who were in it remember a sensation of heat, and some say, a smell of sulphur. Those who witnessed it from Basco represent it as sublime and terrible: a smoky, blue-colored cloud, rolling forward at great speed, emitting flames at intervals, and carrying destruction in its path. Houses, barns, farm implements, horses, cattle, trees, fences and human beings were carried bodily into the air and deposited chiefly outside the tornado's path. The total width of the hurricane was only about a quarter of a mile, while the tornado proper was only a few rods wide. It so happened that few residences lay directly in its path, hence the destruction of life and property was not very great.

Now for the account by Mr. Davidson: "Arriving at the village of Basco by the morning train, the writer was taken in kindly charge by

Esquire Crow, a venerable and good citizen of the village, who procured a horse and buggy, and, without unnecessary delay, we were on the road to Booz's place, where the tornado seems to have made its first appearance in the township.

"Mr. Booz's residence was a log-house consisting of a story and a half with a frame lean-to kitchen on the north. Between four and five rods to the north of the house was a large, new frame barn. East of the house from eight to ten rods, was a fine growth of young timber, most of the trees being from five to seven inches in diameter. So much for the situation. Mr. Booz was in the house when his oldest son, eighteen years old, came running in and cried out excitedly: 'Father, come out here and see what this is!' Mr. Booz ran out and saw a dense cloud that looked like smoke rolling furiously toward the house, and the air was very hot and smelled like sulphur. He ran into the house, shut the doors and got his wife, children and himself into the cellar just in time to hear the whole upper part of the house go off with a crash. The concussion was so great as to tumble over the milk pans in the cellar and shake the cellar walls terribly. He says: 'The whole house was lifted about one foot from the foundation on the west side, but fell back again.' The storm lasted less than five minutes and then he came out of the cellar to witness a scene of destruction that fairly paralyzed him. The upper half of his house was gone; his kitchen and smoke house nowhere to be seen; nothing left of his fine new stable but a few foundation posts and a pile of manure, and the pretty grove of timber twisted and broken into indescribably fantastic shapes. In the stable were three horses, a threshing machine, a cultivator and other tools and about five tons of hay. A new wagon stood close to the stable. None of these were now to be seen; all were swept away. One of the horses was carried into the timber and fell into the top of a young hickory tree and from thence to the ground where it was found dead next morning. Another horse was evidently carried over the house into the road, and seemed not to have been badly hurt. The other was carried in an opposite direction, and landed in a meadow without injury. The broken remnants of Mr. Booz's wagon, cultivator, and parts of the barn were found scattered through the timber and beyond. Some remnants are not found yet. The most of a heavy iron cultivator was found in Sanderson's meadow, 100 rods east. It is stated that Mr. William Damron, who was some half mile north of the tornado, saw Mr. Booz's stable lifted into the air 200 feet, that it whirled around rapidly and finally fell to pieces and was blown off into the timber. Seventy-five apple trees were torn out by their roots and carried across fields; posts five feet long on which the barn sat were pulled out of the ground in which they had been set nearly four feet. Two cows and calves were carried fully 100 yards into an adjoining meadow, all more or less injured.

"We have been more particular in describing the destruction at Booz's place because it will answer for a faithful description in general, if not in detail, of the remarkable effects of the tornado throughout its entire path.

"East of Booz's, about a quarter, or a little more, was a hewn-log house belonging to Mr. W. C. Baldwin and occupied by Howland Steffy and wife as renters. This house, and the barn adjoining it, were blown to pieces, the logs carried hundreds of feet into an adjoining meadow. The floor only of the house was left. They said there had been a stable near by, but we don't believe it!

"When the tornado approached, Mr. Steffy undertook to secure the door, but in an instant he was hurled fifty feet toward the road, the house taking another direction. After the storm passed he searched for his wife and found her lying composedly behind a locust stump in Sanderson's meadow with the logs of their house piled all around her! Mr. and Mrs. Steffy were both severely hurt, but able to pick their way through fallen timbers and accumulated rubbish to Mr. Booz's place, and afterward to some neighbor's who had better accommodations! Sanderson's meadow, immediately east of Steffy's, was thickly strewn with *debris*, timber, parts of wagons, household goods, dead pigs and chickens, wearing apparel, etc. The next place struck by the tornado was that of John Sanderson, north of east from Steffy's half a mile or more. Here the destruction was as complete as if the premises had been mined with gunpowder. Not one stick of timber in either house or stable was left in its original position; even the rocks at the corners were thrown out of their places, and there was not enough timber of any kind left within a hundred yards—of either house or barn—to build a smoke-

house! The house and barn seem to have been carried up into the air, broken to pieces and scattered about by the whirlwind, while the contents of the dwelling, including Mrs. Sanderson and her two smaller children, were blown in a direct line south from 500 to 1,000 feet. Broken bedsteads, tables, chairs, cooking stoves and other furniture, together with remnants of clothing, etc., were blown in fragments in a straight line south through the meadow just as if the house had been carried up into the air, and when the floor fell out an under current had driven the family and contents in the direction we have named. The fence south of the house, which was not wholly blown down, was, on the day of our visit, festooned with remnants of wearing apparel, bed clothing, etc. Concerning Mr. Sanderson's whereabouts or escape, there seems to be some confusion. That gentleman told us that when the storm came on him he was in the yard west of the house. His oldest child, a little girl eight years old, was with him. They fell down, or were blown down, on the ground. When the storm passed over, himself and little girl went round and round the fallen rubbish calling for mother and the little children, but getting no response, he said he thought his wife and children had been blown away off, and so he went over to Mr. John Elder's three-quarters of a mile distant, to get assistance. We learn, however, that Mrs. Elder firmly believes that Mr. Sanderson and child were blown over half that distance by the storm, as he could not have reached her house so quickly otherwise after the destruction of his house, which she witnessed. Dr. Hill, Mr. Tanner and others, of Basco, who were watching the tornado, saw Sanderson's house and barn rise in the air and go to pieces. The first named gentlemen at once mounted their horses and rode at full speed towards the scene of destruction. Others followed quickly. Search for the family was immediately instituted, and within five minutes, Dr. Hill found Mrs. Sanderson about seventy steps south of the house, lying with her youngest child in her arms. Every particle of her clothing except a remnant of an undergarment was stripped from the poor woman, and that was wrapped tightly across her shoulders and under her arms. Dr. Hill threw his coat over her until remnants of bed-clothing could be picked up to wrap around her. The woman was conscious, and begged to have her head raised, which was done. The little child in her arms added its pitiful wail to the heart-rending scene. Mrs. Sanderson was found to be terribly bruised and mangled on every part of her body except on her bosom and arms, which were protected by the little child. The child was covered with blood, and yet, singularly enough, seems not to have been noticeably hurt. Mrs. Sanderson's right leg was crushed to a jelly between the knee and ankle. There was a deep gash near the small of her back, and one of her hips was literally impaled with splinters. Two rods distant her second little girl was found dead, with a terrible gash across her forehead. Not far off was found the little boy, aged three years, with both legs broken, one of them twice. The woman and children were conveyed carefully to the Basco house and medical assistance summoned. Two or three days later Mrs. Sanderson was delivered of a still-born infant that had evidently been crushed to death in the mother's terrible ordeal with the storm.

"About one-quarter of a mile, or a little less, south and five or six rods east of Sanderson's was the two-story frame dwelling owned by Doty & Donaldson, and occupied by Robert Donaldson and wife. On the approach of the tornado Mr. Donaldson ran out into the orchard south of the house, calling to his wife to follow him. Mrs. D. preferred, however, to take the risks in the house, and tried to close the door. In an instant the house was swept away, carrying her with it. She was shortly afterwards found some rods to the northeast of the house in the midst of a wreck of broken joist, timber, boards, and pulverized household furniture. That she was not killed was a miracle. Her only serious injury was a partially fractured ankle.

"It will be remembered that the Sanderson house, some fifty rods or more to the north of Donaldson's, was blown almost directly south, while the Donaldson house was blown to the northeast—a remarkable evidence of the erratic pranks of the wind. Nevertheless, a large and high pile of stove-wood close to Donaldson's house was apparently not in the least disturbed, although the orchard still south of it was badly torn up. North of the house a small barn and a threshing machine were torn all to pieces and the remnants scattered all over the field.

"North of Donaldson's some distance, the tornado tore through a thick hedge fence, taking it out by the roots for several rods. The adjacent portions of the hedge were withered and



Millie M. Eckles



Marion L Eckles

killed as if by a flame of fire passing rapidly through it. Further on, Mr. John Elder's barn received a gentle hint that it was not in the right place; and moving it a few feet and turning it around, the tornado passed on to the Huff farm.

"Here was an excellent two-story frame house, and a good barn. Mr. Huff was absent. Mrs. Huff, her three children, and two nieces were in or about the house. Mrs. Huff says her oldest son, a lad of fourteen, first observed the coming storm and its threatening character, and advised his mother and the children to get into the cellar, which all did at once except Mrs. Huff, who proceeded quickly to fasten the doors and windows. This done, she ran partly up a stairway on the west side of the house where there was a window. She saw the tornado strike the stable which was two or three rods distant, and lift it whirling in the air. She then ran into the cellar, and in an instant the kitchen and whole upper part of the house was blown away. The family escaped without injury. The wreck at this place was complete.

"Rohrer's house and barn were next assailed. The house, a brick structure, lost one of its gables and was badly wrecked. The barn was demolished. Thence taking a northerly course the tornado struck Judge Skinner's barn, a large structure, which it carried off the foundation and completely demolished, killing two horses and a cow, and destroying a wagon and a number of agricultural implements.

"John Huff's house and barn, on the township line, were next attacked and blown to pieces. Mrs. Huff escaped with a painful hurt. A description of the devastation at other points will answer for the scene here. Nothing hardly was left but kindling wood, and that scattered up and down the road and through the adjacent fields.

"The tornado next made its appearance a short distance north and east of Bentley, greatly damaging the respective premises of Dr. James and Mr. L. Simmons, the particulars of which were given in our last issue.

"At Basco numbers of citizens saw the approach of the tornado from the northwest. From its peculiar appearance most of them supposed it was a large fire. That notion was quickly dispelled as it approached nearer, and when the barn and dwelling of Mr. Sanderson were seen to rise and whirl high up in air. The same spectators saw in a moment afterwards the Donaldson house disappear as if by magic. The whirlwind looked like a dense cloud of purplish-gray smoke, and seemed to be filled with innumerable objects whirling and tossing in every direction. Flames of fire were observed by many to shoot through the rolling mass of cloud; and those who were momentarily within the influence of the rush of wind, declare that the air was as hot as a furnace. Some aver that the air was strongly impregnated with the odor of burning brimstone; others that it smelled like scorched rags, and, as tending to confirm the impression of extraordinary heat, there were found pieces of shingles and boards that were scorched as if from sudden exposure to powerful heat. The hedge fence referred to elsewhere in this article, seems to have been literally roasted adjacent to the gap torn out by the storm."

Carthage Republican, July, 1873.

A NOTABLE FOURTH—A SAD FINALE

"The ninety-seventh anniversary of American independence was a never-to-be-forgotten event in Carthage and Hancock county. Two events have never been equalled before or since,—the celebration at Carthage and the tornado that swept the south part of the county.

"Artois Hamilton had conceived and carried out a mock battle between revolutionary soldiers and a British fort. The American heroes were some 300 boys dressed in military hats and wooden guns provided by Mr. Hamilton. The fort was garrisoned by twenty-five or thirty young men uniformed as British soldiers under command of Capt. Alex Sholl. The Americans were under command of Gen. C. A. Gilchrist, assisted by Capt's. James Sample, T. C. Miller, Miles H. Day, D. L. Cutler, G. W. Batchelder, W. R. Hamilton, J. S. Spangler, Jas. Lynch. The attacking party was led by the famous E. Jones fife and drum corps. The capture of the fort was a brilliant success. After the battle the soldiers were marched down to Mr. Hamilton's hotel, where a photograph was taken of them and they were dismissed.

Mr. Hamilton, worn out with the excitement of the day, went home about five o'clock and took a copious drink of ice water. In a brief hour the spirit of the old patriot had winged its flight to greater realms of peace and liberty.

That evening a tornado swept this county

from end to end. The college was damaged considerably and the west wing of the school building demolished. Shade trees and small out buildings were overturned generally. A hay warehouse at the depot was blown down and a hundred chimneys destroyed. At West Point the residence of Henry Garner was blown to pieces and his wife and child and wife's sister were instantly killed. At Bowen, Augusta, Plymouth, Stillwell and other points the damages were very great.

On the evening of the third, a tornado swept through Bear Creek and Harmony townships. It passed just north of Basco and Bentley. Near Basco it carried off the top of the residence of Mr. Booz, the family just having time to get in the cellar. His new stable with farm implements, including a new wagon, were swept out of existence. Remnants were found in the timber quite a distance away. Mr. Wm. Damron, who was near by, saw the barn lifted 200 feet in the air and whirled until it came to pieces and blown away. The residence of Howland Steffy was blown to pieces and himself and wife scattered with the debris,—fortunately neither hurt. The house of John Sanderson was utterly destroyed and Mrs. Sanderson and two children blown 1,000 feet with the debris. One child was dead and Mrs. Sanderson terribly mutilated. Mrs. Robert Donaldson was badly bruised by the destruction of their home. At the Elder and Huff farms great damage was done. Rohrer's, Skinner's and John Huff's places received considerable damage. In Harmony township at Dr. James' and L. Simmon's places the storm did great damage."

From The Carthage Republican of Dec. 18, 1878.

"A Fine Snow

The Heaviest Since 1871, and very Like the Good Old Times, You Know—It Interferes with Railroad Business and Travel for a Day or Two—Incidents of the Blockade.

"The last great snow storm worthy of the name that has visited this part of the country, prior to the present liberal visitation, occurred on Jan. 14-15, 1871. *The Republican's* graphic report of that affair gave seventeen inches of snow on a level as the average depth of snow, with tremendous drifts in lanes and railroad cuts resulting from the fierce wind that prevailed. At that time railroad trains were delayed from one to three days, and many public highways were impassable for teams for a week or more. Temporary roads were made through fields in many instances.

The heaviest snow storm that has occurred since that period, commenced about three o'clock last Friday morning, continuing all of that day and most of the following night. As the wind was not very strong during its continuance the drifting was comparatively light save in exposed places where drifts were formed to the depth of three or four feet. The average depth of the snow fall, however, did not exceed fifteen inches.

The advent of this snow storm was not unexpected, as certain atmospheric phenomena presaging it were noticed by the weather-wise previous to its coming. For several evenings a large circle was observed around the moon, the temperature was peculiarly mild, hardly reaching the required 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and a falling barometer, combined with the sage assertions of the 'Oldest Inhabitant,' all unerringly 'the coming of the snow storm told.' Whether or not the intelligent reader will consider the above signs and manifestations as having much weight, it is not our purpose here to enquire. It will suffice to know that the storm came, and a big one it proved to be.

The first intimation of trouble that was received was that no mail had come Friday morning from Keokuk. The passenger train on the C. B. & Q. which was due here from Burlington about nine o'clock, managed to get in about noon and remained here until the next evening. Meanwhile two engines with a snow plow came through and cleared the branch. For a day or two the freight train on the Wabash was abandoned, but the passenger train with the aid of an extra engine, managed to make her regular trips except one, and then coming in several hours behind time.

Meanwhile, business was flattened and hardly any persons were moving save a few heroic knights of the shovel. The snow had by this time accumulated in large drifts on the business houses all over town, and some fears were expressed as to the safety of sundry flatroofs. These fears were heightened when, not long after the storm had commenced, the entire wooden portion of Mason's livery stable succumbed to the weight and went down with a thundering crash. The horses in the stable had a narrow escape. This calamity sent a good many out on their roofs cleaning off the snow in a hurry. To illustrate the great weight of snow,

it was found that on one of the wagon scales in town there were over 500 pounds of snow some hours before the storm subsided.

As soon as possible all the sidewalks and crossings were cleaned off in most parts of the city, and comfortable locomotion was not long delayed. In due time sleighs appeared on the streets in considerable numbers, and business was generally resumed.

The snow storm seems to have been general and quite severe throughout the northwest and the movements of trains have been greatly interfered with."

From *The Carthage Republican* of June 14, 1905.

STORM BREAKS THE RECORD

A Damage of $250,000 by an Unprecedented Storm and Cloud-burst Over Hancock County

Friday night a storm of rain swept over the section of country from Des Moines, Iowa, to forty miles east of the Mississippi River, taking in the north part of Hancock County, which amounted to a cloud-burst. At Burlington nearly seven inches of water fell; at Carthage five and one-half; at Nauvoo sixteen inches is reported. The effect was terrific. At Carthage the streets were flooded and two and a half feet of water was over the paved street a block and a half west of the square several hours after the heavy rain. Every bridge on Long and Rock creeks went out or the approaches were so badly damaged as to render them impassable. On Crooked Creek the township line bridge, Brown's and Martin's went out. Carthage was shut off for two days from the north and East, and the railroad north of Ferris was washed off the dump, and the steel wagon bridge on the Ferris road was washed against the railroad bridge, throwing it out of line. All trains abandoned Saturday and Sunday.

At Keokuk the river rose eight feet in a few hours and a wall of water said to be four feet high swept over the levee north of Alexander, breaking the levee in two places and inundating the town and country. The river was ten miles wide at Warsaw. The track of the K. Line north of Keokuk was washed out and with land slides all traffic was abandoned for four days. No trains in and out of Keokuk for several days save the Wabash from here. The T., P. & W. is tied up with several bridges washed out in this county.

On Crooked Creek the water was several feet higher than ever before known. When the fine new bridge at Brown's was built last winter it was contended by some that it was built unnecessarily high above high water mark. It was fully 30 feet above low water mark. This flood came up to near the floor and a stack of hay came along and carried the bridge off. Even the iron caissons are gone. Tremendous damage to bridges and culverts seems to have been caused by large trees and other drift striking the bridge and backing up the water until the bridge gave way. The loss in bridges in Hancock County is estimated at $50,000; other damage at $200,000.

CHAPTER XIV

CHURCHES

BAPTIST—CATHOLIC—CHRISTIAN—CONGREGATIONAL EPISCOPAL — EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN — LATTER DAY SAINTS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—PRESBYTERIAN—UNION.

The history of the churches of Hancock county touches the history of the county itself at all important points. Almost every family has been represented by some member or members thereof in one of the churches. A list of the members of all the churches from the time of their organization to the present time would contain practically all family names, and a history of all these organizations would in some manner touch upon or affect all events which have occurred and all activities which have engaged the attention of the people.

It would seem to be an easy matter to ascertain all the principal facts as to the organization, development and membership of any particular congregation, but one who has attempted to obtain such information knows that in many instances the information is not to be had at all, or in some vague, uncertain or indefinite statement, which does not satisfy but leaves it to the imagination to furnish the details where

only a meager outline of fact is obtainable. Many of the church records are imperfect, and some of them have been lost, misplaced or destroyed. Some of the clerks and secretaries, and especially at an early day, were unlearned men, and especially unskilled in orthography. Names are often spelled phonetically. Instead of recording the individual name of a married woman, her husband's name was frequently used, with the prefix "Mrs.," or "Sister," to indicate sex. Sometimes the Christian name is not given for either husband or wife, but their names are recorded as "Mr. and Mrs." Smith, Jones or Brown. It is also true that in that early day some persons did not know how to spell their own names. It follows that any list of names is more or less imperfect in orthography, and more or less indefinite as to given names or initials.

This may be illustrated by the name of the minister of the Carthage Baptist Church, who served that congregation about 1875-6, and whose name appears sometimes as "Wesseleius," and in one of the newspapers of that time as "Wessilius." In an effort to get the correct spelling of the name search was made in the office of the county clerk for the minister's signature in returns of marriages solemnized by him, and even from these signatures it was hard to tell whether the next to the last letter was "u" or "n." However, it was finally decided that the name was "Wesselius."

In some congregations, members knowing something about the church history, have generously prepared statements or furnished information, while as to other congregations this has not been done, so that the account given of certain congregations may be out of proportion to the account given of other congregations of equal importance, although it has been the desire of the publishers to treat all congregations alike. It may be also that some of the older churches, and some now existing, are not mentioned in this chapter. If so, the omission is not intentional, but because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the facts.

In an early day church services were largely attended. Entertainments in the modern sense were of infrequent occurrence, and so, while the older people "went to church" to worship, the younger people went from mixed motives, among which was the opportunity for meeting one another and a little love-making on the "aside," cloaked with the profession of religious enthusiasm. The young men lined up at the church door at the conclusion of the services, and the young women (with giggling willingness) had to run the gauntlet of an offered elbow and a "may I see you home?" in their apparently strenuous efforts to reach the friendly covert of parental protection.

The churches were used for schools, including singing-schools, and for "exhibitions," and other harmless entertainments, and their doors were sometimes opened for political or patriotic addresses, as well as for lectures and concerts.

The pioneer coming to the county as a rule brought with him the religious beliefs of his old home in the more civilized sections of the country, and sought as soon as possible to provide for himself and family similar privileges for worshiping. The majority of the settlers were religious, and until able to have buildings for church purposes held services at their homes, in the log schoolhouses and, in pleasant weather, in the groves.

The Catholic missionaries were the first religious workers in the country, but Peter Williams, Peter Cartwright and other evangelists carried the gospel tidings throughout this region at a very early period, and it was not long before denominational societies were organized, each one of which is taken up under its proper caption in the following article.

A peculiar feature of the early religious life of the county is taken up exhaustively in the chapter devoted to the Mormons.

BAPTIST

The First Baptist Church of Carthage unfortunately is not now in the possession of any definite records as to the exact date of the organization of the society, the founders seemingly having been too busy organizinig and carrying forward the work, to make permanent records of the proceedings. It is, however, known that such a church organization was perfected as early as 1850, and possibly a few years prior to that date. This was at a time when struggle followed struggle along all lines, in this part of the country, and after a few years the society suffered. During that period a deed was made by John McCormick and Nancy, his wife, for a consideration of $60, to Michael Barnes, Sr., Albert N. Thompson and John D. Hall (Hill), trustees of the First Baptist Church of Carthage, for lot 5, in block 12, in the original town

of Carthage, being the lot on which the First Baptist Church was afterwards erected, and where the present church edifice now stands. This deed was dated July 27, 1849, but was not recorded until Jan. 14, 1851.

On June 15, 1856, the church was re-organized and, according to a notice, several brothers and sisters holding letters from different churches in the Salem Association met at the courthouse at Carthage on the above date for the purpose of organiziing themselves into a church of Jesus Christ after the model found in the New Testament. After due consideration William D. Clark, Mrs. Martha Cutler, Mrs. Lucinda Nesbit, Jonas Cutler, and Henry Baker organized church to be known in law as The First Baptist Church in Carthage. The charter members were: A. N. Thompson, J. W. Cherry, Mrs. E. P. Cherry, William J. Dale, J. H. Thompson, Charles Thompson, and Mrs. G. A. Patterson. W. J. Dale acted as clerk and J. K. Barry as moderator of the opening meeting. Preaching services were arranged to be held on Sundays at 10 a. m. and at "early candle light."

Plans were made to erect a church building, but hard times came on and nothing further was done in the matter until March 23, 1861, the first year of the Civil War, when it was again resolved to build on the lot owned by the church, and on which stood an old blacksmiths shop, later made over into a residence. In January, 1863, it was ordered that this building be removed from such lot. In March, 1864, the society decided to build a cottage style of edifice, the same to be of brick, twenty feet in height with a quarter gallery over the front entrance. John Sample of Carthage, was the architect and builder. The church was dedicated January 15, 1865, and served the congregation for forty-five years, during that period the necessary additions, repairs, etc., being made from time to time.

The following resolution made during the Civil War days shows the spirit that animated the members of the Baptist church at Carthage: "Whereas, our great object as a church is to glorify Christ, our Head and Lawgiver, in promoting true piety among ourselves and the world,

"Resolved—That we as a church and we as individuals cheerfully permit entire freedom of private opinion upon all national questions and that we will discountenance every form of political discussion among us as a church."

In 1882 the church was re-roofed and repaired at a cost of $285. Under Rev. H. B. Waterman the old gallery was removed and the building otherwise remodeled and re-dedicated at a cost of $1,826. While the repairs were being made, services were held at the courthouse. In 1891 a bell was purchased at a cost of $309.91. In 1901 a parsonage was built at an expense of $2,025, $800 of which was donated by "Sister Anderson."

Having outlived its usefulness the church that had held the congregation for so many eventful years gave way to the present magnificent edifice, erected on the site of the old building, at a cost of $24,500. The cornerstone of this new edifice was laid with ceremonies, October 9, 1910. The address was delivered by Rev. J. F. Sanders of Keokuk, Iowa, and the cornerstone was laid by pastor, Rev. Boggess. In the autumn of 1912 a splendid pipe organ costing $2,400 was dedicated. Andrew Carnegie donated a subtsantial amount towards this organ.

The building committee for this beautiful modern church was as follows: Rev. T. H. Boggess, S. R. Parker, J. W. Harnest, E. P. Cutler, S. M. Talbot. The style of its architecture is classical Roman with dome and colonial entrances. It is of cream colored pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings. The size is eighty feet square.

The following is the list of pastors of this church: 1856, Rev. Daniel Delano; 1858, Rev. W. W. Beardslee; 1859, Rev. D. B. Gunn; 1863, Rev. E. C. M. Burnham; 1864, Rev. H. H. Northrup; 1867, Rev. A. Gross; 1869, R. S. Johnson; 1871, Rev. Niles B. Kinnie; 1874, Rev. J. W. Coffman; 1875, Rev. G. W. Wesselius; 1877, Rev. Niles B. Kinnie; 1879, Rev. William Swinden; 1883, Rev. A. R. Newton; 1888, Rev. N. B. Waterman; 1890, Rev. George F. Hilton; 1894, Rev. G. E. Huston; 1899, Rev. W. B. Hall; 1902, Rev. J. Arthur Hurley; 1906, Rev. Benjamin F. Tilley; 1908, Rev. Thomas Howard Boggess; 1915, Rev. J. M. Jones, who is the present pastor. The membership of this church is about 164.

Basco Baptist Church was organized December 24, 1853. A council met at Basco composed of representatives from the different churches, for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church at Basco. Those present were: Elders John T. Seger and Clark King; Brothers Liggett, Cole, Hawkins, Lively, Baily, and Simmons from Mt. Pleasant; Elders J. Gordon and Brothers Chandler and Drury from Pearl Creek;

and Elder Alvord and Brother Levi from Pleasant View. Elder Alvord was chosen moderator and Elder C. King, clerk.

The articles of faith and church covenant were presented to the council by fifty members, having letters out of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. After hearing them read the council proceeded to organize them as a church, in connection and in full fellowship with the sister churches of the same faith and order. The charge to the church was by Elder Alvord; the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the council by Elder C. King; prayer by Elder J. Gordon; benediction by Elder J. G. Seger.

The following were the charter members: Mary Carlisle, Nancy Simmons, Isaac Simmons, Henry Simmons, Sarah Simmons, Henry Groom, Martha Groom, Marcus Doty, Robert Carlisle, Hiram Simmons, Emma Doty, Charles S. Seger, C. Emma Seger, James M. Kimbrough, Elizabeth A. Kimbrough, Peter Mathews, William J. McCollom, W. Burgess Huff, M. Ellen Huff Caywood, Emeline Pendergast, Emma Doty, David Clampitt, Lydia J. Shinkle, Richard Clampitt, Jemima Clampitt, John P. Hawkins, Mary E. Fry, Sarah J. Fry, Valentine Fry, Thomas Fry, Sarah J. Richards, Emeline Fletcher, Francis Graham, Sarah A. Mathews, Martin Shuey, Margaret Shuey, Elizabeth Shuey, John Pendergast, Anthony Rohrbough, James Hazlet, Melvina Hazlet, Mary Hazlet, Franklin Byland, Permelia Byland, Isaac Hawkins, James Davis, Andrew Davis, Mary Rohrbough. The only living charter member of this church is M. Ellen Huff Caywood. The present membership is about 100. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about eighty-five pupils.

The first meetings were held in the school building at Basco. In 1867 the people of Basco united in building a union church which was purchased by the Methodists in 1886. In the same year the residents of Basco helped the Baptists to raise funds to erect the present house of worship. After sufficient money was subscribed to purchase the material the men of the church and some of their friends under the supervision of Mr. Burgess Huff, put up the building, a frame structure now valued at $2,500. The church was dedicated in 1887, Rev. Pickard being pastor at the time. In 1894 the baptistry was added, thus completing the present building. No other extensive improvements were made until October, 1914, when the building was raised and a new foundation of rock-faced cement blocks was laid at a cost of $225.

During the first part of September, 1915, new memorial windows were placed in the church at a cost of $115, in memory of those who labored so faithfully in every movement of the church, Henry and Martha Groom, Henry and Sarah Simmons, Mary A. Merriman, and John G. and Mary Seger. The Amomas placed two of these windows at their expense, one near the place of the choir, in memory of John E. Seger, son of Rev. John G. Seger, who was a member of the church for about forty years, leader of the church choir and of all of the musical parts of the church services; the other windows, with the inscription "Amoma" thereon, was a gift to the church and a testimonial to those who are laboring for the good of the Sunday school, the advancement of the church and the Glory of God. Memorial and dedicatory services were held on Sunday, September 26, 1915, at eleven o'clock, Rev. J. L. Henry, being pastor.

Another improvement on the church property was the installation of electric lights, at a cost of $40.16, the Amomas again meeting the expense, and before that date a new bookcase and library table and large Bible had been presented to the church. From time to time the Amomas have paid money out of their treasury as they saw fit for the needs of the church.

The following is the list of pastors: Revs. J. G. Seger, December 24, 1853 to January 1, 1883; Pickard, 1886; Inghram, November 18, 1886 to November 24, 1887; Denton August, 1888 to February 15, 1890; H. H. Depperman, May 16, 1890 to October 26, 1890; Trumbull, March, 1891 to October 24, 1891; Pickard, March 16, 1892 to October, 1893; Leek, October, 1893 to October, 1894; E. C. Drew, November 7, 1894 to September, 1895; Bennett, February 2, 1896 to August 22, 1896; Douglas, February 7, 1897 to September 11, 1897; Dun, February 26, 1898; Calloway, December 1, 1898 to December 1, 1899; Shaw, December 14, 1899 to August 22, 1900; W. O. Shank, May 4, 1901 to January 1, 1903; Stevens, February 1, 1903 to February 1, 1904; Barrow, June, 1905 to January, 1906; Wieland, June 1, 1906 to June, 1907; Redmond, March 22, 1908 to November 1, 1908; Scherrer, October, 1909; Jones, 1910; C. S. McKinney, May 7, 1911 to May, 1913; J. L. Henry, March 1, 1915 to March 1, 1916; T. L. Roberts, October 29, 1916 to April 7, 1918. Rev. T. L. Roberts, became a chaplain in the United States Army during the World War and went to France, returning home





Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

Katie Ehlebe

Henry Ehlebe

March, 1919. Rev. W. L. Bledsoe, of La Grange, Mo., became pastor of this church April 27, 1919.

Members of the adult ladies Bible Class of the Sunday school met at the home of Miss Emma Groom, the class teacher, April 17, 1913, and organized the Amoma Bible Class. The following are the charter members: Mrs. J. W. Peter, Mrs. W. H. Damron, Mrs. Laura Huff, Mrs. Fred Tieman, Mrs. William Priessman, Mrs. Frank Boos, Mrs. Jayne Doty, Mrs. F. E. Triboulet, Mrs. A. M. Hartman, Mrs. Jess Triboulet, and Miss Emma Groom. The following were the first officers: Teacher—Miss Emma Groom; president, Mrs. J. W. Peter; vice president, Mrs. A. M. Hartman; secretary, Mrs. Frank Boos; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Tieman; reporter, Mrs. Jess Triboulet. There are at present about thirty-four members, eight having moved away. The certificate of recognition from the State is framed and hangs on the church walls near the place of class study.

The First Baptist Church of Elvaston was organized in June, 1893, by Rev. Samuel Pickard. The charter members were as follows: Thomas Garvey, Della Garvey, Mary Baldon, Mrs. John Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Phelps, Mrs. Sarah McGinnes, John Lively, Mrs. Anna Lively, Mrs. Mary Lively, George Markley, Mrs. George Markley, Mrs. Samuel Howes.

The pastors serving in this church have been: Revs. I. F. Leek, W. H. Willahan, Oscar Gordon, W. A. Tood, Mitchell Wright, I. F. Douglass, Terah Smith, I. S. Shaw, H. F. Jones, Charles S. McKenney, Edward Lee Stowel, H. L. Mounce.

A frame church costing $3,500, was dedicated in July, 1894. The Sunday school has about sixty members.

A history of the Primitive Baptist churches will be found near the close of this chapter.

CATHOLIC

St. Patrick's Catholic Church. The Catholics were the first religious organization to hold divine worship in this region. They date back to 1820, one hundred years ago. The following quoted in part from the New World of Chicago shows that the Nauvoo Catholic Church antedates all other church organizations.

The history of Catholicism in Nauvoo is as interesting as Nauvoo itself. As far back as 1820 Missionary Fathers from the City of St. Louis came on horseback with saddlebags containing a meager supply of corn dodgers, and the necessary other articles for offering Holy Mass, whenever possible or convenient, in some hospitable cabin, or beneath the shade of some friendly tree. Ofttimes were these Pilgrim Fathers welcome to the shelter of the Indian wigwam, or they spread blankets on the prairie and slept with the clouds for their canopy. Of the early missionaries one of the first to visit Hancock County was Father St. Cyr, who came to minister to the people at least once a year. Having lost his eyesight, Father St. Cyr passed the latter years of his life at Carondelet with the Sisters of St. Joseph, who attended him in his helpless condition. The Rev. P. Laevre, afterwards bishop of Detroit, where he died, made visits to Nauvoo from the year 1835 to 1840. During these years the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered and Catholic devotions held in the Nauvoo mansion, the home of the Mormon Prophet, in the "Hall of the Seventies" and in a place set apart for the Catholic people in the Mormon Temple. Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis sometimes spoke of having administered confirmation in the Mormon Temple, as he related his experiences to the late Rev. H. J. Reimbold. A Mrs. Moffitt, who lived to a ripe old age and whose memory was remarkable, often told of the baptism of her elder children within the Mormon Temple itself. Rev. J. A. Drew came next to guide the Catholics of Nauvoo, and was a most zealous worker. On the church records of the Nauvoo Catholic Church we find the name of Rev. Father Griffith as the first resident priest, whose duty it was to visit Fountain Green, St. Augustine, Warsaw, Canton and Macomb. He was installed September 8, 1848, two years after the Mormons were expelled from Nauvoo. He was taken seriously ill during the winter of 1848 and was moved to his sister's home about one mile southeast of the city. He died early in the spring of 1849 and his remains were taken to Fountain Green for burial, but were subsequently removed to St. Augustine, where they now rest.

St. Patrick's Church, the first Catholic church in Nauvoo, was established by Father Griffith. It was formerly the property of Parley Pratt, Mormon prophet and bishop, and was a substantial two-story brick building, originally erected for a home, and consisted of nine large rooms. The first story was fitted up for a church, while the upper story served as a dwelling for the

pastor. Father Kennedy came to Nauvoo on May 6, 1844. The Right Rev. Bishop Van Der Velde of Chicago administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in August of the same year. Father Kennedy continued in charge until 1851 when he was removed to another field, Peoria.

Next in succession came the well-known missionary of the Mississippi Valley, Father Allemann, who served from September 21, 1851, to June 10, 1852, and has been termed the "Schoolteacher Priest." He was fond of getting the children in his quaint sitting room, where he imparted to them the rudiments of the languages and classics. He bought the bell which for nearly three-quarters of a century has called the faithful to service at Nauvoo. The congregation was next placed under the care of Father O'Neill, who remained from June 20, 1852, to May, 1853. The Right Rev. Bishop Van Der Velde again visited Nauvoo, June 17, 1853. The latter part of June, 1853, Father Allemann again resumed his duties and remained until September 9, of the same year. He was a man of great zeal and piety. His name is frequently mentioned in the homes of those whose parents had known him well. It was to the memory of this pioneer priest that the Nauvoo Knights of Columbus dedicated their council, it being known as Allemann Council No. 1853. The Rev. Patrick Meehan came to continue the good work from January 5, 1854, to October 7, 1855.

Anthony O. Regan, Bishop of Chicago, came to Nauvoo on October 3, 1855, to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. In November, 1855, the Rev. Charles Schilling was installed pastor of Nauvoo where he labored until April 6, 1867, when he was removed to Joliet. Father Schilling extended his care of souls to Gittings Mound and Carthage.

July 4, 1867, is memorable in the annals of the church history of Nauvoo on account of the coming of the Rev. H. J. Reimbold. He came not as a stranger to a strange country, but as one who returns to his native soil. He has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his people from the beginning. There were in his parish persons who had known him as a boy, and others who had played with him at school, as schoolmates in the halcyon days of Father Allemann. This good Father ministered unto three generations, remaining here until his death, August 7, 1915. He is buried in the family lot on "S. S. Peter & Paul's Cemetery." As a grateful token to his memory his parishioners and friends have erected a beautiful bronze Crucifixion group near his grave. Rev. L. C. Tholen was appointed Father Reimbold's successor. Since then a parochial school was opened which comprises the grades high and commercial. In October, 1917, the parish celebrated the golden jubilee of the laying of the corner-stone of the present church, which was built by Father Reimbold. During the summer of 1918 the parish came into possession of some historic property, namely the Old Icarian House standing on the Temple block. This structure is built from the rock of the old Mormon Temple. It is now being used as a rectory and parochial school.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Warsaw was organized during the period between 1850 and 1858. The charter members were: C. Schmitz, Mr. Oschner, C. Miser, Peter Hartman, Casper Hartman, Joseph Hartman, Henry Kuehlem, W. Schmitz, John Wingler and Mr. Kouuts. This parish is numbered among the oldest in the county. As early as 1849 there were Catholic families at Warsaw, and in 1850 more Catholic settlers arrived from Germany, and this same year the great pioneer priest, Father Allemann, who is remembered for his faithful labors at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and the surrounding country of the Mississippi Valley, came here three or four times a year and said mass in a private house, until about 1853, when Father Schilling, another pioneer priest, attended the people from Nauvoo. Father Hendricks came here about 1858 or 1859, Rev. Father Miller, O. S. B. Vicar-General of the Chicago diocese, next attended the people, and was followed by Father Albrecht, who came from Macomb until about 1865. About 1865, Father Hendricks came as the first resident pastor and remained until 1868. The Franciscan Fathers from Quincy then had charge from 1868 until 1874 and during that time the following were at this church: Father Becher, 1868-70; Father Kleecham, 1871; Father Droessler, 1871; Father Wiener, 1872-73; Father Weiss, 1873-74; and others. From 1874 the pastors have been: Father Heller, second resident pastor, 1874; moved to Lincoln in 1877; Father Allgeyer was here after him for seven months; Father Zumbahl, 1878-87; Father Schildohfer, 1887; Father Bergman, 1887; Father Schury, 1888-91; Father Baak, 1901-06; Father Hellstern, 1906-12; Father Schauer, 1912-16; Father Blascke, 1916-

17, and Father F. W. Cleary, who came in December, 1917.

The first building, costing $800, was used until about 1874-5 when $9,000 was expended for a church edifice and rectory, during the pastorate of Father Heller. The parish has no parochial school at this time, but owns the old buildings once used as a convent and school, which are valued at about $3,500.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH OF CARTHAGE was organized in 1860, one year prior to the Civil War. It charter members were: Father Lamar, James Madden, John Culkin, Sr., P. Lynch, Judge John D. Miller, Joseph Helfrich, Mrs. Anna Roberts, Judge J. B. Risse, Owen P. Carroll, James Cox, P. Darham, E. P. Hull, Patrick Sweeney, Hugh Markey, Frank McNally, P. Welch, Mrs. Ella Babington, Mrs. J. B. Risse, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. B. Graham, Mrs. Catherine Darham, Mrs. B. Connaughton, Mrs. Judge L. Martin.

The following have served it as pastors: Rev. Father Lamar attended from Macomb from 1860 to 1865; P. L. Hendrick; H. J. Reimbold; J. K. Heeler; J. Zumbueln, 1877-78, first resident priest; Henry A. O'Kelly, 1878-80; J. E. O'Reilly, who placed first bell in church; J. McKenna, 1882-1894; Charles O'Brien, 1894-96; Foley, 1896-98; J. E. Walsh, 1898-1907; M. J. Brennan, 1907-12; William E. O'Brien, 1912-16, and Rev. Dr. Lewis B. Landreth, 1916.

A new church was built and other improvements were made under Rev. Landreth and his predecessor. The present church was built in 1915-16 at a cost of $29,000, interior $3,200, total $32,200. It is a handsome brick structure, seats 350. In the basement is an Assembly Hall with a stage, three drop curtains, oil painting donated by the business men of Carthage. The membership is about 420.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC CHURCH at Gittings Mound in Durham Township, was organized in 1865 with charter members as follows: M. G. Gittings, Ivo Gittings, Henry Gittings, Thomas Markey, Sr., William McQuillian, Philip H. Farren, Mrs. Katherine Heisler, William Dean, Mrs. J. McGrath, P. Glynn, Joseph Glynn.

The various pastors serving this church have been as follows: Rev. Fathers Lamar, P. L. Hendrick, H. J. Reimbold, J. K. Heeler, J. Zumbueln, Henry O'Kelly, J. E. O'Reilly, J. McKenna, Charles O'Brien, Foley, J. E. Walsh, M. J. Brennan, William E. O'Brien and Rev. Dr. Lewis B. Landreth.

The original church building was erected in 1865 at a cost of $7,800, but was burned May 10, 1918. A new building was erected in 1919, and it was dedicated free of all debt. Rev. Lewis B. Landreth of Carthage attends this church every fourth Sunday. The old church seated 450. The new building seats about the same number and has a modern Sunday schoolroom complete in every way. The historical old cemetery donated by M. J. Gittings as church property, fifty-four years ago, is connected with this church.

ST. MARY CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WEST POINT was organized in 1880. The charter members were J. B. Howard, Steve Laffey, P. Newell, J. Cavanaugh, V. Gunn, Mrs. Mary Newell, T. E. Laffey, M. D. Laffey, Mrs. Mary Clampitt and Rev. H. A. O'Kelly. The pastors who have served this parish are as follows: Rev. Fathers Henry O'Kelly, J. E. Reilly, J. McKenna, Charles O'Brien, Foley, J. E. Walsh, M. J. Brennan, William E. O'Brien and Lewis B. Landreth.

The present membership is about seventy-nine. The church was erected in the spring of 1880, and cost completed $6,500. The parochial school in connection has a seating of 159, and is thoroughly modern.

ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LA HARPE was organized in 1885 with the following charter members: Patrick Glynn, J. Lee, Mrs. Ed Kime, Mrs. Albert Anderson, Mrs. A. Yeager. This church is attended from Carthage, and hence has the same list of pastors. (See Catholic Church of Carthage.)

A great many years ago the congregation bought the little brick school house in the northeast part of La Harpe and converted it into a place of worship. A modern Sunday school is connected with the church work. Regular church services are held twice each month.

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH OF DALLAS CITY was organized in 1908. It had for charter members: Martin F. Dettmer, Steve E. McBride, A. McAndrews, Victor A. Van Arx, John Hogan, James M. McAndrews, P. H. Ferren, Rev. M. J. Brennan. The pastors serving here since organization have been: Revs. Martin J. Brennan, William E. O'Brien and Lewis B. Landreth.

The church edifice was erected October, 1908, and cost complete $9,000. The parochial school seats 250 pupils, is modern and clear of all debt. The membership is about eighty-nine.

CHRISTIAN

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH. The Christian (or Disciples of Christ) and the Methodist Episcopal denominations are probably the strongest of any of the churches, either Protestant or Catholic, in this county. The Christian churches number twenty, while the Methodist Episcopal have more than a dozen.

The oldest Christian Church in the county is the one known as the Mt. Pleasant Church, which is situated midway between Carthage and Plymouth, ten miles from each place, and four and one-half miles from Bentley. Its history dates back to 1833, when there came from Adair County, Ky., Gilmore Callison and his wife Elizabeth, her brother James McClure, who had been baptized in 1830 in Green River, Ky., by the pioneer preacher of the Christian faith, John D. Steele; Mrs. Betsy Massie; Green Browning, and others. These persons met on the first Lord's Day after their arrival, at the home of Mr. Callison, to "break bread," and then formed a Church of Christ. This was beyond question the first "Christian" church established in Hancock County and it became the Mother church of congregations at Plymouth, Carthage, Augusta, Oak Grove, Denver and Bentley.

From the work entitled "History of the Disciples In Illinois" we quote the following concerning this pioneer church organization: "The settlers soon gave to the place its name, 'Mt. Pleasant.' In 1839 Josiah Callison was ordained as an elder and William Smith was made a deacon. The two Callisons served this and other communities as preachers. People came from five to twenty-five miles to the public worship. They came on horseback and in wagons, sometimes drawn by oxen, and were entertained by those living near the grove. Young people walked from two to five miles to church.

"Robert, John, James, George and Elizabeth Stark united with the church some years after its organization. The Starks, Pattens, Drons and others were firm friends of Alexander Campbell in Scotland. Margaret Patten was one of his friends who ministered to him in prison. He called her and her girl companions his "Ministering Angels." Robert Stark when he first came from Scotland, and probably James Stark also, made his residence at Mr. Campbell's home in Virginia. Elizabeth Stark married Simeon B. Walton and settled near the church. He united with the congregation in 1843. James and Mary A. Black came from Elkton, Ky., in 1852. He was ordained an elder and when there was no regular minister preached for the congregation till 1875. William and Lucy Lyon Bridgewater united with the church in 1852.

Mrs. Alzada Groves, an octogenarian, says that when she first knew the Mt. Pleasant church, the women wore homespun as did the men also, all made by the home folks. The women were proud of a calico dress and a sunbonnet. The men wore skin caps and straw hats that were braided and sewed by the women. After her marriage Mrs. Groves often walked two miles to church, and carried her baby. In the early days it was common to hear the wolves howl at night; but their proximity and blood-curdling howls did not keep anyone away from church. A mother and her son were driving through the timber one night when a wolf followed them. The boy drove the horses while the mother sat at the end of the wagon and kept it off with a pitchfork.

At one time Robert Foster settled in the community and preached for the congregations. The members built a house for him on a farm about three miles from the chapel. Before that time Mr. McClure met a man on the road near Tuckertown, who asked him where he lived. Upon his reply the man said: "Why that is over in the Campbellite settlement. Are they not dangerous and do they not have humps on their backs, and horns?" Mr. McClure answered: "I am one of them. They are not dangerous and they look like most people, I guess. Come over to our meetings."

In August, 1858 or 1859, a district meeting was held at Mt. Pleasant which lasted two weeks. Many preachers were present, among them Thomas Munnell and one of the Erretts. People came from afar to attend it.

In 1875 the Mt. Pleasant mission built a chapel in Denver and began to establish a Christian congregation there.

This has been an apostolic church and has done a world of good. It has had a host of faithful and truly good men and women connected with it. In the winter of 1912-13 a father and his daughter walked four miles, by reason of the snow blockading the roads, rather than miss public worship. This church gave Henry Black, J. O. Walton, Mrs. Sadie McCoy Crank and Miss Ava S. Walton to the ministry.

Bentley is a mission of the Mt. Pleasant Church. It was organized at the end of 1890, and a chapel was erected later.

THE HARMONY TOWNSHIP SOCIETY was organized as early as 1837 and is the second oldest in the township. They erected a meeting house on Section 13, in the eastern part of the township, as early as 1850. Early in the seventies this church society was moved to the village of Denver, where it is now a part of one of the county's strongest churches.

THE AUGUSTA CHURCH, the third Christian church in the county was organized in 1850 at Augusta by James Stark. The record of this church says, "Mr. Stark was ordained at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1837, and moved to Augusta in 1842. He was willing at all times to preach the gospel as opportunity offered. Meetings were held in the homes of Benjamin Gould and William Dron. A chapel was erected in 1850. Elders Stark, Dron, Gould, Young and others led the Lord's Day meetings till 1868, when Elder E. J. Lampton conducted services and acted as pastor for six years. About a score or more have served as ministers at this place, and many others have spent part of their time there."

More than 1,000 members have been enrolled in this church from the date of its formation to 1915. It has given to the ministry James McClure, Robert E. Henry and Mrs. Mary Pickens-Buckner. A recent report from this church gives these facts: The charter members were James Stark and wife and two daughters, Helen and Mattie; William Dron and wife, John H. Browning and wife, John DeGroot and wife, Henry DeGroot and wife, Henry A. Young and wife, Mrs. James Holt, Mary DeGroot, Harvey Laflerand and wife, C. W. Browning and wife.

The following is the list of all pastors: Revs. E. J. Lampton, J. Carroll Stark, H. R. Trickett, T. W. Cottingham, James McGuire, M. P. Haydon, W. K. Slater, J. W. Carpenter, A. L. Ferguson, R. Corey, A. Swartz Thomas Hodkinson, E. T. Cornelius, H. M. Garn, L. H. Hooe, J. W. Wright, H. F. Kern and F. W. Leonard.

The present membership is about 175, with a Sunday school enrollment of about 150. The present edifice is a splendid frame structure, with a spacious Sunday school room, auditorium, classroom and balcony, with a basement under entire building in which is a furnace-room, kitchen and dining hall.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH was organized in 1855 under J. R. Ross. The present membership is about seventy-three; the value of property is $9,000. The charter members of this society were: David and Susan Palmer, John and Zerilda Ritchey, Jonas and Margaret Myers, J. W. Bell, A. B. Moore, John and Rebecca Madison, John Hendrickson and David and Nancy Wade.

The Christian Church of Carthage was organized at a meeting held at the court-house by John Errett and M. M. Goode in the Spring of 1864. The date of organization was April 13th. The congregation was organized with the following members, who were present in person or by some representative of the family, and were regarded as charter members, to-wit: Allen McQuary, Alice Crawford, Margaret Crawford, Elizabeth Scofield, William W. Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. James M. Mayfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, Jesse C. Williams, Mary A. Williams, and Virginia Wilson. Harrison Crawford became a member of the church at a later date. Rebekah Spangler and Nancy Gibson were early, if not charter members. Jesse C. Williams, who was born in Kentucky on August 22, 1819, died at Carthage on December 5, 1917, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

The congregation had no pastor at first, but had occasional services by ministers passing this way, and met regularly from the time of its organization, even when no minister was present, for the purpose of engaging in song and prayer and the communion service. Such services on Sunday morning were then regarded by the Christian church as the principal service, and a sermon by a minister as an additional and desirable part of the service, but not as a necessary part thereof, and not as dispensing with the primary object of the Sunday services.

Among other ministers who passed through Carthage and held a brief meeting of one or two weeks' duration for the congregation, were B. B. Tyler and H. D. Clark. B. B. Tyler was a very bright young man, just out of college at that time, who afterwards distinguished himself as a minister in New York City and at other principal points. H. D. Clark had served in the Union Army in the Civil War and had just returned home from the army when he held this brief meeting at Carthage. His first convert as a minister was Mrs. Eliza Taylor, mother of Charles W. Taylor, late of this city, who was baptized by Mr. Clark in Crooked Creek.

It may be added that John Errett was a brother of Isaac Errett, for many years editor of *The Christian Standard* at Cincinnati, and that M. M. Goode afterwards had a long and successful career in the ministry, principally at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. William Booz of this county, preached for the Carthage congregation in the court house a few times, as did also Mr. Coffey and Mr. Featherston, then temporarily residing in the county. Mr. Coffey had committed many parts of the scriptures, and was able to recite correctly all the Psalms with closed book.

In September, 1865, Elder E. J. Lampton became the pastor of the Carthage congregation, preaching for that church two Sundays of every month and preaching at other points the remainder of the time. He was an able pulpit man, knowing the Bible thoroughly, and relying upon that book and his experience in life as the foundation of his sermons. He and his wife are now living at Louisiana, Missouri. He has been a consistent and faithful preacher for more than sixty years.

Other ministers who have served this congregation may be mentioned here in the order of service: William Griffin, H. R. Trickett, J. H. Garrison, George Brewster, Eli Fisher, Charles J. Scofield from 1881 to 1895, and three years or more subsequently, William P. Shamhart, J. C. Coggin, Sherman Hill, J. M. Elam, W. W. Denham, A. L. Cole, E. M. Smith, and R. B. Fouts, the present pastor. Mr. Scofield was the first to hold services regularly, his predecessors having preached for the congregation for one-fourth or one-half of the time only. Since about 1881 the services have been held regularly.

William Griffin was county superintendent of schools for eight years, and rendered able service in the pulpit to the church during this period, without compensation. J. H. Garrison preached for this congregation one-fourth of the time for about one year. He was then living at Quincy and editing a church paper. Afterwards the plant was moved to St. Louis and the paper became known as *The Christian Evangelist* of which Mr. Garrsion now living in California, is still editor *emeritus*. H. R. Trickett lived near Golden's Point and was a man whose eccentricities were as manifest as his great ability. His mind was a storehouse of knowledge, his thoughts were expressed in glowing and beautiful terms, but he was a student, and not a pastor, and this defect impaired his efficiency as a minister. Mr. Brewster was the father of Mrs. Geraldine Miller, the wife of our present County Clerk, and was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster of Plymouth Rock fame. Mr. Scofield served the church at first when it was financially weak, and served without compensation a large part of the time, earning his livelihood by the practice of the law or by his salary as circuit judge, and contributing whatever salary was at any time paid him, to the work of the church. The ministers who served the congregation more recently have been men of ability and the work has prospered under their superintendency.

The first church building, the little frame church, 32 by 48, was built south of the creek on part of lot 6 in block 25, which tract is now used by the public school as a play ground. This building was dedicated on September 2, 1866, President B. H. Smith of Christian University at Canton, Missouri, having charge of the services. Mr. Smith was a man of unusual physical and mental endowment, and it was worth something to the congregation and others present to see and hear him.

After the congregation had prospered until this small building had become insufficient for its purposes, the present church structure was erected. This was done at considerable sacrifice, as the congregation was not composed of wealthy people, but it was accomplished nevertheless, and the new building was dedicated on September 2, 1888, with J. G. Waggoner, now of Canton, Illinois, in charge of the services. It was on the afternoon of this Sunday that Mr. Trickett preached the sermon above alluded to. Mr. Waggoner spoke in the morning and evening.

For some years after the building had been erected, the audience room was one of the best in Carthage, but subsequently large churches with accommodations for large audiences were built by the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist congregations.

From this congregation some efficient workers have gone into the field. A. L. McQuary, whose boyhood days were passed at Carthage, and whose father, Allen McQuary, was the first elder of the congregation, was engaged for many years in Missouri in pulpit work, and especially in Sunday School work, as one of the organizers under direction of the State Sunday School Association.



Lucy M. Felgar.

O. H. Felgar.

George A. Miller, while attending Carthage College, was converted and became a member of the Christian church of that city, and afterwards developed into one of the most able and successful of the ministers of the church in the United States. For many years he has been the successful pastor of one of the churches at Washington, D. C., and he is still the popular and able pastor of that congregation. Mrs. Lura V. Porter, formerly Miss Lura V. Thompson, for a long period of years has been one of the principal workers in the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in the United States, and has travelled extensively throughout the entire country for the purpose of organizing local societies and instructing and assisting in the work of that organization. Her labors have been successful to a marked degree. Other workers, whether directly or indirectly connected with the Carthage congregation, have done successful work in other fields than that of the local congregation.

Three societies or associations of the women of this congregation have contributed largely to its efficiency and financial support. These have been known as the Willing Workers, Ladies' Aid, and Carthage Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

The Ladies Aid had a membership at first among the middle aged women of the congregation, and the Willing Workers among the younger women of the congregation, but in the course of time this distinction ceased, and one of the main differences has been in methods of work. Each of the societies has been engaged in raising money for the work of the church. The Willing Workers Society was organized in the early part of the ministry of Charles J. Scofield, under the direction and superintendency of Mrs. Rose S. Scofield. The membership was small at first, but has been gradually increased, and at present comprises a large number of the women of the congregation. Many thousands of dollars have been contributed by these two societies to the work of the local church. The Carthage Auxiliary of the C. W. B. M. is an organization for missionary purposes. It has a large membership. Its work is conducted regularly and systematically. Large contributions have been made to the foreign work through the labors of this auxiliary. For some years the Carthage Auxiliary has had and supported its own missionary in China, Miss Wenona Wilkinson, and is still supporting her in her self-sacrificing labors in the orient. For some time Mrs. Helen Egbers was the efficient treasurer of this auxiliary, but when her health began to fail Mrs. Rose S. Scofield took charge of the work, and ever since 1905 has been and still is the treasurer. The office of treasurer of this society involves the work of soliciting contributions, of looking after the regular monthly payments of the members, and the responsibility of seeing that funds are raised in these and other ways for advancing the missionary work, and especially for making payment at stated times of the amounts required for the support of Miss Wilkinson. The amount contributed for this purpose was $600.00 yearly until within the last year or two when the amount has been raised to $1,000.00. (The C. W. B. M. has lately been merged with the other missionary societies of the church at large in one organization known as The United Missionary Societies.)

The West Point Church was organized in 1864, by this denomination under the leadership of David Hobbs. Among the charter members were: Henry Hindle and wife, Elijah Rhodes and wife, David and Almira Wiggle, Mrs. Joseph McMillan, Mrs. Samuel Barber, Mrs. John S. Kelly and Miss Mary Louis. The meetings were at first held in a small schoolhouse. Later services were held successively in the new schoolhouse, the town hall, the Lutheran chapel, and then in 1876, in their own building. John Stark and Joseph Tanner were among the earliest ministers who supported the church.

The Christian Church of Wythe was organized in 1865 by E. J. Lampton. The present membership is about thirty-nine. The property valuation in 1914 was $1,500.

The Denver Church was organized in 1875 by J. C. Reynolds. Thirty-four of the Mt. Pleasant church constituted it and were later dismissed by letter from the parent church. The first officers were: James Black, M. K. Kirk and George M. Browning, elders, with Joseph Dorsey and J. S. McClure, deacons. These are now all deceased. This church has always been strong and aggressive for the upbuilding of the kingdom. The membership is about 185; the Bible Class has an enrollment of about 202, and the church property is held at figures approaching $20,000.

The Burnside Church was formed by J. H. Garrison in 1875. The first members of this church were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pettit, Mr.

and Mrs. William Bray (aged eighty-seven and eighty-four in 1913), Mr. and Mrs. William Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Joshua Shreeves (aged ninety-two) Mrs. Sarah Decker, D. C. Tyner, with the following four: Mrs. D. C. Tyner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Glaze and Mrs. O. C. Ing.

The present membership is about sixty-eight. The value of the church property is about $2,000. The Bible school, formed in 1875, has an enrollment of about ninety.

THE LA HARPE CHURCH was organized in 1877 by H. P. Tandy. A congregation was formed here as early as 1850, but its life was brief. In March 1877, evangelist G. W. Maples held a successful meeting and the church was organized the following month. Meetings were held in a hall until 1883-4 when the church was completed. There were sixty-two charter members, but some of the names are not now on record. We give the following from the rolls: Mrs. Bary Butcher, Mrs. Adeline Curtis, H. S. Dickson, Mrs. Mary C. Dickson, M. C. Frits, Zera Kern, Mrs. Sarah Walker, Mrs. Jane Wolf, Mrs. Jane Wilkinson, Mrs. Lottie Warren, Mrs. Mary Barner, E. O. Barner, Harry Barner, Mrs. Emma Warren, Bruce Payton, Mrs. J. F. McAlister, Mrs. Salina Charter, Mrs. Benj. Warren, Mrs. John Warren, Mrs. Mariam Gilman, Joel Bradshaw, Mrs. Joel Bradshaw, Helen Manifold, Mrs. Helen Manifold, Mrs. Hattie Manifold, James M. Robinson, Mrs. James Robinson, Miss Mabel Warren, George Locke, Mrs. George Locke, Mrs. John Riggin, Mrs. John Sperry, Mrs. Dr. Butler, John Warren, Miss Jane Bradshaw, C. S. Churchill, James M. Isensinger and Mariam Thomas. The present membership of this church is about 333, and that of the Sunday school about 200.

The pastors were as follows: Revs. H. P. Tandy, George Bremster, J. A. Seaton, H. C. Patterson, H. C. Littleton, S. A. Enefer, K. C. Ventress, C. A. Burton, D. J. Elsea, J. E. Thomas, W. H. Williard, L. G. Huff, E. A. Jordan, B. E. Youtz, H. F. Keltch and S. A. Cook.

The original church was erected in 1883-84 at a cost of $3,000, and an addition built on in 1901-02 at a cost of $2,500. The present value is about $8,000.

THE DALLAS CITY CHURCH was organized in 1889 by L. B. Myers. The charter members of this church were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dickson, Mrs. Dr. Wimmer, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Ollie Mitchell-Snyder, Mrs. Ellen Feasley, Mrs. Sarah Wright, Mrs. Mary Byers, Prof. and Mrs. Fairfax, Mrs. Dave Lionberger, William Blakesly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Siens, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Congrove, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hewitt, Mrs. Tilton Potter and Mrs. C. Richart. The present membership of this church is about 310.

The pastors having served here are as follows: Elders Carr, Blakesly, Bluebaugh, A. J. Carrick, E. F. Sergisson, Telford, George Nicol, Elam, C. L. McKim, Slick, Rupert, G. Knight, Stauffer, Hawkins, W. H. Hampton.

The first church building cost $3,000, and the last improvement was an addition to the old one costing $12,000.

Mrs. Ollie Mitchell-Snyder writes of this church as follows: "Just thirty years ago Brother L. B. Myers of Knoxville, Ill., began the first Christian meeting in the old Methodist Church of Dallas City. The plastering was all off, several of us brought cheese-cloth, pasted over the worst places and began business. The first church was erected in 1890, and on May 25 of that year it was dedicated. The ministers present were L. B. Meyers of Knoxville, Charles J. Scofield of Carthage and Mr. Royal of Vermont, Ill."

THE BOWEN CHURCH was organized in February, 1890. The charter members were: O. P. Johnson and wife, Amos James and wife, J. E. Funk and wife, W. T. Houph and wife, S. M. Nesterhode and wife, J. T. Sterrett and wife, John Barnett and wife, Ella Brunson, Lue Bronson, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Jennie Willis. The present membership is about 335. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 225.

The list of pastors is as follows: Revs. Samuel Magee, W. D. McAully, S. W. May, W. G. Vandivoorh, George F. Chandler, William Price, Ray Ressic, P. G. Reavis, W. H. Taylor, C. R. Gaines, Charles Roland and L. H. Hooe.

In 1907 a brick church was built at a cost of $14,000, but its present value is about $20,000. It was incorporated in December, 1890.

THE HAMILTON CHURCH was organized in 1893 by Samuel McGee. At first meetings were held in the hall belonging to the city, but during Pastor Blakeslee's administration in 1894, a church was completed. The present membership is about 250; the value of the church property is $7,000, and the Bible-study class organized 1893, has an enrollment of upwards of one hundred.

THE ADRAIN CHURCH has a membership of

over 100. The church property is valued at $1,500. The Bible school enrollment is about 128.

THE FERRIS CHURCH was organized in 1896 by Charles J. Scofield, assisted by Elder Shamhart. The first meeting was held by J. A. Brooks. The charter members of this church were: T. B. Long, Mrs. T. B. Long, Mrs. Sarah Long, G. T. Garrett, Mrs. G. T. Garrett, Mrs. Jane Gannon, James Morris, Mrs. James Morris, Mrs. Tom Furnas, James Howell, Mrs. James Howell, Henry Webber, Mrs. Henry Webber, A. J. Brown and Mrs. A. J. Brown.

The various pastors serving this church were: Elders W. P. Shamhart, G. A. Hendrickson, L. G. Barnum, J. Webb, C. C. Redgrave, A. D. Richards, Jonathan Crow, C. G. Haskell, L. R. Sherman, W. G. Alcorn, Elder, Pierce, Ralph Segel, Steven Owings, Dr. J. Wesley, W. T. King, J. W. Porter. The membership of the church is about ninety-five, and the Sunday school enrollment is about 100. The frame church still used was dedicated in October, 1894.

THE STILLWELL CHURCH in St. Albans Township is another Disciple church with a membership of about 110. The property is valued at $3,000. The Bible school enrollment is ninety-seven.

OAK GROVE CHURCH is located ten miles east of Carthage, and was the home of Dr. William Booz. For many years he made it a practice to preach a sermon here on New Year's Day. The membership is about seventy, and the church property is valued at $1,000.

LA CROSSE CHURCH has a membership of over ninety. The Bible class enrollment is about ninety. The property valued at about $2,000.

THE BRECKENRIDGE CHURCH is another Christian congregation with a membership of about sixty; church property valued at about $1,500; and a Bible school enrollment of about eighty-three.

THE GOLDEN POINT CHURCH has a membership of nearly 100, and a Bible school enrollment of about ninety-eight. The value of the church property is $4,500.

THE EAST DURHAM (COLUSA) CHURCH has a membership of about fifty members and property valued at about $2,250.

CONGREGATIONAL

There was a Congregational Church at Carthage in early days, but the history of its organization and development is not readily to be had. A few facts are obtainable. The records of the County Commissioners' Court show an order made on September 9, 1847, that a reduction of $275.00 be made on the valuation on Lot 5, in Block 16, in the Town of Carthage, for so much thereof as was exempt by law from taxation, being a strip across the north end thereof of forty-five feet even width, used for school purposes. This strip was on the north end of the lot where the Christian Church now stands. On February 24, 1849, there was recorded in the recorder's office of Hancock county, a deed from Asahel Smith and Mary, his wife, for the consideration of $330.00, conveying a strip off of the north end of this lot, eighty-eight feet east and west and forty-five feet north and south, to Frederick W. Symonds, U. C. Taylor and Lowell Mitchell, as trustees of the Congregational Church of Carthage. At an early day there was a small brick building on this tract, with the entrance on the west, which was used for school purposes, and was also used as the place of worship of the Congregational Church. It would seem from the foregoing facts that this building was on the tract in 1847 when the order of the County Commissioners' Court was made reducing the valuation of the whole lot for taxation by the sum of $275.00, because the north part was exempt, for, if the tract had been without any building, a valuation of $275.00 for about one-fourth of the entire lot, would have made the entire lot at that time worth $1,100.00, when its real value without a building would have been merely nominal. And so when the tract was deeded in 1849 to the trustees of the Congregational Church, for $330.00, if the tract had been vacant, the whole lot, at the same valuation, would have been worth $1,320.00, an impossible value at that day. It is probable, therefore, that the building referred to stood on the north end of the lot in 1847 and was used for school purposes, and that it passed to the Congregational Church in 1849 and was thereafter used for church and school purposes. In the Carthage Republican, November, 1855, appeared the following item: "The Congregational Church of Carthage secured the services of Rev. Mr. Atkinson." When the Presbyterian Church was organized, the leading members of the Congregational Church went into the Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Church ceased to exist as a separate organization.

La Harpe Congregational Church was organized in 1836 at the home of L. C. Maynard with sixteen members. The record names the following: L. C. Maynard and wife, Marvin Tryon and wife, Benjamin Rice and wife and R. C. Jerome and wife. The church was reorganized in 1848 under the ministry of Rev. Warren Nicholas. The members were Samuel Hutton, Henry Comstock and wife, H. H. Bliss and wife, William Seaville and wife, Mrs. Warren Nichols and Mrs. S. W. Nudd.

Dallas City Church was organized January 17, 1859, by Rev. William Salter, D.D., Burlington, Iowa, Rev. Penoyer, of La Harpe, assisting. The charter members were: George H. Ames, Henry F. Black, Thomas C. Patterson, John Thomas, Stephen Jackson, John D. Jackson, Lyman B. Rand, Mrs. Diantha McMullen, Miss Rachel A. Sayers, Mrs. Julian M. Bryan, Mrs. Francis Ames, Mrs. Mary M. Black, Mrs. Catherine Patterson, Mrs. Jane Thomas, Mrs. Marilla Rollosson, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Amanda Sayers, Miss Stoops.

The various ministers who have served the churches from beginning cannot all be secured, as they were lost when the record books were burned. Those known to have served are Revs. Purdue, Sinninger, J. Barr King, L. W. Wittberger. The present membership is about 129. The cost of the church was $2,500; it was built of brick in 1861. The Sunday school has a membership of about 166.

The Bowen Church was organized at what is now Bowen, May 24, 1856, by Rev. L. M. Johnson, A. P. Coltrin, G. D. Young and Dr. Cook. The charter members were: Geo. A. Crowley, Sarah Crowley, Dudley B. Eells, Cornelia Eells, Levi W. Pomeroy, George W. Shinkle, Clarrissa R. Pomeroy, Thankful King, Anna W. Pomeroy, D. A. Pomeroy, Sophia Pomeroy, David P. Robison and Theresa Robison. The present membership is about 145.

The following ministers have served this church as pastor: Revs. Samuel Dilley, 1858-63; James D. Parker, 1865-66; A. R. Mitchell, 1866-69; Samuel Dilley, 1869-70; E. P. Whiting, 1870-72; Samuel Dilley, 1872-73; Thomas G. Owen, 1873-76; Austin A. McConaughey, 1877-80; T. J. West, 1880-81; J. J. Weage, 1881; T. S. Hubbard, 1882; Acquila Warner, 1883-87; Edwin Hobbs, 1888-95; Charles R. Westfall, 1895-99; S. A. Wallace, 1899-1902; Roy Eckerson, 1902-05; Carl D. Borton, 1905-07; George Williams, 1907-10; A. B. Book, 1910-12; Rev. Pauley, 1912-15; John Porter, 1915 and still pastor.

This society first met for worship in Bethel school house, and the first church building was erected in 1867-8. This was dedicated June 21, 1868. The present church was built in 1903. It is a frame building valued at $7,000. The society also owns its parsonage. At first this church was known as Cedron, was later called the First Congregational Church of Chili, bearing that name from March 2, 1863, until April 19, 1869, when it was changed to the present one of the Bowen Congregational Church.

The Denver Church was organized October 16, 1894, by Rev. Edwin Hobbs, of Bowen, with charter members as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wilson, A. T. Graham and wife, C. M. McMillan and wife, G. W. Shinkle and wife, James Fleming and wife, John A. Fleming and wife, J. C. Fleming, H. T. Bunnell, J. H. Hendricks and wife, E. E. Bunnell and wife, Arby Bunnell and wife, Mrs. Serepta Slater, J. A. Russell, Mrs. J. A. Russell, Mrs. Emily Clark, Mrs. Ellen Scott, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Emma C. Bunnell, Lulu Earls, Minnie Hartman. The present membership is about seventy-eight.

This church was organized in what is known as the old Graham church, which formerly belonged to the Free-will Baptist organization, and was located in the southeast corner of Bear Creek Township. In June, 1896, the church building in Denver, which formerly belonged to the Adventists, was purchased at a cost of $500 and all services were transferred to Denver. The old Baptist Church was sold at auction and the proceeds used to fix up the Denver Church. Later on a parsonage was built at a cost of about $1,500.

The following account of the church organizations which led up to the Denver Congregational Church is interesting. On July 7, 1849, a Free-will Baptist Church was organized in a log schoolhouse which was in the northeast corner of St. Albans Township, by Rev. C. M. Sewall. The charter members were Thomas Graham and wife, Joseph Kinney and wife and William Owens. It was called the St. Albans Free-will Baptist Church. In 1851 a church building was erected and for many years this was a live church in the community. Rev. C. M. Sewall was its pastor for more than thirty years. He then lived at Livingston, Adams County, coming over thirty miles once each month to hold services which usually began on Friday evening,

continuing over the Sabbath. At that time there were no bridges over the creeks which he often forded by swimming his horse across. During his entire ministry he missed only one service. When the railroads were built on both sides of this country church interests were divided, and no preaching services were held there for some years, although a weekly prayer meeting was sustained for more than forty years. A good Sunday school was maintained for some years when there was no preaching services. This Sunday school was supported by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians and Adventists, who finally decided that they should organize a church. It was on a Sunday in 1894 that a meeting was called for that purpose, and it was agreed that all would enter heartily into whatever church the majority favored. The community church at that time had not been thought of, else, no doubt, that name would have been adopted. It was decided to call the proposed society the St. Albans Congregational Church, and Rev. Edwin Hobbs of Bowen was sent for to organize the same. On moving the organization to Denver the "St. Albans" was left off and "Denver" substituted. The Denver Congregational Church works for the general up-lift of the community—spiritually, intellectually, socially and morally. The Sunday school has a membership of about ninety, with Mrs. H. R. Graham as its superintendent.

The pastors who have served this church are: Revs. Edward Hobbs, C. K. Westfall, H. W. Hoover, W. T. Williams, George Keeling, F. Forth, Evan Wiggle, Walter Schlaroetizki, and J. C. Spencer.

EPISCOPAL

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Warsaw was organized in 1840. It now has a membership of about eighty-five. In 1885 the present edifice was built of brick and stone. The following have served as rectors of the parish: Revs. S. R. Child, L. N. Freeman, R. E. MacClure, William L. Bostwick, William M. Reynolds, Thomas K. Coleman, Walter F. Lloyd, John Wood Elliott, William Bordon, L. J. Jenner, H. J. Gunn, Francis H. Smith, Francis A. Gould, Thomas Hines, J. Forbes Mitchell, George Long.

St. Titus Episcopal Church was organized at Hamilton where services were held in a frame church building, for a number of years. The membership was finally transferred to Warsaw to which parish it is now attached. The pastors who served at Hamilton were: Revs. William Budens, L. J. Jenner, H. J. Gunn, Francis H. Smith, F. A. Gould, Thomas Hines, J. Forbes Mitchell and George Long.

St. Cyprians Protestant Episcopal Church of Carthage was established May 12, 1877. The first officers were: David Greenleaf, J. M. Davidson, Edward Cherrill, J. M. D. Davidson, the first two named being the Senior and Junior Wardens. Upon a petition signed by twenty-nine members, Bishop McLaren organized the parish. It now has a membership of about thirty. The church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1897 at a cost of $1865. Mrs. Elizabeth A. U. Cherrill bequeathed to the church $500. Those of the Episcopal faith are not numerous in the vicinity of Carthage, hence the growth has never been great in this society.

LATTER DAY SAINTS

What is styled the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, established by Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the Mormon Prophet, has had several branches, as this sect call their societies, within the county at different times, but at present only one exists and this located in section 18, township 6, range 7, in Rock Creek Township, three miles directly west from the village of Adrian. It was organized in 1863 and the members worshiped in private houses and in school buildings until they dedicated a frame church edifice of their own, August 8, 1875. The present membership is about 115, but many of this number reside outside the township and county and some in distant States, and may be called non-resident members.

The first president of this branch was Thomas Pitt, who was succeeded by others until W. L. Lambert, now residing in Carthage, became the president and he served about a quarter of a century. There are many branches of this church in Northern Illinois and Southwestern Iowa, where their large publishing house is situated. The creed of this church is not unlike the Mormon Church, except in the matter of polygamy to which the re-organized church is bitterly opposed.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized in 1848 by Rev. C. Veitz of Basel, Switzerland, at Nauvoo. Among the charter members are now recalled the names of G. Wahl, John Grote and G. Bratz. The present membership is about 323. A fine Sunday school with an enrollment of about seventy-five is maintained.

The first church building was a wooden structure erected in 1852, known as the "New York Store." This was remodeled for church purposes and served the congregation until the present edifice was erected in 1876; it has also been remodeled and improved and is now valued at $7,000.

The following have served as pastors: C. Veitz, O. Merblitz, D. J. Warms, F. Eisehnbach, Kissel C. Kleinlein, 1869-71; Rev. Naboholz, 1871-73; Rev. Oehlert, 1873-75; Rev. W. Hertel, 1875-87; J. Stuermer, 1887-89; P. Bard, 1881-91; A. Blasberg, 1891-1900; D. Boer, 1900-06; C. Gabriel, 1906-07; H. Flentje, 1907-13, and Rev. W. F. Hertel, who came in 1913.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZIONS CHURCH was organized January 26, 1861, three months before the opening of the Civil War, by Rev. F. W. Eisenbach, for the Germans at Carthage. A brick church building was dedicated September, 1864, and the same still serves the congregation. It stands near the present water tower. Many of the members went into the English speaking Lutheran Church of Carthage, until but few were left in the parent society. It now has a membership of about thirty and services are maintained. The pastors who have served this congregation have been: Revs. F. W. Eisenbach, F. Oswald, Conrad Kuhl, F. Giese, M. Pinkert, F. Ebert and present pastor Rev. W. Rosenstengel.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH is represented at Warsaw by a society organized there January 2, 1865, with early members as follows: Louis Becker, Conrad Nagel, Jacob Dross, Wilhelm Brehm, Christian Giesker, Johannes Schaefer, Philipp Brehm, George Bellersheim, Peter Berg, Philipp Hedderich, Michael Siller, Samuel Krebs, John Wacker, Christian Frank, Philipp Bruecker, Heinrich Brinkmann, Heinrich Egli. The present membership is about fifty-four souls.

The present brick church building is valued at $4,456. In connection with this church is the Sunday school with an enrollment of about fifty. The pastors who have been in charge of this congregation since its organization are: Revs. C. Witte, G. Hagwmann, F. Moekli, T. Furrer, T. M. Winkler, F. Baltzer, W. Jung, G. Schulz, T. Winkler, E. Hardt, A. Alexander, E. Mahlberg and H. Niewoehner.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, U. A. C., is located at the city of Warsaw, and was organized September 5, 1865, emerging from the so-called "United Protestant Church," which was organized September 26, 1853. The "U. A. C." attached to its name stands for Unaltered Audsburg Confession. The church was formed by Rev. Popp and those members of the "U. P. C." who detested false and unionistic tendences and longed for strictly Lutheran congregations. The first members were: John F. Spitze, Jacob Koch, Adam Ernest, William Schnee, Christian Oberlies, Peter Paar, Adam Behle, C. Loeffler, John Welker, George Spitze, William A. Kattz, C. Maurer and Daniel Ketting.

A church building was erected in 1886. It was a brick and stone edifice costing about $15,000. In the autumn of 1911 there were built a school and parish house of brick and stone, costing about $6,000. The parsonage was built many years ago and at present is valued at $2,500. The house and lot adjoining are valued at $1,800 and are occupied by Prof. Erdmann, teacher and organist.

This is really a model congregation, and connected with its other work it has the day and Sunday school, the Ladies' Aid, the Young Peoples' Society, the male chorus, mixed choir, orchestra and other organizations. The following pastors have served this congregation: Revs. C. Popp, from 1865 to 1867; G. Gruber, from 1867 to 1872; P. Baumgart, from 1872 to 1879; M. Otto, from 1880 to 1882; H. W. Rabe, from 1883 to the present time. The last named faithful pastor has been in charge of this congregation uninterruptedly for over thirty-seven years, and served a congregation at Webster City, Iowa, before coming to Warsaw.

TRINITY LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH AT CARTHAGE was established in 1873 under David L. Tressler, Ph. D. The charter members were as follows: Miss Clemmie Kuhl, G. W. Albright, D. H. Albright, D. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Prof. D. L. Tressler, Mrs. Ada J. Tressler, M. L. Tressler, L. F. M. Easterday, Miss H. M. Easterday, George W. Fraser, J. M. Comer, Jo Nace, F. B. Reinohel, Mrs. Amanda Reinohel and



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John H. Finley

Miss Ellen Reinohel. The articles of church incorporation were signed on May 7, 1873, under the name of the "Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church." This continued until 1915 when the word "English" was dropped from the legal name of the church organization.

The present brick church edifice was constructed in 1873-4. The corner-stone was laid September 13, 1873, and the completed building was dedicated November 24, 1875. The first regular church services were held in the church November 1, 1874, President D. L. Tressler of the Carthage College preaching on that occasion. The cost of the building was $15,000. Some changes have been made since then, and a fine-toned, large pipe organ has long since been installed.

The pastors who have served are: Revs. David L. Tressler, Ph. D., James W. Richard, D. D., Detweiler, E. F. Bartholomew, D. D., Souder, Frederick L. Sigmund, D. D., Jacob H. Yutzy, D. D., and Jacob H. Diehl. The present membership includes about 163 voting members and a total of about 207. The Sunday school enrollment is about 150, with Mrs. C. B. Newcomber as superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

The Plymouth Church was organized at Plymouth in 1833, by Rev. Henry Summers. The charter members were: William Edwards and wife, Edward Wade and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Philips. The present membership is about 165. The church records are very incomplete, many are lost, and no complete chain can be made at this time.

The first church edifice was built in 1847. In 1853 a new church was built from wood 30x40 feet with a seating capacity of less than 200. In 1900 the present edifice was completed, the value of which with the parsonage is $7,200. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 240 with an average attendance of 110. Evereit Weaver is the efficient superintendent.

The Warsaw Church was organized in 1833 as the "Fort Edwards Mission." It was formed by Rev. D. B. Carter and Peter Cartwright, presiding elder. The church was erected in 1852-53. Rev. James I. Davidson was the preacher and Peter Cartwright the elder. In 1877 the church building was enlarged and given its present form, Rev. I. Villars being the pastor. The present membership is about 100. In 1860 the value of the church building was given as $4,000 and today its value is $6,200. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 180.

The present pastor is Rev. John W. Kettle. With the passing years this church has been on the alert among other denominations at Warsaw to catch a true vision of what good it was expected to do in the community in which it is located, and then to live up to this conception.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Carthage was organized in 1836 by Rev. Taylor and the following charter members: Col. and Mrs. E. S. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. David Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnes and Sarah Little. The number on the church roll at present is about 520. The Sunday school has a membership of about 400. The number of officers and teachers is thirty. Before going further into detail concerning the history of this church at Carthage it will be well to insert the subjoined facts which make clear some of the happenings of early-day Methodism in this county.

In 1832-33 Peter Cartwright was presiding elder, and D. B. Carter was missionary at the Ft. Edwards (now Warsaw) Mission. Carter was one of the earliest preachers known in this section, having preached in the county about 1808. Among other preachers of this time were Henry Summers, Peter Cartwright and William D. R. Tetter. In 1833 the first public building was erected in Carthage; it was a log structure and was the first courthouse of the county. In this building the Methodists held their services. Thomas H. Owens built the building, and as he was a preacher, it is a matter of history that he was one of the first, if not the first, to preach in the building. In 1835 a Sunday school was organized in Carthage with Col. E. S. Freeman as superintendent, and his wife as a teacher. These good people succeeded themselves until 1856.

The first church building was erected in 1838 on a lot one block west from the southwest corner of the public square. The second was built in 1864-5 on the present site of the new church. It was built of brick and was 38x64 feet and twenty-eight feet high. Its spire was 110 feet high. The third and present church edifice was built in 1908-9. It is a handsome stone structure, costing $42,500, but could not be duplicated today for less than $75,000. It was erected under the pastorate of Rev. T. E. Newland.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served as pastors of this church since its organization: The years served and exact dates for the first pastors are not to be had from church authority, but it is certain that Revs. Taylor, Lowe, Troy, Pool, Warner, Olliver, and William Pitner were here before 1845, and that Mr. Piper was here in 1845, William Atkinson in 1847, B. Appleby in 1849, A. Fisher in 1850; then came Revs. Stone, Head and Cummings, each for one year; Revs. Shing and A. Heppery, each a part of a year; Rev. U. G. Giddings in 1855; William (Billy) Wilson for Carthage Station and I. A. Spurlock for Carthage circuit. Revs. Wilson and Spurlock occupied the first parsonage n 1856. The pastors following were: Revs. J. Q. Knight, 1857; J. A. Windsor, with Spurlock as junior preacher, 1858; David Oliver, 1859, for two years; George W. Miller, 1861, two years; William Underwood, 1863, who went to the Army as Chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois regiment in the middle of the year 1863, and Jesse B. Quimby filled out his term as pastor here. B. B. Kennedy was pastor in 1864 and had a membership of 228, had the Carthage and Elm Tree churches and received $600 a year salary. In 1865 Carthage was made a station and George W. Miller was appointed the second time and M. C. Bowlin was appointed preacher on the Carthage Circuit. During the years above named the presiding elders, now called district superintendents, were: Henry Summers, Richard (Uncle Dick) Haney, A. McGee, W. H. Hunter—the latter in 1862 to 1866. The remainder of the Carthage pastors for this church have been: Revs. J. P. Brooks, 1866-7; G. W. Havermail, 1868-9; A. A. Reger, 1870; C. H. Zimmerman, year finished by W. B. Alexander; G. M. Morey, 1872-73; W. D. H. Young, 1875 to 1878; F. M. Chaffee, 1878; Peter Warner, 1879-80; M. C. Bowlin, 1880-81; U. Z. Gilmer, 1882-3-4; James Haney, 1884-5; R. A. Brown, 1885-86; William Woolley, 1887; T. J. Wood, 1888; A. Northrup, 1889-93; Robert Barton, 1893-95; W. L. Douglas, 1896-7; C. G. Shaffer, 1897 to 1901; C. W. Ayling, 1901-2; J. W. Edwards, 1902 to 1906; T. E. Newland, 1905 to 1911; M. L. O'Harra, 1910--15; J. W. Ferris, 1915, and still pastor in the spring of 1919.

The Le Harpe Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church was probably the first church of La Harpe. It was organized in July, 1836, by Revs. Samuel Thompson and Troy of Rock River Conference. They met in homes, generally in the log cabins of the pioneer settlers. The charter members should here be noted and preserved. They were Dr. George Coulson, first class leader, his wife, Nancy J. Coulson, and daughter, Sarah Coulson, afterwards intermarried with Monroe Savfora; Lot Moffet, Sarah Moffet, Charles Comstock and wife Sophia, Dianthus and Sarah Drake, Jesse and Minerva Brockway, George and Louisa Oatman, Mary and Eliza Smith, Henry and Sarah Reymolds, James and Martha Reynolds, Joseph T. and Phoebe Painter.

It is said that John Logan, a circuit rider, was the first preacher. Other ministers have been as follows: Revs. Thompson, 1837-48; Benjamin Applebee, 1848-50; J. L. Kirkpatrick, 1850-51; W. J. Giddings, 1852-53; O. J. Fisher, 1854; William J. Beck, 1855-56; H. Breckenridge, 1857; F. M. Chaffee, 1858-59; William Haney, 1869; David Oliver, 1861-62; George W. Miller, 1863-64; George W. Havermale, 1865-67; Martin D. Heckard, 1868; A. P. Hull, 1869; H. C. King, 1870-71; W. B. Alexander, 1872; George M. Morey, 1873-74; G. I. Bailey, 1875; St. John, 1876-77; I. B. Snedaker, 1878-80; B. Applebee, 1881-82; W. H. Slingerland, 1882-83; J. H. Sanders, 1884; Raymond, 1885-87; E. O. Hensel, 1887-90; E. P. Roe, 1890-95; G. P. Snedaker, 1896-98; G. W. Comer, 1898-1900; I. Hart and J. W. Ferris, 1900; I. Hart, 1901; G. H. Callihan, 1902-04; R. C. Doenges, 1904; W. L. Porter, 1905-07; A. E. Rowson, 1907; A. A. Waters, 1907-10; E. R. Horton, 1910-12; Paul P. Kies, 1912; A. M. Stocking, 1913-15; Aaron T. James, 1915, and L. J. Sailor, who came in 1916. The present membership is about 175, with a splendid Sunday school.

The mother of Smith T. Bryan was a member of the M. E. Church for seventy-seven years. Other prominent laymen were John Bryan, Jerome Watrous, Mary Reymolds, Angelina Painter, Hannah Bryan, John Evans, Alexander Bushnell, Julia Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bowers and Mrs. A. H. Stanley.

The first church building was erected in 1848, being a large frame building. It was dedicated, free of debt, by Rev. John Chandler. Abraham Lincoln spoke in this building.

The Methodist Protestant Church of La Harpe was probably organized some time between 1842 and 1844. Dr. Rufus Richardson was one of the promoters. On his monument is inscribed, "He was a friend of the Oppressed." He especially opposed the enslavement of the

negro. Among the members occur the names of Jesse Chandler and wife, Isaiah Morris and wife, William Swisher and wife, Mrs. Abigale Roberts, Jacob Bryan and wife, Mrs. Anna Clark, Joseph Hindman and wife, John Gardner and wife, Aquilla Claycomb and wife, Robert Farman and wife, Benjamin Gittings and wife, Richard Cassingham and wife, S. C. Vincent and wife.

The early preachers were Fordyce, Hall, Strong, Fowler, Sutton, Johnson and W. H. Jordan.

Dallas City Church. The first religious movement about Spillman's Landing was the preaching of Mr. Bennett from Adams County, of the Protestant Methodist Church. In the Spring of 1838 Rev. Enos Thompson was sent into this section by the Illinois Conference. He orgaranized the first Methodist Episcopal society, with membership as follows: John R. Tull and wife, Alexander Martain and wife, William Tull and wife, and William Pratt and wife, with Mr. Pratt as leader.

The first Sunday schood at this point was held April 18, 1841, John R. Tull acting as superintendent. It was composed of the Tulls, Athertons, Van Tassels, Lakes, Loomises, Pratts, Ollises Martains, Bennums, Neals, Vaughns, and McAuleys. There were thirty-seven in attendance. The record of Dallas City is very incomplete, but it is known that the present membership is about 135. The following are among the many pastors preaching at this place: Revs. M. L. O'Harra, A. P. Rowson, G. McNiel, W. Rosencrans, J. Callighan, G. W. Gordon and W. J. Perry.

The Nauvoo Methodist Church was organized at Nauvoo in 1846 by Jakob Haas as a German church. The charter members were: John Henry Schneider and wife, Niebor and wife, Kieker and wife, Bredemayer and wife, John Hohl and wife, Christ Hummel and wife, Ernast Dorn and wife and Mrs. William Buesch. This church was merged with the English Methodist Church in September, 1912.

In 1855 a stone church was built costing $1,600. The present church is a frame building; erected in 1912-13; dedicated January 4, 1913; and costing $6,500. This now belongs to the English Conference. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Jakob Haas, 1846-47; Wilhelm Bauemeister, 1847-48; John J. Hubner, 1848-49; John Blank, 1849-50; Frederick Merben, 1850-51; Frederick Stoffrugen, 1851-53; Wilhelm Zuppaw, 1853-54; Phillip Hehner, 1854-55; George Boesens, 1855-56; Heinrich Ellerbeck, 1856-58; Frederick Jansen, 1858-59; Wilhelm Medermeyer, 1859-61; Heinrich Thomes, 1861-63; John Zaiser, 1863-65; Louis Harmel, 1865-66; Christopher Bouw, 1866-69; Julius Franz, 1869-72; Ferdinand Arnyperger, 1872-75; Louis Krock, 1875-77; Peter Hehner, 1877-79; Samuel Segesser, 1879-81; John Baumgarden, 1881-84; Wilhelm Fosh, 1884-88; Paul C. Philipp, 1888-89; John Baumgarden, 1889-92; George Schulze, 1892-93; Charles J. Lotz, 1893-95; William Kettelkamp, 1895-96; Philipp Hehner, 1896-97; H. F. Schreiner, 1897-99; Rev. Traeger, 1899 to 1901; John Berns, 1901-02. Nauvoo was supplied from Dallas City up to 1908, then came Rev. I. Eissman, 1908-11.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Warsaw was organized in 1847 by Rev. Jakob Haas. The charter members were: Conrad Bott, Peter Wolf, John Roth, Carl Bricker, John Kaufmann, Adam Swiefel, Christ Stephens, Fred Wilke, John Beilstein. The present membership of this church is about 130. The cost of the edifice in which this congregation worships was $12,000. The total enrollment in Sunday school is about 170; that in the Epworth League is about fifty, and the Ladies' Society has a membership of something like fifty-two.

The pastors of this church have been as follows, in the order here noted: Revs. Jakob Haas, William Baurmeister, John Hueber, John Plank, Fred Merten, Fred Stoffregen, William Zuppan, Philipp Hehner, George Boeshenz, John Kost, Henry Ellerbeck, George Buehner, H. F. Koneke, David Huene, William Koeneke, Philipp Nanmann, Hy Lahrmann, E. C. Magaret, Charles Heigel, William Schoeing, C. Thalenhorst, J. Hildenstein, P. Philipp, F. Eitelgeorge, H. Kasiske, William Lipple, Carl Krughoff, and H. W. Brandt.

The Augusta Church was organized in 1850 by Rev. D. H. Hatton. The charter members were: David H. Rice, Clarinda Rice, Thomas Leach, Docia A. Leach, Samuel Parrott, Mary Parrott, Alva Rice and mother, Mrs. John Kennedy, and Mrs. William Sullivan. The present membership is about 249. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 246.

The pastors who have served this church are these: Rev. D. H. Hatton was the first pastor and no record is found up to 1867, then came J. H. Dickens, Henry Willson, William McVey, V. W. McBurney, Reuben Kregg, A. M. Danely,

M. M. Davidson, W. A. Crawford, J. F. Wohlforth, Thomas W. Greer, J. M. McDonald, J. F. Horney, T. A. Conady, M. A. Hews, T. M. Dillon, F. B. Madden, Abner Clark, M. H. Ewers, J. O. Kirkpatrick, W. P. Bowman, Jesse S. Tharp, E. A. Hedges, E. M. Willson, F. E. Smith, David Nelson, Fred Reed.

The first church erected in 1857 was a frame building, 30x40 feet, and cost $1,100. It was wrecked by the Fourth of July, 1873, storm, was rebuilt of brick the following year, being 40x60 feet, and costing $5,000. This building was torn down in 1896 and used in the construction of the present church, which is 60x90 feet, and cost $13,000. It is built of brick on a stone foundation. Augusta in 1842-43 belonged to the Pulaski district.

THE NAUVOO CHURCH. This church was organized in 1854 by Rev. William Beck, and the charter members were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. William Prentiss, Andrew Lacroix and wife, Campbell and wife, O. J. Hall and wife, Nathan Hall and wife, James Lindsey and wife, William Delaplaine and wife, and Adam Schwartz. The present membership of this church is about seventy-five. The pastors who have served here are not fully listed in the present records of this church, but from 1890, when the church was reorganized, the list is as follows: Revs. Arthur McArthur, D. F. Wilson, T. S. Pittenger, D. P. Wilson, W. A. Cumming, Thomas Comer, M. L. O'Hara, Franklin Rist, T. W. Puffer, John H. Wood, W. R. Carr, Arnold Kost, Emanuel Eismann, Lester Black, F. M. Inmann, W. J. Hewitt and Frank Marston.

As near as can now be ascertained the English Methodists worshiped in a small brick building until 1863, when a small stone church was constructed at a probable cost of $1,800. The present Methodist church building was dedicated January, 1914; is a frame building, and cost, with labor donated, $7,000. The Sunday school and Aid Society are both in good working condition, and the Women's Foreign Missionary Society also thrives.

THE BOWEN CHURCH was organized in 1856 with charter members as follows: Peter Bowen and wife, Nelson Thrasher and wife, Mrs. Nick Hanson, Mrs. John Hanson, Mrs. John Kenedy, Thomas Machen, Hannah Machen, Mrs. Catherine Patchin, and Mr. and Mrs. William Gentle. The present membership of this church is about 337, with a Sunday school of about 351 members enrolled.

From 1856 to 1892 the record of pastors is missing, hence we give them from the last named date: Revs. Walton E. Roae, 1892; A. B. Peck, 1893; M. S. McCoy, 1898; D. G. Dubois, 1901; A. K. Byrns, 1902; Abner Clark, 1906; W. W. Drake, 1907; T. A. Adams, 1910; W. D. McIntosh, 1912; J. T. McAnalley, 1915; W. F. Hunter, 1917, and C. H. Davis, 1918. The first church was erected in 1865 and remodeled in 1913. The present valuation is $12,000.

THE HAMILTON CHURCH was organized in 1863. The church built three edifices, the first in 1870, the second in 1904, and the last in 1910. The estimated value of property today is $17,000.

The present membership of the church is about 186. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 125. The list of pastors is as follows: Revs. C. E. Harrey, Joseph Halam, C. P. Rolen, J. Hart, W. Earl Balleau, O .L. Peckenpaugh, G. R. Cady, J. H. Wood, C. T. Whitson, J. E. Taylor, B. L. Davies, D. F. Wilson, J. E. Mercer, Frank Marston and Edward S. Peterson.

THE BENTLEY CHURCH. A Methodist church was organized at Bentley in 1864 with J. W. O'Harra, Paulina O'Harra, William J. Bates, M. A. Bates, J. A. Bates, William R. Lucky, Barbara Shoup and William A. Thompson as charter members. A building was erected in 1875. In after years other denominations occupied this field.

THE BASCO CHURCH was organized in 1868. It now has a membership about 132. The first church was erected in 1878. The present church is valued at $3,500, and it is in good repair. In connection with the church is the Sunday school of about ninety members, superintendent being C. L. Steffey.

The pastors who have served this church are: Revs. J. W. Madison, 1879-80; Charles F. McKnown, 1880-82; B. T .Parlett, 1882-83; Edwin Knox, 1883-84; T. Greer, 1884-86; J. B. Hormely, 1886-87; G. R. Newkirk, 1887-88; T. J. Bryant, 1888-90; John N. Dewell, 1890-91; P. L. Turner, 1892; W. H. McDonald, 1893-94; Jasper Miller, 1894-95; W. T. Evans, 1895-96; E. A. Hedges, 1896-1900; Peter Slagel, 1900; All Norfleet, 1901; A. K. Byrns, 1901-02; name missing for 1902-04; C. L. Baughman, 1904-05; G. A. Cox, 1905-06; Fred Reed, 1906-08; A. L. Shafer, 1908-09; F. R. Sebering, 1909-10; George E. Haas, 1910-12; E. C. Swaney, 1912-14; A. E. Saunders, 1915-17; and Boyd L. Rudd, who

came in 1917. The church is in a very flourishing condition and the Sunday school now has the largest attendance in the history of the church.

PRESBYTERIAN

THE AUGUSTA CHURCH was formed July 28, 1834, by Rev. Cyrus L. Watson of Rushville, assisted doubtless by Revs. Benben, K. McCoy and Dr. Blackburn of Kentucky, and Rev. John Lawton, of Carthage. Rev. Peter Cartwright and Rev. Lawton were among the earliest, if not the very first, to preach in Augusta Township, holding services from 1834 to 1837. The charter members of the Augusta church were: Alexander Denny, deceased in 1868; Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, deceased in 1837; Phobe W. Candee, recently living in St. Louis; Samuel B. Mead, Arietta Mead, deceased, 1865; Evaline M. Abernethy, now of Nebraska; Benjamin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar. The present membership of this church is about 175, and the Sunday school has an enrollment of about 100. The present beautiful church edifice cost $15,000.

THE FOUNTAIN GREEN CHURCH was organized in November, 1840, by Revs. William Stewart and James M. Chase, in the village schoolhouse, with the followiing charter members: Thomas Geddes, Susan Geddes, James McConnell, Martha McConnell, Samuel Glass, Rachel Glass, Jane Seal, William Foy, Ruth Foy, Irene Foy, and Maryn McClaughrey. The elders were Thomas Geddes and James McConnell. In 1849 Rev. Ralph took over the care of the church which had been ministered to during the foregoing eight years by the two clergymen who established it, and continued in charge two years when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Worrell. In June, 1852, an invitation was sent to Rev. Thomas M. Walker to become the regular supply, and he accepted and the succeeding year became the resident pastor and continued in charge for many years.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Chili originated with the services held by Rev. Joseph Buffington in 1841 and in 1843. Through his efforts a brick church edifice was erected that was 20x30 feet and in it he and other ministers held services. In January, 1847, Rev. Edward Hollister, assisted by Rev. Warren Nichols, organized the First Presbyterian church of Chili with charter members as follows: Levi Weldin, John Slater, David F. Parker, Samuel C. Parker, Stephen A. Eckley, George J. Weldin, Jonathan W. Todd, David G. Todd, Joseph C. Caine, Eliza Weldin, Jemima Todd, Mary T. Hollister, Triphena Holden, Elizabeth Eckley, Sarah E. Todd, Mary A. Caine, Mary T. Hollister, 2d, Emily G. Hollister, Eliza J. Dee, Eleanor Howell, and Sarah Ann Worrell and soon thereafter Elisha Worrell was admitted to membership. Until 1850 Mr. Hollister continued as pastor, and from then on until 1857 the church was supplied with occasional preachers. In that year Rev. Joseph Worrell took charge of the congregation and was there till April, 1868. He was succeeded by Rev. James T. Bliss. In 1872 Rev. John C. Wagaman was there and he preached until 1877. Rev. Bloomfield Wall succeeded him in 1878.

THE WARSAW CHURCH was organized December 3, 1843, by Rev. William King of Plymouth. The charter members were as follows: Andrew Weir, Harriet V. Wier, Silas Williams, Elizabeth B. Williams, Louisa A. Williams, Jennette B. Miller, Maria M. Barnes, Eliza S. Chittenden, William Y. Patch and Eliza J. Swoope

The pastors since the beginning have been as follows: Rev. B. F. Morris, 1844; Rev. Henry C. Abernethy, 1844; J. M. Grout, J. G. Rankin, 1848-50; W. H. Williams, 1850; George J. Barrett, 1850-52; C. J. Watson, 1853-55; J. J. Marks, 1858-59; * * * J. G. Rankin, 1861-68; S. W. Worth, 1869; J. N. Crittenden, 1870-72; J. G. Rankin, 1873-81; W. A. Hunter, 1883-4; R. J. Jones, 1885; H. J. Frothingham, 1891-95; C. M. Taylor, 1896-1900; J. M. Thompson, 1900-08; A. G. Martin, 1908-10; J. M. Thompson, who came in 1910.

The membership is about 129. The Sunday school enrollment is about 200, and it is in a good condition. A brick building was erected in 1856-7 but completely destroyed by fire December 27, 1916. The present building is of brick and was erected in 1917-18, costing $24,700, and dedicated March 17, 1918.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CARTHAGE, of Schuyler (now Rushville) Presbytery, was organized on January 1, 1853, Rev. Thomas M. Walker acting as moderator and Thomas Geddes as elder. The charter members admitted on certificate were John Mack, Mary A. B. Mack, Catherine Mack, Mary C. Swan, Wm. Marshall, Mary M. Baird, Mary Fonda, Mrs. Marshall, Elizabeth M. A. Marshall, Jane Marshall, and by examination, Mary Mack. John Mack was elected the first ruling elder. The

first board of trustees was composed of five members, David Mack, James A. Winston, John G. Fonda, Emanuel Showers, and Warren Miller, and was chosen for the term of two years. In November, 1853, Rev. Benjamin C. Swan, who had served the church as minister from its organization, was elected as the first pastor, with a salary of $500 a year. The first church of this congregation was built of brick, and was completed in 1855. Prior to the erection of this building meetings were held in a large upper room of the Artois Hamilton Hotel, and in the courthouse. This building was erected on lot seven (7) in block nine (9) on West Main Street, which property is still owned by the First Presbyterian Church, and on which the present church stands. During the summer of 1900 this first church was torn down and a new brick church was built at a cost of $18,500, and was dedicated on November 11, 1900. On August 9, 1904, this building was destroyed by fire and services were held in the Opera House until the completion of the third church building (also of brick) which was dedicated on June 11, 1905. This building served the congregation as a church home until October 5, 1916, when it also was destroyed by fire. The fourth (present) house of worship erected by this congregation was dedicated on November 11, 1917, and on the same day occurred the funeral of Miss Jane Marshall of Burnside, the last charter member of this church. The present building is of stepple brick.

The pastors who have served this church are as follows:

1853-1860—Rev. Benjamin C. Swan.

1860-1862—Rev. Chauncey D. Leavenworth.

1862-1866—Rev. Samuel Hart.

1866-1870—Rev. Wm. S. Knight, died at Carthage, Mo., in 1905.

1870-1871—Rev. George N. Johnson.

1872-1876—Rev. Wm. C. Magner, died at Morris, Ill., in the spring of 1920.

1877-1880—Rev Matthew Waldenmeyer, died July 23, 1880, while pastor.

1880-1881—Rev. Daniel M. Moore.

1882-1899—Dr. Smith Harris Hyde, died October 4, 1908.

1899-1905—Rev. Fred J. Tower.

1906-1913—Dr. J. Franklin Young.

1914-1919—Rev. Ward F. Boyd.

1919-1920—Rev. George William Brown.

1920-1921—Rev. R. Washington Burton, who is still serving.

This church has sent into the field the following ministers and missionaries:

Edwin J. Rice, Horatio B. McBride, Frank E. Rand (missionary in the Ponapi Islands), James E. Weir, Theodore Hawley, Fred W. Hawley, James N. Currens, John N. Hyde (missionary to India), A. F. Ernst, Miss Sarah E. McBride (mission teacher in North Carolina), Mary Hyde and Nellie Spangler. Others who were preparing for mission work, but died before entering upon their actual labors, were Farrel Hart who was drowned and Ed. M. Hyde, who died of typhoid fever.

Among the families moving to this vicinity about the time or soon after the organization of this church, are such names as Mack, Sholl, Showers, Ogilvie, Sweeney, Woolf, Boude, McBride, McKee, Sample, Spangler, Cutler, Weir and Miller.

The building committee of the first church (1855) consisted of Adolphus Cherrill, Alexander Mack, George Sweeney, Bryant T. Scofield, Benjamin C. Swan, John Mack and Jacob Sholl. All the members of this committee were not Presbyterians, Mr. Cherrill being an Episcopalian and Mr. Scofield having no church affiliation.

The Bible School of this church began with the organization of the church. Among the first superintendents were Emanuel Showers and George W. Batchelder. At one time Major Robert W. McClaughry was superintendent of the school. During later years Senator Orville F. Berry has been superintendent of the school, and, his brother, M. P. Berry, one of the principal teachers. Under the superintendency of Mr. Berry the school has prospered to a marked degree.

The first pastor, the Rev. Benjamin C. Swan, was a man much beloved by the people of Carthage, regardless of church attachment. There were not many ministers in Carthage when he was here, and he naturally exercised certain of his ministerial functions outside of his congregation. A note in the Warsaw Commercial Journal of March 12, 1853, records the marriage at Carthage, Illinois, on February 23,



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1853, by the Rev. Benjamin C. Swan, of Charles R. Scofield to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Harrison Crawford. These were the parents of the editor.

Mr. Leavenworth was what might be called an old-fashioned gentleman, not quite so sedate as the average minister of that day.

Mr. Knight married Miss Anna, the oldest daughter of Mr. David Mack, during his ministry at Carthage. He was highly educated, earnest and sincere in his ministrations, a companionable man, an attractive personality. His brother, Prof. Lyman S. Knight, was principal of the Carthage public schools for the year 1867-8. During that year, one of the methods of spending the recess periods, morning and afternoon, was the singing of religious songs. Prof. Knight was a good leader, and the singing was engaged in vigorously, and to the enjoyment of all concerned.

Mr. Magner was here for some years and was much esteemed by the people of Carthage. His sermons were characterized by brevity, about twenty minutes as the average. During his pastorate he made a trip to Europe and returned home full of information concerning the other continent, which he imparted to his congregation without reservation.

Mr. Waldenmeyer was at one time a competent surveyor, and, on account of his work in the ministry and in the Masonic lodge, was one of the best loved of all the ministers who ever served the people of Carthage. His funeral at Carthage was largely attended, not only by the people of Carthage but also by many friends from other parts of the county. The procession of vehicles extended from the church to Moss Ridge Cemetery.

Dr. Hyde served the congregation for the extraordinary period of seventeen years. It would hardly be possible to give a record of the work of this noble man. He was a thorough Presbyterian, doctrinally as well as otherwise, but he was so conscientious that he did not allow his denominational views to interfere with close association in Christian work with ministers of the other churches. His presence in the sick room was a benediction. His consecrated life is a precious memory to all who knew him.

During Rev. Mr. Tower's ministry the first of the three new Presbyterian churches was built, as was also the second after the first had been destroyed by fire.

The more recent ministers, Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. Mr. Boyd and Rev. Mr. Brown, were men of ability and unusual promise, and served the congregation faithfully and efficiently.

The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Burton, comes to the church with every promise of a successful pastorate.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ELVASTON was organized November 10, 1858, by Rev. J. C. McKnight. The charter members were as follows: James C. Stewart, Susanna Stewart, Sarah Stewart, Mary Jane Stewart, David McKnight, Harriet McKnight, John Wayte, F. Steele Wright, Nancy Wright, Mrs. Mary J. Stewart, W. W. Puntunney, Malachi Richardson, Margaret Richardson, Edward Law, Jeremiah Stewart, Martha Wayte, Robert P. Stewart, Elizabeth Wallace, John Wallace and Janet Law. The present membership is about 197.

This church was organized in a schoolhouse one mile west of the village of Elvaston. The first church edifice was erected in the southwest part of the village in 1868. The present modern structure was erected in 1893. It has concrete basement, furnace heat and electric lights. Its seven-room manse was purchased in 1889.

The following pastors have served this church: Revs. W. H. Buchannan, eight years; James R. Bell, fourteen years; H. C. Mullen, three years; F. P. Miller, three years; J. H. Rose, three years; J. M. Leonard, four years; H. H. Maynard, one year; W. H. Clatworthy, four years; H. G. Dusenberry, two years; J. L. Sawyer, one year; H. W. Stillman, six years; J. W. McKinney, one year; H. L. Todd, one and two-thirds years; and then O. D. Slater. Edward Law served as church clerk of sessions seventeen years; Samuel P. McGaw served as clerk of sessions thirty-one years; John H. Horney, the present clerk has served over thirteen years.

UNION

LA HARPE UNION CHURCH was made up of the merging of the old Congregational and Protestant Methodist churches of La Harpe, which was effected August 8, 1915, by the membership of both churches voting so to unite in one organization. The officers of the church at the date of its union were: Deacons—J. M. Lyon, Pliny A. Maynard, S. E. Bigs and C. H. Barnes. The present membership is about 194 resident

members and about sixty-eight non-residents. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 258. Rev. J. Yemmas is the only pastor since the union of the two old churches above named.

The Union church, though an independent organization, does its benevolent and missionary work through the established boards of the Methodist Protestant and Congregational churches, making an equal division of the funds raised for such purposes. The Union church controls the property of the former churches composing the Union: one brick structure built by the Congregationalists, 1838 (or 1848), remodeled 1894, during the pastorate of Rev. F. Bowen; a frame structure by the Methodist Protestants, 1852-54, which was deeded to the Union church by the North Illinois Conference of the Methodist Protestant church. The latter was taken down in 1917.

The charter members of the Congregational church which was organized in 1836 by Rev. Turner, of Quincy, Illinois, and Rev. A. P. Thorp, are as follows: Joseph Chickering, C. A. Deming, Roswell P. Jerome, Benjamin Rice, L. C. Maynard, Joseph Johnson, Moses Dearborn, Marvin Tryon, Emeline Chickerinig, Ann Deming, Amanda Jerome, Sarah W. Nudd, Mrs. Barnetha, Harriet Johnson, Adeline Maynard, Catherine Tryon. The subjoined is an incomplete list of the Congregational pastors of the church which merged as mentioned above: Revs. A. P. Apthorp, M. Johnson, Atkinson, A. L. Penoyer, Darius Gore, 1869-73; William Wakefield, 1873-80; J. Wolfe, 1880-82; A. J. Benknap, 1882-85; H. S. Widney, 1885-86; O. C. Dickerson, 1886-88; D. A. Blose, 1888-89; Malcom, 1889-90; F. Bowen, 1891-98; W. R. Stewart, 1899-01; G. W. Mylne, 1901-02; A. F. Marsh, 1903-05; A. E. Hartwell, 1905-08; H. McKoon, 1908-09; C. F. Sheldon, 1909-12; J. M. Finch, 1912-15.

The following is a partial list of the ministers who have served the Protestant Methodist Church: Rev. Jacob Fowler, organizer of the church, 1848; Revs. Shinn and Sutton and William Jordon, 1857-8; J. P. Johnson, Robert Burns, P. J. Strong, J. M. Mayall, H. S. Widney, W. W. Lineberry, 1888-91; Richard Pacey, 1891-94; L. Layman, 1894-95; J. S. Davis, 1895-96; J. D. Corbin, 1896-7; G. B. Deakin, 1897-98; R. E. Fox, 1898-1901; Ernest Evans, 1901-04; J. M. Lackey, 1904-07; C. L. Dark, 1907-11; F. W. Lineberry, 1911-12; C. J. Hoy, 1913; and J. Yenn, 1913-15. (See last chapter.)

CHAPTER XV

MILITARY

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION—OF THE WAR OF 1812—MUSTER ROLL OF CARTHAGE GRAYS—THE BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832—THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-48—THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898-99—THE WORLD'S WAR, 1914-18.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It is much easier for the editor to give an account of the connection of this county with the World War, than it is to give specifications of the part taken by Hancock County citizens in earlier wars, such as the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, and particularly the Black Hawk War and the War with Mexico. Some account of what has been called the Mormon War will be found in the chapter which deals with the subject of Mormonism.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE CARTHAGE GRAYS (GREYS)

The Carthage Grays were at Carthage, on June 27, 1844, when the Mormon prophet was killed, and took part in greater or less degree in the Mormon War. Although not in chronological order, it is deemed proper to give the muster roll in this connection.

According to Munsell's *History of McDonough County* the following is the muster roll of the Carthage Grays in 1844: Captain, Robert F. Smith; First-Lieutenant, Samuel O. Williams; Second-Lieutenant, Franklin A. Worrell; Third-Lieutenant, Thomas L. Morrison; Ensign, Louis C. Stevenson; Orderly-Sergeant, Eli H. Williams.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates: Crockett Wilson, Claibourn Wilson, John Wilson, Moses Printy, Thomas I. Dale, William E. Baldwin, Edwin B. Baldwin, Frank Rhodes, Albert N. Thompson, Joseph W. Hawley, Alexander Moore, Thomas B. Griffitts, Ellis Hughes, Marvin M. Hamilton, William R. Hamilton, Ebenezer Rand, E. S. Rand, John Morrison, Alexander Sympson, Walter Bagby, Charles Bagby, Frederick Loring, Mike Barnes, Jr., James D. Barnes, William Conley, Jonas Hobert,

Levi Street, Harlow Street, James C. McQuary, John H. Lawton, Ezra Fay, Benjamin F. Easterbrook, ——— Symonds and James H. Carothers.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812

We quote from the Carthage Gazette of July 23, 1920, as follows:

"In the Pulaski cemetery located in the extreme southeastern part of Hancock County, are buried one soldier of the Revolutionary War, one of the War of 1812, two who served both in the Mexican War and the Civil War, and twenty-four who served in the Civil War."

We have not had opportunity to verify this statement, but we take it to be correct.

In the history of the Shadrach Bond Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, given elsewhere in this volume, will be found the names of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War known to be buried in this county.

These Revolutionary soldiers who rest in Hancock County graves did not enter the service as citizens of this county. At the time, this county was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians, with perhaps an occasional hunter or trapper or explorer as a temporary visitant. The same remarks are largely applicable to the soldiers of the War of 1812 who are buried within this county. Some of them may have gone into the service from the territory now composing this county, but that is hardly probable.

BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832

The record of service of Illinois soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, prepared and published by authority of the Thirty-second General Assembly gives the roster of Captain Butler's Company of the Odd Battalion of Mounted Rangers called into the service of the United States on the requisition of General Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 20, 1832, and among the names given are Daniel Crenshaw of Hancock County, corporal, and Paschal Cra(e)nshaw, William Cash and James J. McGuffles, all of Hancock County, privates. William Cash was enrolled on June 29th, and there is a notation in connection with his name to the effect that he was detached on extra duty Sept. 1st. Daniel Cra(e)nshaw was enrolled on June 29th and the other two on June 11th. There is no notation opposite the name of any of these men except William Cash.

Another company was Captain James White's Company of the Odd Battalion of Mounted Rangers called into the service of the United States, on a requisition of General Atkinson. The captain, James White, the first lieutenant, John Reynolds, the second lieutenant, James Miller, the first sergeant, A. S. Foot, the second sergeant, Amasah (Amzi) Doolittle, the third sergeant, William White, the fourth sergeant, John Vance, and the fifth sergeant, John Robinson, all of Hancock County, were enrolled on April 30, 1832, except Sergeant Doolittle, who was enrolled on July 16th, and were mustered out of the service on Sept. 5th of the same year. John Reynolds was furloughed Sept. 2d for three days.

The residences of the corporals and privates of this company are not given. Some of these may have been from Hancock County, to which supposition certain of the names give color.

There was another company known as Captain Alexander White's Company of Mounted Volunteers, who were called into the service by the order of the Governor and served from May 26 to June 15, 1832. Among these appears the name of Amzi Doolittle, but the residences of the officers and privates of this company are not given. Inasmuch as names in that day were frequently spelled phonetically, and inasmuch as Amzi Doolittle of Captain White's Company served until June 15, 1832, and Sergeant Amasah Doolittle of Captain James White's Company enrolled on July 16th, it is highly probable that these two names represent the same man, who served first in Captain Alexander White's Company and afterwards enrolled for further service in Captain James White's Company.

In Gregg's History of Hancock County, the following is given concerning Amzi Doolittle:

"Mr. Doolittle was a thorough-going energetic man, yet kind-hearted and true. But he was a most inveterate, profane swearer. An incident is told about him that illustrates this habit. He was at Quincy attending to some business, and, as usual, was letting off a string of oaths at every breath. A man, who was in an adjoining room, hearing Mr. Doolittle going on, and the door being partly open, observed in Mr. Doolittle's hearing that he beat any person swearing he ever heard, except one man, and that was Amzi Doolittle of Appanoose. This, of course, was a poser to Mr. Doolittle, and on

his way home he reflected on the matter and decided to turn over a new leaf, which he did, and subsequently joined the Baptist church."

Another name which appears in the records relating to the companies of Captain James White and Captain Alexander White is that of Hezekiah Spillman. His place of residence is not indicated in either record. It is highly probable that he was from Hancock County, and that he is the Hezekiah Spillman of whom the following incident is related in Gregg's History of Hancock County:

"During the scare of the Black Hawk War, Mr. Hezekiah Spillman was authorized to build a fort or block-house, near his place, for the protection of the inhabitants. The house was built of large blocks, 20 by 25 feet long, knotched up solidly, and 10 or 15 feet high, and then with longer blocks projecting 2 or 3 feet over. The whole was covered with a heavy clapboard roof. All around, above and below, were portholes, to open or close, as necessity required. This building was enclosed all around some 25 or 30 feet distant with a stockade of logs set in the ground."

From another page of Gregg's history (501), it would appear that Johnson C. Clark was the man appointed by the war department to build a block-house and that Hezekiah Spillman and Andrew Deboneyer assisted in the work. This block-house was erected at Spillman's Landing, now Pontoosuc. Gregg's account of Mr. Clark's life is so interesting that it may well be given here, although it is somewhat of a digression from our consideration of the Black Hawk War.

Mr. Gregg says that Johnson C. Clark was a native of Indiana and emigrated to this county in 1832. The historian proceeds as follows:

"During the Indian troubles he settled on section 10, 7 north, 7 west; was the husband of two wives (presumably consecutively), by each of whom he had eleven children. He was appointed by the war department to build a block-house or small fort at Spillman's Landing, now Pontoosuc, and in the discharge of this duty he was assisted by Hezekiah Spillman and Andrew Deboneyer. Mr. Clark, who was a man of courage, would mount the fort, swing his old white hat, cheer for General Jackson, and curse the red-skins; then down into the trench again, would work away with pick and shovel, throwing up breast-works; all the while telling the men that they must work or the red-skins would get their hair."

We do not undertake to give a history of the Black Hawk War, which was not fought in Hancock County and which belongs especially to the history of the state.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846-48

It is not easy to determine how many Hancock County citizens enlisted and served in the Mexican War, for the reason that very few enlistments are credited to the county. Alton seems to have been the principal place of enlistment, and it is not improbable that Hancock County men may have enlisted at Alton, or at other points, such as Quincy, and stand as credited to those cities. The records as published do not show the residences of the soldiers.

We give the names of Hancock County men whose places of enlistment are Hancock County cities.

Captain A. Dunlap's Company was mustered in at Alton on May 21, 1847. This company was organized by Captain Dunlap at Rushville. The company was discharged at Alton on Nov. 7, 1848. Names appearing in the roster as published are Mark Allen, Davidson M. Geiger, Charles W. Gillett, Clinton Stetson and Clark Winsor of Nauvoo, as to each of whom there is a notation under the head of "Remarks," that he joined, a recruit, in Mex., May 26, 1848; John F. Carnes, William B. Hanson, and Benj. P. Vancourt of Warsaw, as to each of whom there is a similar notation in the records; William B. Weatherbee of Carthage, who is also recorded as having joined, a recruit, in Mex., May 26, 1848; Plinney P. Gillett of Warsaw, of whom it is recorded that he died at Alton, Aug. 31, 1848; and P. V. Whitcher of Warsaw, of whom it is recorded that he was discharged on expiration of service, Oct. 3d.

In the roster of Captain Wyatt B. Stapp's Company appears the name of John G. Fonda as "Second Second Lieut." as having enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, enrolled Aug. 17, 1847, and elected from sergeant June 13, 1848. This company was organized at Monmouth in June, 1847, and mustered in at Quincy on Aug. 10, 1847, and was discharged at Alton on July 26, 1848.

There can be no doubt that this was the same John G. Fonda, who was for many years a resident of Hancock County, and prominently identified with its affairs.

There may have been other men, who were citizens of Hancock County at the time, who

enlisted at points without the county, and who are not credited to this county in the records. Undoubtedly there are soldiers of the Mexican War who have lived in this county and have been buried here, who were living elsewhere during the time of the Mexican War and are not to be considered as Hancock County citizens at that time.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-5

This war has been variously designated as the Rebellion, the War Between the States, the Civil War, etc., and was one of the most strenuous conflicts ever waged, and has resulted, as is now generally conceded by the people of all sections of the country, in welding the states into one great nationality, with the reservation of such powers of local self-government to the states as are not inconsistent with the paramount question of a strong and efficient general government. It was decided by this conflict that the union of the states is permanent, and that no state, therefore, has the right to withdraw or secede from the union. Incidentally, slavery was destroyed. Great devastation of the southern states accompanied the war which was waged principally in those states, but after the lapse of fifty-five years the South has been redeemed from the ravages of war, and is now prosperous and progressive and worthy of its close association by an indissoluble union with the northern states. In fact, the terms north and south are now used like the terms east and west, not as designating antagonistic parts of the United States, but as indicating territorial direction.

The editor was told some years ago by Wm. C. Hooker, a prominent lawyer of Carthage for many years. and a resident of Carthage at the time, that, when Mr. Douglas spoke at Carthage in 1858, he, Mr. Hooker, was sick, and was lying on a couch on the large porch of the Artois Hamilton Hotel. This hotel was from 500 to 600 feet in a straight line from the platform where Mr. Douglas stood while making his address. Mr. Hooker stated that, notwithstanding the distance, he heard the address from beginning to end, so distinct was the speaker's utterance and so great was the carrying power of his voice.

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, candidates for the senate of the United States, spoke at Carthage, the former Oct. 11, and he also spoke at Augusta, and a large concourse of citizens was present at each of these meetings. Mr. Lincoln spoke also at Augusta in the same year. The questions discussed were not dissimilar to those involved in the presidential campaign of 1860. Neither of these great leaders spoke in Hancock County during the presidential campaign.

Douglas was chosen senator; but it has been generally conceded that the campaign of 1858, and especially debates between Lincoln and Douglas during that campaign, contributed largely to the election of Mr. Lincoln as president two years later.

The campaign of 1860 was a period of great excitement. There were four presidential tickets before the people, but the principal tickets were headed by Lincoln and Hamlin representing the republican party and Douglas and Johnson representing the northern democrats. The republican youth were formed into organizations or clubs called Wide-awakes. They wore black capes and black caps, and carried torches in their evening parades. The democratic boys were organized as Hickory-buds. They wore hickory shirts and carried torches. Great meetings were held by both parties throughout the county at which there were parades and other demonstrations, and fiery speeches by enthusiastic partisans. The feeling became so intense that war was considered as more than a possibility as the result of the election. There were many southern men living in Hancock County, men who had come from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other southern states, and some of these were more or less sympathetic with the southern attitude. On the other hand there were many people living in the county who had come from the states further east and who were strongly imbued with the anti-slavery and anti-southern principles which entered into the campaign. It followed that the election in this county was hotly contested and that considerable animosity was aroused between certain members of the opposing factions.

The secession of the southern states, one by one, until ten of them had attempted to withdraw from the union, during the winter of 1860-61 and the spring of 1861, followed by the firing upon Fort Sumter after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, aroused the people to an intensity of feeling which cannot be understood by those who were not living during that period. Prior to this first overt act of war, the sentiment

of Hancock County people was divided, but afterwards there was a general feeling that this act could not be suffered to pass unchallenged, and that war had become a necessity for the preservation of the union and the maintenance of the integrity of the stars and stripes.

This is not the place for a history of the Civil War, and hence there is no attempt here to present any such history, but only to give in outline the participation of the people of Hancock County in this deadly and lengthy conflict.

When volunteers were called for this county responded promptly and generously. A large number of soldiers was sent to the service, principally volunteers, stimulated, as a general rule, by intense patriotism. A much larger number of men entered the army from this county in the Civil War than the number called into the service, either by enlistment or by selective service system, during the recent World War.

The reports of the Adjutant General give the names and the particular service of each of these soldiers, and the lists following are taken from these records. There is a possibility of error in any record or proceeding, and it is possible that these records omit some names which should appear there, but, if such is the case, the editor has no means of ascertaining the fact. The lists above referred to are lengthy, but they show what Hancock County did for national preservation during the Civil War and are appropriately and permanently recorded in this volume.

It should be observed that names are frequently repeated in these lists, as, where a private was promoted to be an officer, or an officer of lesser degree to be an officer of higher degree, so that the total number of persons in the service cannot be ascertained by the simple addition of the names appearing in the lists. Thus, the name John C. Fonda of Warsaw appears as Lieut. Col. and again as Col. in the 118th Infantry, the name of Robert W. McClaughry appears as Capt. of Co. B, and also as Maj. of the Field and Staff of the 118th, and the name of Alexander Sholl appears as 2d Lieut., also as 1st Lieut., also as Capt., of the 118th. The promotion of the soldiers is thus shown, but the total number of men engaged can only be ascertained by taking into account this duplication or repetition of names.

The Adjutant General's Report, Vol. 1, page 172, shows that the population of Hancock County in 1860 was 29,041. The quotas for this county are given in the Adjutant General's Report as follows: 814 in the year 1861; 557 in the year 1862; 1,000 under the call for 700,000 men on Feb. 1 and March 14, 1864; 824 on the call for 500,000 men on July 18, 1864; 311 net quota, subsequently; making a total quota of 3,506. The same report shows total credits of 3,272, with deficit of 234. The editor gives the figures, without attempting explanations. They are presumably correct.

The same report, Vol. 1, page 207, shows that Hancock County and certain townships expended moneys and incurred liabilities in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion, as follows: Hancock County, $119,885.00; Pilot Grove, $10,144.96; Appanoose, $6,353.95; Durham, $10,135.00; Warsaw (city), $13,507.98; Rock Creek, $6,238.00; Fountain Green, $8,044.45; making a total of $174,300.34.

In the Adjutant General's Report it is stated that Illinois, having sent six regiments to the Mexican War was accorded the courtesy of beginning with the number seven in numbering the regiments which took part in the war for the union.

The records give the names of those who were enlisted for the Three Months' Service in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th infantry regiments, but the records do not give the places of residence of these soldiers, but only the places of their enrollment. Doubtless there were many Hancock County men in the Three Months' Service, but their names could be ascertained only by inquiry as to every individual in the list, which is impracticable.

In all subsequent lists, the records show the places of residence. The names of these soldiers are given in the lists following, beginning with the 8th Infantry and continuing to the end. There are no Hancock County soldiers recorded in the list of the 7th Infantry Regiment.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company I—Bachman, Jacob, private, Pilot Grove.

NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company G—Taylor, James F., private, Webster.

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are given in the Adjutant General's

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Months Service, but their names could be as-

In all

following, beginning

with the

and continuing to the

Three

Hancock County soldiers

[illegible] INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company I.—Beckman, Jacob, private, Pilot Grove.

Company G.—Taylor, James F., private, Webster.



Joseph F. Fry

TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Field and Staff—Robert L. Ritchie, surgeon, Warsaw.

TWELFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company A—Comstock, Charles W., private, La Harpe.

Company C—Griffey, William F., private, Carthage; Hamilton, Harris B., private, Carthage; Taylor, William, private, Carthage.

Company D—Butler, Charles H., private, La Harpe; Mundon, Edmund, private, Crooked Creek.

Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Beebe, Amos, La Harpe; Seeley, Reuben M., La Harpe.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company H—Stout, Noble, private, Hancock County.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (REORGANIZED)

Company C—Watton, Aaron G., corporal, Fountain Green; Wager, Kinsey, musician, Fountain Green; Brackett, Henry S., private, Fountain Green; Brown, Alva, private, Fountain Green; Buttermore, Henry L., private, Fountain Green; Harkness, Seth E., private, Pontoosuc; Hurdle, Newton, private, Pilot Grove; Huff, Thomas J., private, Wythe; Kidwell, James, private, Pontoosuc; Long, Francis Durham, private, Durham; Mills, Moses, private, Durham; Maynard, Harrison, private, Fountain Green; Rauck, Robert, private, Pontoosuc; Smith, George, private, Pilot Grove; Toff, Henry A., private, Durham.

Company H—Erwin, John, corporal, Warsaw; Cross, John A., private, Warsaw; Carter, Martin, private, Warsaw; Doerges, William, private, Warsaw; Doerges, Henry, private, Warsaw; Dell, Peter, private, Warsaw; Enders, Adam, private, Warsaw; Hightower, John G., private, Wythe; Kelly, John J., private, Wythe; Ostram, Charles J., private, Wythe; Pierson, Calver, private, Warsaw; Richardson, Charles L., private, Warsaw; Reed, Lucius, private, Warsaw; Stevens, Jackson, private, Wythe; Shelton, Nathaniel, private, Warsaw; Trantvetter, Geo. A., private, Warsaw; Terrel, William H., private, Wythe; Underwood, James M., private, Warsaw.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company E—Barnes, William G., veteran, West Point; Smith, William H., veteran, West Point; Reed, Casper J., recruit, West Point; Reed, Charles J., recruit, West Point.

Company G—Feeley, Duncan McD., private, West Point; Barden, George R., recruit, West Point; Barber, George E., recruit, West Point; Lawver, Miron A., recruit, West Point; Preston, George L., recruit, West Point; Wite, John E., recruit, West Point.

Company K—Gardner, John, recruit, West Point; Perry, James H., recruit, West Point.

FIFTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY REGIMENT

Company B—Barden, George R., private, West Point; Lawoer, Myron A., private, West Point; Preston, George L., private, West Point; White, John E., private, West Point.

Company C—Perry, James H., private, West Point.

Company E—Barnes, William G., private, West Point; Smith, William H., private, West Point.

VETERAN BATTALION, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

Company B—Barden, George R., private, West Point; Barber, George E., private, West Point; Lawver, Myron A., private, West Point; Preston, George L., private, West Point; White, John E., private, West Point; Perry, James H., private, West Point.

Company E—Barnes, William G., private, West Point; Smith, William H., private, West Point.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Field and Staff—Smith, Robert F., colonel, Hamilton; Kerr, Charles D., colonel, Hamilton; Cahill, James B., lieutenant colonel, Carthage; Kerr, Charles D., lieutenant colonel, Hamilton; Kerr, Charles D., adjutant, Hamilton; Schenck, John S., adjutant, Fountain Green; King, Lucius L., quartermaster, La Harpe; Trush, Jacob, second assistant surgeon, Dallas; Trush, Jacob, hospital steward, Dallas; Michael McBride, principal musician, Dallas City; Isaiah Black, principal musician, Carthage.

Company A—Watson, Harlow A., sergeant, Augusta; Donar, Joseph, recruit, Augusta;

Holder, Curtiss, recruit, Augusta; Holder, William, recruit, Augusta.

Company B—Eves, John H., private, Augusta; Ferguson, Joseph E., private, Plymouth; Johnson, John W., private, Augusta; McKinley, Daniel, private, Augusta; Markley, William G., private, Augusta; Weed, Alanson L., private, Augusta.

Company D—Cahill, James B., captain, Carthage; Davies, Isaac, captain, Carthage; Sommerville, William, captain, Carthage; Cahill, James B., first lieutenant, Carthage; Sample, Francis, first lieutenant, Carthage; Clowse, Wesley, first lieutenant, Carthage; Davies, Isaac, first lieutenant, Carthage; Sommerville, William, first lieutenant, Carthage; Welch, John T., first lieutenant, Hamilton; Close, Wesley, second lieutenant, Carthage; Marsh, Benjamin F., Jr., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Davies, Isaac, second lieutenant, Carthage; Sommerville, William, second lieutenant, Carthage; Conyers, William, second lieutenant, Warsaw; Welch, James M., second lieutenant, Carthage; Davies, Isaac, first sergeant, Carthage; Conyers, William H., sergeant, Warsaw; Schenck, John S., sergeant, Fountain Green; Sommerville, William, sergeant, Carthage; Dickenson, Oscar, sergeant, Hamilton; Bell, Phineas B., corporal, Carthage; Anderson, Andrew S., corporal, Hamilton; Felt, George O., corporal, Hamilton; Love, Alfred W., corporal, La Harpe; Cockern, Lothario B., corporal, Carthage; Oliver, Henry A., corporal, Carthage; Fellis, Francis, corporal, Carthage; Young, John, corporal, La Harpe; Black, Isaiah, musician, Carthage; Doran, Thomas, musician, Carthage; Shannon, Joseph, wagoner, Carthage; Ashton, William B., private, Hamilton; Alexander, Lee, private, Hamilton; Baker, George L., private, Carthage; Baker, George, private, Hamilton; Bentley, John E., private, Carthage; Burkholder, Jonathan, private, Hamilton; Crothers, George W., private, Fountain Green; Carolton, Oliver P., private, Carthage; Clever, George, private, Breckenridge; Dowling, Edward, private, Hamilton; Geddes, Robert, private, Fountain Green; Geddes, Alexander W., private, Fountain Green; Gummery, William, private, Hamilton; Gordon, Alfred M., private, Hamilton; Hamilton, John D., private, Carthage; Harkrader, David M., private, Chili; Hughes, Young S., private, Hamilton; Hill, Isaac D., private, Hamilton; Kimball, Gordon, private, Hamilton; Kerr, Charles D., private, Hamilton; Kelly, Thomas F., private, Carthage; Lawson, John H., private, Fountain Green; McCullough, John H., private, Carthage; Marler, Hamilton J., private, La Harpe; McGovern, John, private, Hamilton; McLellan, Henry R., private, Hamilton; Moore, Samuel, private, Hamilton; Miller, George H., private, Hamilton; Nesbitt, William A., private, Carthage; Parker, William A., private, La Harpe; Prentiss, Noble, private, Carthage; Pritchet, Noah, private, Hamilton; Pennock, Francis M., Carthage; Ritchy, Adelbert L., private, Hamilton; Ricker, Timothy P., private, La Harpe; Rosenberger, Abner, private, Carthage; Russell, Francis J., private, Hamilton; Ritchey, Clarence C., private, Hamilton; Smith, Henry, private, Hamilton; Stevens, Lewellyn, private, Hamilton; Shill, John F., private, Carthage; Troutman, Jonas J., private, Carthage; Witherow, Samuel P., private, Fountain Green; Wilson, Joshua, private, Carthage; Wilson, James H., private, Carthage; Wilson, Stephen S., private, Carthage; Welch, James M., private, Carthage; Welch, John T., private, Hamilton; Armstrong, Joshua, veteran, Carthage; Adams, John G., veteran, Carthage; Austin, Milton, veteran, Carthage; Bell, John D., veteran, Carthage; Brown, Alexander, veteran, Carthage; Black, Isaiah, veteran, Carthage; Clingerman, Braz'la M., veteran, Carthage; Dowling, Edward, veteran, Carthage; Doran, Thomas, veteran, Carthage; Geddes, Robert P., veteran, Carthage; Gummery, William, veteran, Carthage; Gordon, Alfred M., veteran, Carthage; Hamilton, John D., veteran, Carthage; Hill, Isaac D., veteran, Carthage; Harkrader, David M., veteran, Chili; King, James S., veteran, Carthage; King, Rufus S., veteran, Carthage; Kimball, Gordon, veteran, Carthage; Keys, Edward J., veteran, Carthage; Love, Alfred W., veteran, Carthage; Lawson, John H., veteran, Carthage; Morris, Alfred W., veteran, Carthage; McGovern, John, veteran, Carthage; Marler, John H., veteran, Carthage; Oliver, William A., veteran, Carthage; Prentiss, Noble L., veteran, Carthage; Parker, William A., veteran, Carthage; Pennock, Francis N., veteran, Carthage; Rugg, Austin T., veteran, Carthage; Ricker, Timothy P., veteran, Carthage; Stevens, Lewellyn, veteran, Carthage; Sherman, Edward, veteran, Carthage; Schenck, John S., veteran, Carthage; Shannon, Joseph C., veteran, Carthage; Steinbeck, James L., veteran, Carthage; Troutman, Jonas J., veteran, Carthage; Vancil, William,

veteran, Carthage; Wilson, Stephen S., veteran, Carthage; Wilson, James H., veteran, Carthage; Welch, John T., veteran, Carthage; Welch, James M., veteran, Carthage; Adams, John G., recruit, Hamilton; Bell, John Dennis, recruit, Hamilton; Bricker, Stephen S., recruit, Carthage; Brockett, James, recruit, Carthage; Case, Stephen, recruit, Warsaw; Clingerman, Braz'la M., recruit, Hamilton; Coleman, Henry E., veteran, Monte Bello; Delph, Josiah, recruit, Hamilton; Delpe, Andrew J., recruit, Monte Bello; Debitt, William, recruit, Monte Bello; Davis, George R., recruit, Carthage; Deuel, Rufus A., recruit, Carthage; Duff, William H., recruit, Dallas; Fortna, Henry A., recruit, Monte Bello; Githens, Joseph W., recruit, Carthage; Johnson, Ambrose, recruit, Monte Bello; Kimball, Thomas C., recruit, Hamilton; Mack, Theopholis, recruit, Hamilton; Mitchell, Ebenezer, recruit, Hamilton; McClellan, William F., recruit, Carthage; Martin, Henry C., recruit, Carthage; Oliver, William A., recruit, Carthage; Proctor, George W., recruit, Carthage; Proctor, James M., recruit, Carthage; Rist, Adelbert B., recruit, Carthage; Schock, Frederick, recruit, Carthage; Seigert, Milton, recruit, Dallas; Sadler, Hezekiah, recruit, Monte Bello; White, Jewitt, recruit, Carthage; White, Philo C., recruit, Hamilton; Wilbur, William S., recruit, Hamilton; Westbrook, James T., recruit, Carthage.

Company E—Kraft, George P., recruit, Nauvoo; Murtill, Andrew J., recruit, Augusta; Stump, Joseph, recruit, Nauvoo; Weber, Charles, recruit, Nauvoo; Yates, William, recruit, Hancock County.

Company F—Kern, Joseph C., corporal, La Harpe; Brownlee, Harrison, private, La Harpe; Cassingham, John W., private, La Harpe; Hamilton, Thomas, private, La Harpe; King, Lucius L., private, La Harpe; League, Stephen R., private, La Harpe; Wolford, Thomas J., private, La Harpe.

Company G—Hatch, Stedman, captain, Pontoosuc.

Company H—Schwane, Bernard W., private, Nauvoo.

Company I—Johnson, Smith, captain, Dallas City; Glassner, Daniel, captain, Dallas; Hatch, Stedman, first lieutenant, Pontoosuc; Pattison, Robert, first lieutenant, Dallas; Howard, William M,, first lieutenant, Dallas; Glassner, Daniel, first lieutenant, Dallas; Welliver, Morrison, first lieutenant, Dallas; Pattison, Robert, second lieutenant, Dallas City; Howard, William M., second lieutenant, Dallas; Thrush, Jacob, first sergeant, Dallas City; Dickey, Maxwell, sergeant, Dallas City; Newland, Robert B., sergeant, Dallas City; McCarty, Michael, sergeant, Dallas City; Howard, William M., sergeant, Dallas City; Bartlett, John, corporal, Dallas City; Glassner, Daniel, corporal, Nauvoo; Bird, Adam, corporal, Dallas City; Pershin, Wesley K., corporal, Durham; Ashton, Francis, corporal, Dallas City; Creighton, George, corporal, Dallas City; McBride, Michael, corporal, Nauvoo; Purtle, John, corporal, Dallas City; Ankron, John W., private, Warsaw; Bard, Jacob, private, Nauvoo; Barnett, Philip J., private, Warsaw; Battrem, Alexander, private, Dallas City; Banmert, George, private, Nauvoo; Bell, Michael, private, Dallas City; Beck, John Lewis, private, Dallas City; Brown, William T., private, Warsaw; Chadsey, Benjamin, private, Nauvoo; Chadsey, John, private, Nauvoo; Canfield, Ebenezer, private, Nauvoo; Carting, Henry, private, Dallas City; Cardan, Isaac W., private, Warsaw; Cogshell, Harvey, private, Dallas City; Coe, Henry, private, Warsaw; Douglas, Charles M., private, Dallas City; Dickerson, Jerome, private, Dallas City; Duffield, Thomas H., private, Durham; Freeland, Snyder, private, Dallas City; Gosch, Henry, private, Warsaw; Gosch, John, private, Warsaw; Graham, Thomas, private, Dallas City; Gross, Isadore, private, Nauvoo; Hair, John, private, Dallas City; Hawkins, George, private, Warsaw; Hollingsworth, Wm., private, Dallas City; Hummilks, Charles, private, Warsaw; Horner, Samuel, private, Dallas City; Jones, Daniel, private, Nauvoo; Kellogg, Henry C., private, Dallas City; McCauley, Henry W., private, Pontoosuc; McCluskey, Charles, private, Dallas City; Nutting, James, private, Warsaw; Nutting, Charles, private, Warsaw; Nixon, George, private, Dallas City; Shaine, William A., private, Dallas City; Thomas, Robert, private, Durham; Uhler, Carroll, private, Hancock County; Woodworth, Hiram, private, Pontoosuc; Wiegand, Charles, private, Nauvoo; Walker, Thomas, private, Dallas City; Walker, Francis M., private, Dallas City; Walker, Daniel, private, Warsaw; Ward, James W., private, Dallas City; Yates, W. Thompson, private, Durham; Young, Samuel, private, Dallas City; Askren, Josiah, veteran, Dallas; Ashby, Martin V. B., veteran, Dallas; Ankrom, John W., veteran, Dallas; Bartlett, John W., veteran, Dallas; Beck, John L., veteran, Dallas; Brown, Wil-

liam T., veteran, Dallas; Baumert, George, veteran, Dallas; Creighton, George, veteran, Dallas; Chadsey, John, veteran, Dallas; Canfield, Ebenezer L., veteran, Dallas; Casting, Henry, veteran, Dallas; Cogshell, Harvey, veteran, Dallas; Dalby, Franklin, veteran, Dallas; Dickerson, Jerome, veteran, Dallas; Duffield, Thomas H., veteran, Dallas; Freeland, Snyder D., veteran, Dallas; Gageby, James A., veteran, Dallas; Gosch, John, veteran, Dallas; Glassner, Daniel, veteran, Dallas; Howard, William M., veteran, Dallas; Hovey, Osborn R., veteran, Dallas; Hair, John, veteran, Dallas; Homer, Samuel, veteran, Dallas; Harvey, Thomas E., veteran, Dallas; Hovey, Henry, veteran, Dallas; Heyden, George W., veteran, Dallas; Hogan, George W., veteran, Dallas; Hardington, John, veteran, Dallas; Humelke, Frank A., veteran, Warsaw; Kinney, Patrick, veteran, Dallas; Laughlin, George W., veteran, Dallas; McCarty, Michael, veteran, Dallas; Morgan, Proctor, veteran, Dallas; McClosky, Charles B., veteran, Dallas; Martin, John, veteran, Dallas; McBride, Michael, veteran, Dallas; Yixon, George, veteran, Dallas; Obrienson, John, veteran, Dallas; Pedrick, Joel W., veteran, Dallas; Purtle, John, veteran, Dallas; Pershin, Wesley K., veteran, Dallas; Rogers, Joseph, veteran, Dallas; Robertson, Amos H., veteran, Dallas; Robbins, Evan, veteran, Dallas; Sanders, Frank, veteran, Dallas; Shepley, James K., veteran, Dallas; Thomas, Robert M., veteran, Dallas; Uhler, Carroll, veteran, Dallas; Wade, William E., veteran, Dallas; Wellever, Morrison, veteran, Dallas; Woodworth, Hiram C., veteran, Dallas; Walker, Francis M., veteran, Dallas; Walker, Thomas, veteran, Dallas; Walker, Daniel, veteran, Dallas; Yerks, James, veteran, Dallas; Agnew, Perry B., recruit, Dallas; Berger, Henry C., recruit, Nauvoo; Bayles, John, recruit, Appanoose; Berger, Joseph, recruit, Nauvoo; Chadsey, Benjamin, recruit, Nauvoo; Daton, Valentine, recruit, Nauvoo; Duffield, George S., recruit, Carthage; Exon, James, recruit, Warsaw; Ferrall, Joseph, recruit, Nauvoo; Griffith, William A., recruit, Dallas City; Gerhard, Henry, recruit, Nauvoo; Hummelke, Frank, recruit, Warsaw; Laughlin, George, recruit, Dallas City; Moore, Israel, recruit, Dallas; Nesse, John, recruit, Nauvoo; Pershin, William G., recruit, Dallas City; Pershin, Conrad W., recruit, Dallas City; Robertson, Henry, recruit, Nauvoo; Robinson, John A., recruit, Dallas; Stremmel, William H., recruit, Warsaw; Serrean, Emil, recruit, Nauvoo.

Company K—Predmore, William H., private, Hamilton.

Unassigned Recruits—Wedding, James F., recruit, Hamilton.

EIGHTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY

Company D—White, Curtis, private, Hickory Ridge.

Company E—Jackson, Ira, sergeant, Webster; Shemblen, George, corporal, Fountain Green; Smith, Benjamin H., corporal, Augusta; Bugbie, Wallace, corporal, Augusta; Gleason, Isaac R., corporal, La Harpe; Allen, William H., private, Fountain Green; Brown, Samuel, private, La Harpe; Bowman, Thomas O., private, La Harpe; Damron, William P., private, Basco; Goodwin, Timothy J., private, La Harpe; Hughes, Henry, private, La Harpe; Hyland, Hugh, private, Basco; McKinney, Charles, private, Nauvoo; Norris, George H., private, La Harpe; Roller, James W., private, La Harpe.

Company G—Riley, John B., private, Augusta.

Company I—Crees, James H., private, Warsaw; Carpenter, George W., private, St. Albans; Darr, Milton B., private, Augusta; Spiker, Christopher, private, La Harpe; Wade, Henry, private, Warsaw.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY

Drafted and Substitute Recruits:

Company C—Selby, George W., recruit, St. Albans.

Company E—Anderson, Henry, recruit, Wythe.

Company G—Johnson, George H., recruit, La Harpe.

Company H—Withkins, William J., recruit, Wythe.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company F—Nicholas, Henry, recruit, Hamilton.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Non-commissioned Staff—Galway, David H., sergeant major, Dallas; McCray, John C., sergeant major, Dallas.

Company A—Ratroff, Lewis E., private, Dallas.

Company D—Hayes, Joseph L., captain, Dallas; Parker, Lines L., first lieutenant, Dallas; Hayes, Joseph L., first lieutenant, Dallas; Parker, Lines L., second lieutenant, Dallas; Hayes, Joseph L., second lieutenant, Dallas; Hayes, Joseph L., first sergeant, Dallas; Galway, David H., sergeant, Dallas; Barnett, Merritt, sergeant, Dallas; Butler, Walker J., sergeant, Dallas; Barnett, George D., corporal, Dallas; Scott, Nathan C., corporal, Dallas; Gray, Harvey, sergeant, Dallas; McCray, John C., corporal, Dallas; Baird, Isaac B., corporal, Dallas; Porter, Melvin L., musician, Dallas; McClelland, Albert J., musician, Dallas; Kendall, John F., wagoner, Dallas; Adams, William H., private, Dallas; Albertson, William, private, Dallas; Bettis, Edmund, private, Dallas; Bowen, James E., private, Dallas; Brown, James, private, Dallas; Brannon, Joseph, private, Dallas; Bodkin, William, private, Dallas; Bowen, John, private, Dallas; Black, Elias J., private, Dallas; Barnhart, Henry, private, Dallas; Brown, William S., private, Dallas; Barnett, Chalton, private, Dallas; Barnett, William, private, Dallas; Collison, Joseph C., private, Dallas; Conley, Phillip P., private, Dallas; Commonskee, Patrick, private, Dallas; Caty, Oliver H., private, Dallas; Dickson, Andrew P., private, Dallas; Devoss, Joseph A., private, Dallas; Epla, William H., private, Dallas; Eberhart, John G. P., private, Dallas; Gallagher, Gustavus F., private, Dallas; Grace, John W., private, Dallas; Gibson, William H., private, Dallas; Grable, Henry, private, Dallas; Hall, James, private, Dallas; Johnson, Alexander, private, Dallas; Jenkens, Charles A., private, Dallas; Jones, Jacob, private, Dallas; Knife, Alexander, private, Dallas; Knife, Lanty, private, Dallas; Knife, John, private, Dallas; Kendall, Andrew J., private, Dallas; Laurence, John, private, Dallas; Lamden, Samuel, private, Dallas; Lowry, Henry, private, Dallas; Miller, William, private, Dallas; Mitchell, Van Buren, private, Dallas; Mendenhall, James M., private, Dallas; Murphy, Michael, private, Dallas; Murphy, John, private, Dallas; Mills, William, private, Dallas; McGaff, Samuel, private, Dallas; Mendenhall, Richard T., private, Dallas; Nash, William R., private, Dallas; O'Briant, Andrew, private, Dallas; Perkins, Porter Wm., private, Dallas; Payne, William, private, Dallas; Reed, James M., private, Dallas; Seals, Henry, private, Dallas; Stark, Joel, private, Dallas; Summe, John, private, Dallas; Schultz, Oscar, private, Dallas; Wilson, Caleb, private, Dallas; Willison, Moses, private, Dallas; Wilson, Joseph S., private, Dallas; White, William T., private, Dallas; Willson, James, private, Dallas; Black, Joseph F., recruit, Dallas; Barnett, Amos, recruit, Dallas; Lawler, Solomon, recruit, Dallas; McCray, James R., recruit, Dallas; Seales, William F., recruit, Dallas.

Company I—Foster, Joseph A., private, Dallas; Gillkey, James S., private, Dallas.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company D—Brown, William H., sergeant, St. Marys; Cornell, Charles W., corporal, St. Marys; Grash, Aaron, corporal, La Harpe; Butcher, Stephen, private, La Harpe; Botts, Simeon E., private, St. Marys; Botts, Sidney W., private, St. Marys; Fisher, Thomas, private, La Harpe; Gleason, John S., private, La Harpe; Graham, Nathan, private, Plymouth; Hildreth, John, private, La Harpe; Hyatt, Myron, private, La Harpe; Honts, John, private, St. Marys; Hudelston, Robert, private, St. Marys; Jones, Richard, private, Augusta; Johnson, Michael, private, St. Marys; Love, George, private, La Harpe; Livermore, Edward, private, Plymouth; Norman, John, private, La Harpe; Painter, Arion, private, La Harpe; Regester, Job G., private, La Harpe; Sells, Haley F., private, St. Marys; Brown, William H., veteran, St. Marys; Fisher, Thomas, veteran, La Harpe; Hyatt, Myron, veteran, La Harpe; Jones, Richard O., veteran, Augusta; Norman, John, veteran, La Harpe; Fisher, Abel, recruit, La Harpe.

TWENTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company C—Bull, Frank H., recruit, Wythe.

Company D—Fisher, Thomas, private, La Harpe; Hyatt, Myron, private, La Harpe; Johns, Richard O., private, Augusta; Norman, John, private, La Harpe.

Company E—Strickler, Robert H., corporal, St. Albans; Fry, Jacob L., corporal, Chili; Anderson, Daniel M., private, Wythe; Hicks, John, private, St. Albans; Hall, Chalmers, private, Augusta; Lunt, Alonzo F., private, St. Albans; McLean, Armstrong H., private, St. Albans; McCory, William E., private, Durham; Powell, Benjamin, private, St. Albans; Thayer, Ansel G., private, Chili; Wolf, Henry, private, Chili.

Company H—Clough, James P., corporal, Dal-

las; Davis, Murray W., private, Dallas; Walker, John R., private, Dallas.

Company I—Fish, John, musician, Dallas.

Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruits —Strickler, Robert H., recruit, St. Albans.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company G—McKinzie, James A., recruit, Hamilton.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Company A—Benjamin, Francis, recruit, St. Albans.

Company D—Babb, William, recruit, Wythe.

Company E—Kemerer, John, recruit, Wythe.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company B—Porter, Newton C., recruit, La Harpe.

Company C—Cook, George, recruit, Appanoose.

Company D—Coats, Seth K., recruit, La Harpe.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Non-commissioned Staff—Greene, Nathaniel U., sergeant major, Carthage.

Company B—Pierce, William J., captain, Carthage; Long, Christian G., first lieutenant, Carthage; Long, Christian G., second lieutenant, Carthage; Burch, Benjamin, sergeant, Hamilton; Robertson, Joseph, sergeant, Carthage; Felton, Joseph, corporal, Carthage; McDonald, Fielding, corporal, Carthage; Hickman, Daniel W., corporal, Carthage; Long, Christian Y., corporal, Carthage; Green, Nathaniel, corporal, Carthage; Bailey, George W., private, Carthage; Burch, William T., private, Hamilton; Berger, Charles R. T., private, Carthage; Finnagin, Hugh, private, Carthage; Fitterer, Enos, private, Carthage; French, Dearborn P., private, Hamilton; Godfrey, Michael D., private, Carthage; Goddard, Lewis, private, Hamilton; Hamilton, John, private, Carthage; Hickman, Joseph, private, Carthage; King, Asa A., private, Carthage; Mack, Alexander, private, Carthage; Stepp, Frederick, private, Hamilton; Swiggleson, Thomas, private, Carthage; Summerville, James, private, Hamilton; Simms, Sidney T., private, Carthage; Talbert, Reuben, private, Carthage; Watson, Alexander, private, Carthage; Burch, Benjamin F., veteran, Hamilton; Bailey, George W., veteran, Carthage; Burch, William T., veteran, Hamilton; Fitteree, Enos, veteran, Carthage; Finaghan, Hugh, veteran, Carthage; Godfrey, Michael D., veteran, Carthage; Green, Nathaniel N., veteran, Carthage; Hickman, Joseph S., veteran, Carthage; Hickman, Daniel W., veteran, Carthage; Long, Christian Y., veteran, Carthage; McDonald, Fielding, veteran, Carthage; Stepp, Frederick, veteran, Carthage; Swiggleson, William, veteran, Hamilton; Talbert, Reuben, veteran, Carthage; Cook, William E., recruit, Carthage; Dammeral, Emanuel, recruit, Carthage; Swiggelson, William, recruit, Hamilton.

Company C—Victor, Ferdinand, recruit, Pilot Grove.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company D—Fenstermacher, Lewis, private, Hamilton; Fellows, Frederick, recruit, Hamilton.

Company E—Denny, Edwin, recruit, Augusta.

Company G—Staples, Charles, recruit, Appanoose.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company E—Taylor, Richard P., sergeant, Dallas; Rout, Henry, private, Dallas.

Company I—Cole, Elijah, private, Dallas.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Company F—Colyer, John, recruit, St. Albans; Fairchild, Daniel H., recruit, Augusta; Miner, Thomas, recruit, Chili; McClare, John W., recruit, Augusta; Nunn, James H., recruit, St. Albans; Osborn, John M., recruit, Chili; Sligea, William E., recruit, Chili; Tanner, Hugh M., recruit, St. Albans; Tanner, James W., recruit, St. Albans; Vance, William A., recruit, Chili; Vaughn, James, recruit, Augusta; Wilson, Allen G., recruit, Augusta; Wilson, Theodore, recruit, Chili.

Unassigned Recruits—Tanner, Joseph, recruit, St. Albans.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company A—Myre, Jacob, private, Nauvoo; Elmer, Parmonas, private, Durham; Elmer, Carmoneas, veteran, Durham.



Mrs. Joseph G. Fry

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company E—Backer, Lawrence, veteran, Durham.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company C—Hoffman, Samuel, recruit, St. Albans; Malone, Robert P., recruit, Wythe.

Company D—Houck, John M., recruit, Hamilton.

Company E—Black, James C., recruit, Pilot Grove; Johnson, George W., recruit, La Harpe, Patton, George, recruit, Pilot Grove; Paul, August, recruit, Pilot Grove; Steel, Samuel M., recruit, Pilot Grove; Victor, Ferdon, recruit, Pilot Grove.

Company F—Dossett, George W., recruit, Augusta.

Company G—O'Brien, William, recruit, Durham.

Company I—Anderson, William M., recruit, Hancock County; Belknap, Francis E., recruit, Hancock County; Hamilton, Charles L., recruit, St. Marys; Hilligns, Joseph, recruit, Pilot Grove; Huffner, James, recruit, Chili; Lincoln, Willis P., recruit, Durham; Wright, Marcus L., Fountain Green.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Company D—Deveries, Casson, recruit, St. Marys.

Company F—Nesler, Charles, corporal, Nauvoo; Sherer, Anthony, corporal, Nauvoo; Bierman, Edward, musician, Nauvoo; Hohl, John, private, Nauvoo; Siegrist, Frederick, private, Nauvoo; Nesler, Charles, veteran, Nauvoo.

Company G—Ottiger, John, private, Nauvoo.

Company I—Didier, John, recruit, Wythe.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Company C—Restine, George, recruit, Augusta.

Company D—Manning, George W., corporal, Hamilton; Crane, Thomas S., private, Hamilton; Kipley, Lorenzo, private, Hamilton; Parsons, Nelson, private, Hamilton; Stevens, Burrell, private, Hamilton; Beswick, Augustus W., recruit, Augusta; Dunnegan, Dennis, recruit, Augusta; Manier, Samuel, recruit, Augusta; Tauksley, Wm. A., recruit, Augusta.

Company G—Cupples, Galvin J., recruit, Augusta; Sausman, John L., recruit, West Point; Tombleson, Silas W., recruit, West Point.

Company H—Smith, Zerah O., private, Plymouth.

Company I—Crane, Thomas S., veteran, Hamilton; Kipley, Lorenzo, veteran, Hamilton.

FORTY-SEVENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company A—Martin, Lewis, private, Nauvoo.

Company K—Kennedy, Thomas, private, St. Marys.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company A—Hall, Robert, private, Breckenridge; Helson, George W., private, Breckenridge.

Company F—Allen, Charles A., recruit, Fountain Green; Barnes, N. E., recruit, Crooked Creek.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company G—Corham, Andrew J., recruit, Hamilton.

Company K—Cade, Samuel, recruit, Hamilton; McIver, Isaac, recruit, Hamilton.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—King, Henry, Quartermaster, La Harpe.

Non-commissioned Staff—King, Henry, Q. M. sergeant, La Harpe; Carper, Adam S., principal musician, Dallas City.

Company A—Haiston, George, recruit, St. Marys; Markland, Martin, recruit, Warsaw; Showden, Robert, recruit, Chili.

Company B—Hackstadt, William, recruit, Augusta.

Company C—Miller, William R., private, Warsaw; Wells, William A., recruit, Chili.

Company E—Odell, Isaac W., private, Hancock County.

Company F—Snyder, William B., captain, Dallas City; Fee, Charles D., captain, Dallas City; Martin, Alfred L., captain, Dallas City; May, Charles J., first lieutenant, Warsaw; Harris, Charles M., first lieutenant, Dallas City; Fee, Charles D., first lieutenant, Dallas City; Morgan, Joseph M., first lieutenant, Warsaw; Harris, Charles M., second lieutenant, Dallas City; Fee, Charles D., second lieutenant, Dallas

City; Weakley, William L., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Stewart, Thomas, second lieutenant, Dallas City; Weakley, William L., first sergeant, Warsaw; Fee, Charles D., sergeant, Dallas City; Bliss, Darius J., sergeant, Warsaw; Martin, Albert, sergeant, Dallas City; Hinckley, Albion B., corporal, La Harpe; Cooper, Adam S., musician, Dallas City; Seeley, Henry, musician, Warsaw; Alexander, John W., private, Dallas City; Armstrong, N. B., private, Nauvoo; Beal, Curtis, private, La Harpe; Beckhart, John, private, Warsaw; Barker, Ebon, private, Wythe; Collins, Lewis R., private, Sonora; Castle, Isaiah M., private, Dallas City; Comfort, Berlin P., private, Warsaw; Curtis, Henry, private, La Harpe; Duffy, Joseph B., private, Dallas City; Fordyce, James R., private, La Harpe; Gabhart, John W., private, Dallas City; Houston, John, private, Warsaw; Haynie, George W., private, Wythe; Harrison, Thomas B., private, Hancock County; Harris, Manford, private, Durham; Hockenmock, Henry, private, Warsaw; Hay, Beriah, private, Warsaw; Harris, Nelson, private, La Harpe; Haynes, John C., private, La Harpe; Kesler, Charles E., private, Pontoosuc; Langon, Thomas, private, Warsaw; Lambertson, Benj., private, Warsaw; McKaig, Barnes R., private, Pontoosuc; Mundy, James P., private, Warsaw; Mensendike, Fred'k, private, Warsaw; Mensendike, Henry, private, Warsaw; Morgan, Joseph M., private, Warsaw; Nixon, William, private, Dallas City; Pitt, Walter, private, Sonora; Ritchie, William, private, Nauvoo; Ranck, Oliver G., private, Pontoosuc; Stewart, Thomas S., private, Dallas City; Smith, George J., private, Sonora; Sweeney, Levi, private, Wythe; Steward, Isaac H., private, Durham; Walker, Perry C., private, Dallas City; Williams, William S., private, Sonora; Morgan, Joseph M., veteran, Warsaw; Collins, Lewis R., veteran, Sonora; Dierdorff, Elijah H., veteran, Hancock County; Hockenmock, Henry, veteran, Warsaw; Kendrick, Henry, veteran, Hancock County; Lamberson, Benjamin, veteran, Warsaw; Martin, Albert, veteran, Hancock County; Ranck, Oliver G., veteran, Pontoosuc; Richie, William, private, Nauvoo; Stewart, Thomas S., private, Dallas City; Seeley, Henry, private, Warsaw; Carper, James M., recruit, Dallas; Cherpitel, Raymond, recruit, Sonora; Delaplain, Thomas, recruit, Dallas; Foster, John A., recruit, La Harpe; Hetrick, Robert B., La Harpe; King, Henry, recruit, La Harpe; Krabiel, Christopher C., recruit, Warsaw; Krabiel, Benjamin F., Warsaw; Lynn, Joseph T., recruit, Warsaw; Miller, William, recruit, Dallas; Moore, Charles E., recruit, La Harpe; Morgan, John M., recruit, Warsaw; Thomas, William, recruit, Warsaw; Wiley, William, recruit, Dallas; Walker, William C., recruit, Dallas City.

Company G—King, Selah W., captain, La Harpe; King, Selah W., captain, La Harpe; Comstock, Henry, second lieutenant, La Harpe; Comstock, Henry, sergeant, La Harpe; King, Ephraim W., corporal, La Harpe; Myers, Lester, corporal, La Harpe; Gray, John M., private, La Harpe; Gabbert, Benjamin F., private, La Harpe; Hetrick, Robert B., private, La Harpe; Jones, Abraham, private, La Harpe; Leibfried, Gottleib, private, La Harpe; Landers, Jacob, private, La Harpe; Moore, Charles E., private, La Harpe; Norris, Rufus L., private, La Harpe; Payton, John S., private, La Harpe; Shaw, Henry, private, La Harpe; Shinn, Seymour E., private, La Harpe; Sea, James B., private, La Harpe; Winans, Solomon, private, La Harpe; Lawson, James T., veteran, Hancock County; Barnes, David, recruit, La Harpe; Bray, William, recruit, La Harpe; Coquillette, Wm. E., recruit, La Harpe.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Cooper, John, recruit, Dallas.

Company K—Rickart, Nelson, first lieutenant, Dallas City; Bailey, John, private, Dallas City; Shull, John H., private, Hancock County; Gossage, James, veteran, Dallas; Richart, Nelson A., veteran, Dallas; Shields, Absalom, veteran, Dallas; Gossett, James, recruit, Dallas; Richart, Oscar, recruit, Dallas; Richart, Nelson, recruit, Dallas; Shields, Absalom, recruit, Dallas.

Unassigned Recruits—Brocket, Clarence L., recruit, La Harpe.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company D—Champeau, Peter M., recruit, Wythe; Champeau, Peter, recruit, Wythe.

Company K—Baker, Samuel, private, Webster; Duffee, Anthony W., private, Webster; Mall, Henry, private, Fountain Green; Neal, William H., private, Fountain Green; Riley, Martin V., private, Fountain Green; Campbell, James, veteran, Fountain Green; Ebert, Daniel, veteran, Fountain Green.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Brashier, Daniel, recruit, Sonora; King, Robert, recruit, La Harpe.

Company D—Carnes, James W., veteran, La Harpe; Carnes, James W., recruit, La Harpe; Eddy, Francis, recruit, La Harpe; Irvin, John W., recruit, La Harpe; Spiker, William H., recruit, La Harpe.

Company E—Bassett, Mark M., captain, West Point; Bassett, Mark M., first lieutenant, West Point; Bassett, Mark M., second lieutenant, West Point; Basset, Mark M., sergeant, West Point; Brown, John A., private, West Point; Minner, William, private, West Point; Shean, William H. H., private, West Point.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Rebler or Kibler, Milt., recruit, Crooked Creek.

Company H. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Colton or Compton, F. P., recruit, Sonora.

Company I. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Compton, Frank P., recruit, Hancock County.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company D—Newton, T. J., Jr., private, Hancock County.

Company K—Spencer, William, veteran, Breckenridge.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Non-commissioned Staff—Madison, George R., principal musician, Plymouth.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company A. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Bucher, David, recruit, Sonora; Braty, John G., recruit, Nauvoo; Bouriangenriom'r, Alf, recruit, Appanoose; Brestler, Washington L., recruit, Sonora; Davis, Robert, recruit, Sonora; Daton, John, recruit, Sonora; Golbert, John, recruit, Sonora; Head, Alfred W., recruit, Sonora; Head, Lucien H., recruit, Sonora; Hemmey, Lutsia, recruit, Nauvoo; Heffleman, Solomon K., recruit, Nauvoo; Ikard, David J., recruit, Sonora; Martain, John, recruit, Pilot Grove; Pagett, Moses, recruit, Sonora; Rogers, William T., recruit, Nauvoo; Smith, Henry, recruit, La Harpe; Seiggart, Philip, recruit, Sonora; Taylor, Hiram M., recruit, Sonora; Temple, John, recruit, Sonora; Terrell, William, recruit, Nauvoo; Wisinger, John, recruit, Nauvoo; Yager, Charles, recruit, Nauvoo.

Company C—Atkins, Albert, private, Warsaw.

Company D. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Sapp, Calvin A., recruit, La Harpe.

Company F. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Calhoun, John, recruit, La Harpe.

Company G. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Deimer, Walter, recruit, Nauvoo; Hock, Joseph, recruit, Sonora.

Company H. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Hock, Jasper, Recruit, Sonora.

Company I—Haggard, Edward D, captain, Plymouth; Haggard, Edward D., first lieutenant, Plymouth; Haggard, Edward D., second lieutenant, Plymouth; Haggard, Edward D., first sergeant, Plymouth; Madison, James W., corporal, Plymouth; Madison, George, musician, Plymouth; Hendrickson, Math's M., private, Plymouth; Hamilton, John W., private, Plymouth; Hamilton, Thomas J., private, Plymouth; Lynch, Austin B., private, Plymouth; Moore, Daniel, private, Plymouth; Ross, Henry H., private, Plymouth; Stark, Robert F., private, Plymouth; Smith, Henry, private, Plymouth; Thomas, John F., private, Plymouth; Way, Francis M., private, St. Marys; Gillenwaters, Lewis, veteran, St. Marys; Hamilton, John, veteran, Plymouth; Patterson, James, veteran, St. Marys; Stark, Robert H., veteran, Plymouth; Parvin, John T., veteran, Plymouth; Whiting, Norman, veteran, Plymouth; Boman, George, recruit, Plymouth; Boman, Isaac, recruit, Plymouth; Barnes, James, recruit, St. Marys; Clair, Elijah, recruit, Plymouth; Cox, Dallas, recruit, Plymouth; Dugan, James A., St. Marys; Everist, Andrew, recruit, Plymouth; Garvin, Edwin L., recruit, Plymouth; Gillenwaters, Lewis, recruit, St. Marys; Kington, Edward F., recruit, Plymouth; Lawrence, William T., recruit, Plymouth; Long, Philip, recruit, Plymouth; Mikesell, Henry, recruit, Plymouth; Patterson, Bartoe, recruit, Plymouth; Patterson, James, recruit, St. Marys.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Jones, Henry C., recruit, Sonora; Wasserzieher, Otto, recruit, Nauvoo.

Company K—Gallagher, Edward, captain, Hamilton; Gallagher, Edward, private, Hamil-

ton; Austin, Austin, recruit, Hamilton; Klinefelter, Oliver, recruit, Hamilton.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Monroe, Martin, recruit, Appanoose; May, Robert, recruit, Durham.

FIFTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company G—Ingram, Westfall, sergeant, Augusta; O'Brien, Michael, corporal, Durham; Bisell, Webster, corporal, Durham; Dunken, Columbus, private, Sonora; Fee, Edward, private, Dallas; Howard, Lewis C., private, Pontoosuc; Moore, Joseph A., private, Durham; Meltaberger, Jacob, private, St. Marys; Mailander, George, private, Sonora; Rigsby, William, private, Sonora; Sparks, Ephraim, private, Durham; Shultz, Harvey, private, Durham; Tanner, John, private, Sonora; Wibbell, George, private, Durham; Walker, Hiram, private, Durham.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company A. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Moore, Henry, recruit, Appanoose; McKen, William, recruit, Dallas.

Company B—Lanstrum, Alfred, first lieutenant, Chili; Lanstrum, Alfred, second lieutenant, Chili; Anderson, Moses T., private, Chili; Lanstrom, Alfred, private, Chili.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Gardner, John, recruit, Appanoose.

Company F—Kelley, George W., sergeant, Crooked Creek; Davis, William R., private, Crooked Creek; Durham, Hiram J., private, Crooked Creek.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company E. Recruits Transferred from 83d Illinois Infantry—Waterhouse, Sam'l O., recruit, La Harpe.

Company H. Recruits Transferred from 98th Illinois Infantry—Jack, Samuel, recruit, Crooked Creek; McIlwain, Edward, recruit, Crooked Creek.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company B. Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Garrison, William A., recruit, Warsaw.

Company I—Raymond, John B., private, Augusta.

SIXTY-SECOND (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company B—Garrison, William A., private, Warsaw.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company D—Evans, Jerome, veteran, Fountain Green; Sample, Calvin, veteran, Fountain Green; Callihan, Simon, recruit, Fountain Green; Coan, Marlow M., recruit, Fountain Green; Savidge, John W., recruit, Fountain Green; Williams, Wayman W., recruit, Fountain Green.

Company E—Peach, Hugh, private, Hamilton.

Company F—Smith, Raphael M., private, St. Marys; Williams, Rufus D., private, Fountain Green.

SIXTY-FIFTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company A—Preston, Cornelius, first sergeant, La Harpe; Cassengham, Fred, corporal, La Harpe; Craig, Charles, private, Durham; Gittings, John H., private, La Harpe; Lynch, Pat H., Appanoose; Mills, William, private, La Harpe; McKenny, John D., private, La Harpe; McHutton, Samuel, private, La Harpe; Robinson, William, private, Pontoosuc; White, Thomas, private, La Harpe.

SIXTY-SEVENTH (THREE MONTHS) INFANTRY

Company E—Anderson, Harry W., sergeant, Adrian.

SIXTY-EIGHTH (THREE MONTHS) INFANTRY

Company B—Adams, George W., private, Chili.

SEVENTH (THREE MONTHS) INFANTRY

Company D—Decker, Stacy, private, Augusta; Ellis, James B., private, Augusta; Leach, Thomas, private, Augusta; Lasher, William C., private, Augusta; Obert, Alexander, private, Augusta.

SEVENTY-FIRST (THREE MONTHS) INFANTRY

Company B—Durkee, Delaney M., private, West Point.

Company C—Black, Joseph D., recruit, Plymouth.

Company E—Black, Joseph D, private, Plymouth; Black, Henry H., private, Plymouth; Clark, Ralph W., private, Plymouth; Faulkner, Joseph H., private, Plymouth; Orr, Benjamin E., private, Plymouth; Tillson, Joseph W., private, Plymouth; Talbot, Alfred B., private, St. Marys; Walton, William, private, Plymouth.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company C—Avery, John, first lieutenant, Augusta; Avery, John, second lieutenant, Augusta; Raynor, Warren G., sergeant, Augusta.

Company F—Lansden, Richard, private, Plymouth.

Company G—Bingham, James A., first lieutenant, Plymouth; Bingham, James A., second lieutenant, Plymouth; Milton, George W., corporal, Plymouth; Capron, George W., private, Plymouth; Cook, Andrew, private, Plymouth; Madison, John L., private, Plymouth; Mossingill, Andrew J., private, Plymouth; Moorehead, Peter, private, Plymouth; Pennock, John, recruit, Plymouth.

Company H—Thompson, William, sergeant, Augusta; Brenton, John, private, Augusta; Fairchild, E. S., private, Augusta; Fairchild, A. S., private, Augusta; Hall, James J., private, Augusta; Harris, L. W., private, Augusta; Jump, Sylvester, private, Augusta; Locke, Joseph, private, Augusta; Miller, John, private, Augusta; Plunkett, Thomas, private, Augusta; Seldin, Gideon, private, Augusta; Welch, John W., private, Augusta; Young, Jackson, private, Augusta.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Company E—Blackburn, Samuel, private, Dallas; Kindall, John, private, Dallas; Williams, Thomas, F., private, Dallas.

Company H—Rist, Joseph, private, Hancock County; Rist, Smith, private, Hancock County; Rist, Milton, private, Hancock County.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company E—Nichols, Henry, recruit, Hamilton.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—McIntire, Elihu S., first assistant surgeon, Dallas City; Githens, William H., first assistant surgeon, Hamilton; Githens, William H., second assistant surgeon, Hamilton.

Non-commissioned Staff—Hendricks, William S., sergeant major, Plymouth.

Company A—Pitney, Orville L., private, Augusta; Wyles, Samuel S., private, Augusta; Alway, Thomas R., recruit, Plymouth; Wier, William H., recruit, Plymouth.

Company B—Bisell, Levi P., private, Hancock County; Breneman, David J., recruit, Hancock County.

Company D—Black, Robert M., captain, Carthage; Worrell, John B., captain, Chili; Worrell, John B., first lieutenant, Chili; Kincheloe, Isaac N., second lieutenant, Breckenridge; Puntenny, Samuel W., second lieutenant, Elvaston; Abbott, James, private, Carthage; Boyles, Archibald, private, Hamilton; Barger, Philip, private, Carthage; Botts, Sidney, private, St. Marys; Botts, Joseph O., private, St. Marys; Bell, John L., private, Plymouth; Burton, Luther C., private, Plymouth; Bryan, Rice B., private, La Harpe; Carroll, John, private, Carthage; Cormack, John C., private, Carthage; Cary, Freeman, private, Carthage; Craig, James, private, Carthage; Coon, James W., private, Carthage; Crotts, William H., private, Chili; Drager, Adolphus W., private, Hamilton; Davis, William S., private, Hamilton; Davis, Samuel S., private, St. Marys; Earl, William, private, St. Marys; Fry, Solomon, private, St. Marys; Futhy, Henry, private, Chili; Frost, William, private, Carthage; Faught, Virious, private, Hamilton; Gerst, Jacob, private, Hamilton; Gilliland, Leander, private, Chili; Huckins, Jacob O., private, Pilot Grove; Hamilton, Robert M., private, Warsaw; Hawkins, Daniel G., private, St. Marys; Hamilton, William J., private, Warsaw; Hagar, Rufus I., private Hamilton; Johnson, Charles, private, Chili; Kimmel, Henry, private, Chili; Kimmel, George, private, Chili; Long, William R., private, St. Marys; Mahill, Daniel H., private, Carthage; McMahan, Francis M., private, Hamilton; Mathews, Eli, private, Hamilton; Marshall, Mordecai, private, Carthage; Mathews, Samuel, private, Chili; Milton, William E., private, Carthage; McCandles, Alex'nd'r, private, Hamilton; New-

man, Egbert, private, Plymouth; Newland, Thomas, private, Chili; Newland, Isaac, private, Chili; Puntenny, Samuel W., private, Elvaston; Parish, Joseph M., private, Chili; Rampley, John, private, Breckenridge; Rampley, Riley, private, Breckenridge; Seygleson, Robert, private, Hamilton; Swygleson, Charles, private, Hamilton; Smith, Thomas B., private, St. Marys; Stuart, Jeremiah M., private, Hamilton; Short, Eli E., private, St. Albans; Stout, William G., private, Chili; Talbert, William, private, Carthage; Wallace, Mitchell E., private, Hamilton; Wallace, John, private, Hamilton; Wallace, Albert, private, Hamilton; Wares, Martin V. B., private, Hamilton; Waggoner, Josiah, private, Chili; Wells, William, private, Carthage; Wright, Samuel H., private, Hamilton; Yarnall, Joseph, private, Chili; Yarnall, William, private, Chili; Drager, Augustus J., recruit, Montebello; Grewell, Christ. H., recruit, Montebello; Green, Julius, recruit, Hamilton; King, William A., recruit, Augusta; King, Joel B., recruit, Montebello; Law, Robert, recruit, Montebello; Moore, Enos P., recruit, Montebello; Mahil, William, recruit, Carthage; Paxton, John C., recruit, Fountain Green; Winston, James M., recruit, Montebello; Wilson, John H., recruit, Montebello; Wright, Samuel M., recruit, Montebello.

Company G—Dickinson, Charles, recruit, Wythe.

Company H—Allen, John K., captain, Dallas; Beers, George T., captain, Pontoosuc; Beers, George T., first lieutenant, Pontoosuc; Gibbs, John, first lieutenant, Dallas; Scott, Thomas M., first sergeant, Dallas; McNeil, James M., sergeant, Dallas; Rice, Jonathan, sergeant, Dallas; Gibbs, John, sergeant, Dallas; Mendenhall, Benoni, corporal, Dallas; Ward, William J. I., corporal, Dallas; Thomas, William J., corporal, Durham; Rose, Henderson, corporal, Dallas; Wood, Waterman S., corporal, Pontoosuc; Vanhorn, John W., corporal, Durham; Shain, Elijah, corporal, Durham; Hilb, Morritz, corporal, Dallas; Arnold, Edmund, private, Carthage; Beckwith, Samuel, private, Dallas; Bartlett, Joseph, private, Pilot Grove; Beesley, Henry F., private, Pontoosuc; Beerman, John, private, Dallas; Beerman, Joseph, private, Dallas; Brown, Martin M., private, Pontoosuc; Caley, Wilson S., private, Pontoosuc; Coke, Joseph, private, Dallas; Cosgrove, John D., private, Pontoosuc; Deibert, Charles H., private, Dallas; Dunham, George, private, Dallas; Eckles, Stephen, private, Durham; Ellis, Martin, private, Dallas; Flory, Jonah, private, Pontoosuc; Gabhart, John, private, Dallas; Gilbreth, Henry, private, Dallas; Hetrick, William; private, Pontoosuc; Higgins, David J., private, Dallas; Houk, Harmon, private, Pontoosuc; Hilliard, Daniel, private, Dallas; Hancock Alvin, private, Pontoosuc; Huckins, Jacob, private, Durham; Hughes, Thomas J., private, Dallas; Housewart, Robert, private, Dallas; Huff, Solomon, private, Durham; Jones, Thomas J., private, Durham; Keil, William, private, Pontoosuc; Ludington, Allen B., private, Durham; Ludington, John M., private, Durham; Lincoln, Albert, private, Durham; L'Hommidieu, S. L., private, Durham; Marise, Frederick, private, Dallas; Mills, John H., private, Dallas; Misner, Peter, private, Pontoosuc; McElthaney, Andrew J., private, Pontoosuc; Mudge, Daniel W., private, Pilot Grove; Nichols, John, private, Durham; Ogden, Philo, private, Durham; Pate, John W., private, Dallas; Perkins, Thomas H., private, Pontoosuc; Peck, Elera P., private, Durham; Reed, Elisha D., private, Dallas; Rice, Thomas S., private, Dallas; Richart, Cyrus C., private, Dallas; Richards, James, private, Dallas; Robinson, John W., private, Pontoosuc; Robinson, Thomas, private, Pontoosuc; Robbins, Edward M., private, Pontoosuc; Rynearson, Joel H., private, Dallas; Rieman, David R. P., private, Durham; Sanford, Elijah M., private, Pontoosuc; Scott, David, private, Pontoosuc; Seward, Oren P., private, Pontoosuc; Strickler, Burris W., private, Pilot Grove; Spencer, Austin W., private, Durham; Stanley, William H., private, Pilot Grove; Taylor, Joseph, private, Pilot Grove; Thompson, Sails, private, Appanoose; Uhler, Francis, private, Appanoose; Walker, Joseph W., private, Pontoosuc; Williams, Isaac, private, Durham; Ward, Jeremiah, private, Pontoosuc; Wibbell, John, private, Dallas; Yocum, Elijah L., private, Pontoosuc; Atherton, John R., recruit, Pontoosuc; Beezley, Francis M., recruit, Pontoosuc; Deusenberry, William, recruit, Appanoose; Gasaway, George, recruit, Dallas; McElhiney, Gideon Z., recruit, Pontoosuc; Randalls, Hiram, recruit, Dallas.

Company I—Bennett, Charles M., recruit, Plymouth.

Company K—Barger, Christian, private, St. Albans; Butler, Norman R., private, St. Albans; Bucklew, John, private, St. Albans; Davis, William, private, St. Albans; Fish, Parsons C. private, St. Albans; Flanders, Orrin J., private,

man, Baker, private, Plymouth; Newland, Thomas, private, Chili; Newland, Isaac, private, Chili; Patterson, Samuel W., private, Elvaston; Pratt, Joseph M., private, Chili; Ramsdell, John, private, Breckenridge; Rump [illegible] Robert, private, St. Albans; Scott, [illegible] G., private, Chili; Talbert, William, private, Carthage; Wallace, Mitchell E., private, Hamilton; Wallace, John, private, Hamilton; Wallace, Albert, private, Hamilton; [illegible] Zoomer, Josiah, private, Chili; Wells, Wilson, private, Carthage; Wright, Samuel H., private, Hamilton; Yarnall, Joseph, private, Chili; Yarnall, William, private, Chili; Drager, Augustus J., recruit, Montebello; Grewell, Ernest H., recruit, Montebello; Green, Julius, [illegible] Hamilton; King, William A., recruit, [illegible]a; King, Joel B., recruit, Montebello; Law, Robert, recruit, Montebello; Moore, Enos P., recruit, Montebello; Musil, William, recruit, Carthage; Paxton, John C., recruit, Fountain Green; Winston, James M., recruit, Montebello; Wilson, John H., recruit, Montebello; Wright, Samuel M., recruit, Montebello.

Company G—Dickinson, Charles, recruit, Wythe.

Company H—Allen, John K., captain, Dallas; Beers, George T., captain, Pontoosuc; Beers, George T., first lieutenant, Pontoosuc; Gibbs, John, first lieutenant, Dallas; Scott, Thomas M., first sergeant, Dallas; McNeil, James M., sergeant, Dallas; Rice, Jonathan, sergeant, Dallas; Gibbs, John, sergeant, Dallas; Mendenhall, Benoni, corporal, Dallas; Ward, William J. I., corporal, Dallas; Thomas, William J., corporal, Durham; Rose, Henderson, corporal, Dallas; Wood, Waterman S., corporal, Pontoosuc; Vanborn, John W., corporal, Durham; Shain, Elijah, corporal, Durham; Hilb, Morritz, corporal, Dallas; Arnold, Edmund, private, Carthage; Beckwith, Samuel, private, Dallas; [illegible] Henry F., private, Pontoosuc; Beerman, John, private, Dallas; Beerman, Joseph, private, Dallas; Brown, Martin M., private, Pontoosuc; Caley, Wilson S., private, Pontoosuc; Coke, Joseph, private, Dallas; Cosgrove, John D., private, Pontoosuc; Deibert, Charles H., private, Dallas; Dunham, George, private, Dallas; Eckles, Stephen, private, Durham; Ellis, Martin, private, Dallas; Flory, Jonah, private, Pontoosuc; Gearhart, John, private, Dallas; Gilbreth, Henry, private, Dallas; Hetrick, Wil[illegible] private, Pontoosuc; Higgins, David J., [illegible]ate, Dallas; Houk, Harmon, private, Pon[illegible]suc; Hilliard, Daniel, private, Dallas; Han[illegible]k Alvin, private, Pontoosuc; Huckins, Jacob, private, Durham; Hughes, Thomas J., private, Dallas; Housewart, Robert, private, Dallas; Huff, Solomon, private, Durham; Jones, Thomas J., private, Durham; Keil, William, private, Pontoosuc; Ludington, Allen B., private, Durham; Ludington, John M., private, Durham; Lincoln, Albert, private, Durham; L'Hommidieu, S. L., private, Durham; Marise, Frederick, private, Dallas; Mills, John H., private, Dallas; Misner, Peter, private, Pontoosuc; McElthaney, Andrew J., private, Pontoosuc; Mudge, Daniel W., private, Pilot Grove; Nichols, John, private, Durham; Ogden, Philo, private, Durham; Pate, John W., private, Dallas; Perkins, Thomas H., private, Pontoosuc; Peck, Elera P., private, Durham; Reed, Elisha D., private, Dallas; Rice, Thomas S., private, Dallas; Richart, Cyrus C., private, Dallas; Richards, James, private, Dal[illegible]; [illegible] W., private, Pontoosuc; Robinson, Thomas, private, Pontoosuc; Robbins, [illegible] Pontoosuc; [illegible] Joel B., private, Dallas; Rieman, David R. P., [illegible] Sanford, Elijah M., private, [illegible] Pontoosuc; [illegible] Otis B., private, Pontoosuc; Strick[illegible] W., private, Pilot Grove; Spencer, Austin W., private, Durham; Stanley, William H., private, Pilot Grove; Taylor, Joseph, private, Pilot Grove; Thompson, Sails, private, Appanoose; [illegible] private, Appanoose; Walker, Joseph W., [illegible], Pontoosuc; Williams, Isaac, private, Durham; Ward, Jeremiah, private, Pontoosuc; [illegible] John, private, Dallas; Yocum, [illegible] private, Pontoosuc; Atherton, John M., recruit, Pontoosuc; Beezley, [illegible]; Dousenberry, William, recruit, Appanoose; Gasaway, George, recruit, Dallas; McElhiney, Gideon Z., recruit, Pontoosuc; Rhoads, Hiram, recruit, Dallas.

Company I—Bennett, Charles M., recruit, Plymouth.

Company K—Barger, Christian, private, St. Albans; Butler, Norman R., private, St. Albans; Bucklew, John, private, St. Albans; Davis, William, private, St. Albans; Fish, Parsons C. private, St. Albans; Flanders, Orrin J., private,



Sarah Alice Garrard



John Henry Garrard

St. Albans; Hartwell, John D., private, Chili; Howard, Alfred, private, St. Albans; Kinkade, James, private, St. Albans; Knight, Zelotus, private, St. Albans; McKee, John, private, St. Albans; Mills, Samuel, private, St. Albans; Stahl, William B., private, St. Albans; Weldon, Samuel M., private, St. Albans; Webster, Noah, private, St. Albans.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company D—Schmidt, John, corporal, Hancock County.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Company A—Waterhouse, Sam'l A., recruit, La Harpe.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company C—Coulson, Epephroditus C., first lieutenant, La Harpe; Botcher, Nelson, private, La Harpe; Fairchild, Bannagin, private, Augusta; Gleason, Washington, private, La Harpe; Hills, Jeremiah C., private, La Harpe; Mulvaney, Isaac N., private, La Harpe; Miller, Carlos D., private, La Harpe; Neal, John W., private, Fountain Green; Soule, Harrison, private, La Harpe; White, George W., private, Fountain Green.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company D—Winchell, Charles, corporal Plymouth; Cunningham, Isaac S., private, Plymouth; Jones, Robert, private, Plymouth; Wright, Jacob, private, Plymouth.

Company F—Lester, John, sergeant, La Harpe; Springer, Jacob M., corporal, La Harpe; Blessing, Isaac W., private, Hancock County; Bassett, Henry H., private, La Harpe; Comstock, Wm. N., private, La Harpe; Comstock, George B., private, La Harpe; Cassingham, Thos. A., private, La Harpe; Conrardy, Nicholas, private, La Harpe; Cunningham, Alex. W., private, La Harpe; Duplaney, Bartholmew, private, La Harpe; Filson, Newton B., private, Carthage; Gittings, Howard, private, La Harpe; Hazen, Howard, private, La Harpe; Hollenbeck, Francis, private, La Harpe; Hutchinson, Andrew, private, La Harpe; Kniss, Andrew, private, Hancock County; Lane, John D., private, La Harpe; Miller, Rosswell A., private, La Harpe; Norris, Thomas, private, La Harpe; O'Neil, James, private, La Harpe; Peyron, Pierre, private, La Harpe; Shipman, Stephen, private, La Harpe; Smith, William H., private, La Harpe; Spencer, William W., private, La Harpe; White, Jacob J., private, La Harpe; Woodruff, William B., private, La Harpe.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company A—Austin, Eugene S., private, Augusta; Booth, Martin F., private, Augusta; Butlers, John, private, Augusta; Ferguson, James J., private, Augusta; Hartenstein, Leonard, private, Dallas; Nelson, John, private, Augusta; Selden, Andrew, private, Augusta; Sanford, Peter, private, Augusta; Sharp, Enoch D. T., private, Augusta; Tomlinson, William J., private, Augusta; Working, Jone E., private, Augusta; Chambers, Joel R., recruit, Augusta.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company B—Fisher, Matthias, private, La Harpe; Gettings, Samuel, private, La Harpe.

NINTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company A—Vincent, Charles S., corporal, West Point; Eldridge, Madison P., corporal, West Point; Metcalf, George, corporal, West Point; Armagast, Hugh S., private, West Point; Armagast, James C., private, West Point; Baker, William H. H., private, West Point; Baker, Lambert, private, West Point; Basinger, William H., private, West Point; Erb, William, private, West Point; Hoppe, Ernst, private, West Point; Knox, Harvey B., private, West Point; Place, Reuben R., private, West Point; Reeder, John P., private, West Point; Richardson, Geo. W., private, West Point; Tumbleson, John K., private, West Point; Williams, Albert R., private, West Point.

Company E—Stahl, William W., recruit, West Point.

Company F—Whiting, Warren, private, West Point; Clark, Sample J., recruit, West Point; Armagast, Absalom, private, West Point; Bunker, Hollis M., private, West Point; Baysinger, Alexander, private, West Point; Corning, Nathan, private, West Point; Doll, Charles A., private, West Point; Drew, Joseph, pri-

vate, West Point; Empfield, William J., private, West Point; Fisk, Amos, private, West Point; Foreman, James, private, West Point; Fair, Henry L., private, West Point; Kiplinger, James E., private, West Point; Smith, Thomas A., private, West Point; Smith, John I., private, West Point; Best, Jacob S., recruit, West Point; Betz, Jacob, recruit, West Point; Chamber, John B., recruit, West Point; Henderson, Joseph, recruit, West Point; Matthews, John G., private, West Point; McEathron, Malcolm, recruit, West Point; Matthews, Samuel R., private, West Point; Oakes, Allan, recruit, West Point; Richardson, Lafayette, recruit, West Point.

Unassigned Recruits—Chambers, John R., recruit, West Point; Delate, George, recruit, West Point.

NINTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company A—Filmore, Henry M., sergeant, Durham; Newell, Isaac, recruit, Durham.

Company B—Anderson, Charles, sergeant, Durham.

Company D—Sedgwick, Theodore H., recruit, Durham.

Unassigned Recruits—Brigsby, Edgar, recruit, Durham.

NINTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company I—Jack, Samuel, recruit, Crooked Creek; McIlwain, Edward, recruit, Crooked Creek.

NINETY-NINTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company A—Beswick, Augustus W., recruit, Augusta; Donnigan, Dennis, recruit, Augusta; Tanksley, William A., recruit, Augusta.

Company B—Beswick, Augustus W., recruit, Augusta; Cupples, Calvin J., recruit, Augusta; Christian, John, recruit, Augusta; Dunnegan, Dennis, recruit, Augusta; Manier, Samuel, recruit, Augusta; Restine, George, recruit, Augusta; Tanskley, William H., recruit, Augusta.

Company C—Cupples, Calvin J., recruit, Augusta.

Company E—Louzadder, George, recruit, Montebello.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY

Company K—Meacham, Joseph W., recruit, Hamilton.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company B—Brewer, Aaron V., private, La Harpe.

Company K—Bengal, Adam, private, La Harpe.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY

Company B— Hala, Edward, private, Hamilton.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Company C—Halladay, Isaac N., private, St. Albans.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—Fonda, John G., colonel, Warsaw; Fonda, John G., lieutenant colonel, Warsaw; Logan, Thomas, lieutenant colonel, Hamilton; McClaughry, Robt. W., major, Carthage; Barnes, John W., adjutant, Warsaw; Sleater, Huddlestone M., adjutant, Carthage; Davidson, William K., quartermaster, Warsaw; Boude, John K., first assistant surgeon, Carthage; Corey, Vaughn B., second assistant surgeon, West Point; Underwood, William, chaplain, Carthage.

Non-commissioned Staff—Worthen, Thomas A., sergeant major, Warsaw; Sleater, Huddlestone M., sergeant major, Carthage; Rand, William L., sergeant major, Carthage; Ferguson, David H., sergeant major, Wythe; Hamilton, Elisha B., quartermaster sergeant, Carthage; Huston, Robert G., quartermaster sergeant, Warsaw; Fuller, Albert H., quartermaster sergeant, Warsaw; Fuller, Albert H., commissary sergeant, Warsaw; Burnham, William H., commissary sergeant, Sonora; Corey, Vaughn B., hospital steward, West Point.

Company A—Campbell, Thomas J., captain, Fountain Green; Geddes, Alexander W., captain, Fountain Green; Campbell, John W., captain, Fountain Green; Geddes, Cyrus M., captain, Fountain Green; Geddes, Alexander W., first lieutenant, Fountain Green; White, Thomas B., first lieutenant, Fountain Green; Typer, John, first lieutenant, Fountain Green; Walkup, Vanness, first lieutenant, Pilot Grove; White, Thomas B., second lieutenant, Fountain Green; Campbell, John W., second lieutenant,

Fountain Green; Geddes, Cyrus M., second lieutenant, Fountain Green; Witherow, Robert N., second lieutenant, Fountain Green; Campbell, John M., first sergeant, Fountain Green; Alton, Henry, sergeant, Fountain Green; Walkup, Vanness, corporal, Fountain Green; Mooney, John F., corporal, La Harpe; Witherow, Robert N., corporal, Fountain Green; Wood, Benjamin F., corporal, Fountain Green; Aleshire, Sanford Q., corporal, Pilot Grove; Alton, Carter E., corporal, Fountain Green; Chamberlain, Hiram, musician, Fountain Green; Alton, John W., private, Fountain Green; Alton, William B., private, Fountain Green; Alton, Marcus, private, Fountain Green; Arnett, Andrew J., private, Webster; Andrews, Asabel M., private, Pilot Grove; Andrews, Charles W., private, Pilot Grove; Aleshire, L. Virgil, private, Pilot Grove; Austin, Charles, private, Carthage; Berry, Charles L., Fountain Green; Bullock, Thomas A., private, Fountain Green; Bramley, Thomas, private, Fountain Green; Brandon, George M., private, Fountain Green; Brandon, Richard B., private, Fountain Green; Brunson, Otis E., private, Fountain Green; Brunson, Levi M., private, Fountain Green; Bright, Martin A., private, La Harpe; Bullington, John S., private, La Harpe; Campbell, J. M. G., private, Fountain Green; Conner, John, private, Fountain Green; Conkey, Marion F., private, Fountain Green; Dorothy, William R., private, Fountain Green; Dodd, Joseph, private, Fountain Green; Ferris, Byron, private, Fountain Green; Fargus, Washington, private, Pilot Grove; Fiscus, Nicholas C., private, Fountain Green; Geddes, Cyrus M., private, Fountain Green; Gordon, Abel, private, Fountain Green; Glass, George W., private, Fountain Green; Hadsall, Darwin, private, Pilot Grove; Hadsall, Leander, private, Fountain Green; Harrell, John N., private, Fountain Green; Hysel, Edmon, private, Fountain Green; Hildreth, Aquilla, private, Fountain Green; Jones, Byron L., private, La Harpe; Jones, Sanders W., private, La Harpe; Lathrop, George, private, Fountain Green; Masters, Joseph, private, Fountain Green; Mort, William W., private, St. Marys; McCurdy, Anson B., private, La Harpe; McCurdy, Wellington B., private, La Harpe; McVay, John, private, Fountain Green; McVay, William M., private, Fountain Green; Mesacor, James, private, La Harpe; Riggs, Robert, private, Fountain Green; Robbins, Charles C., private, Fountain Green; Roberts, James C., private, Fountain Green; Roberts, Jesse W., private, Fountain Green; Sherman, Silas G., private, Fountain Green; Sherman, Urial, private, Fountain Green; Sibert, John, private, Fountain Green; Stevens, Alvin, private, La Harpe; Stearns, John W., private, La Harpe; Vest, David, private, La Harpe; Wright, John, private, Fountain Green; Wright, Alexander, private, Fountain Green; Wagstaff, James S., private, Fountain Green; Yetter, Henry, private, Carthage; Yetter, William, private, Carthage; Brandon, Galbraith L., recruit, Fountain Green; Conner, Jacob, recruit, Fountain Green; Durbin, Benedict J., recruit, Fountain Green; Day, John P., private, Fountain Green; Day, Clement, recruit, Fountain Green; Kirkpatrick, Chas. A., recruit, Pilot Grove; Leonard, Albert R., recruit, Fountain Green; Mort, John O., recruit, Fountain Green; Phelps, John, recruit, Pilot Grove; Rogers, Thomas C., recruit, Fountain Green; Spencer, Archibald M., recruit, Pilot Grove; Saunders, George H., recruit, Fountain Green; Wilson, Albert J., recruit, Pilot Grove.

Company B—McClaughry, Robt. W., captain, Carthage; Rymer, Morgan L., captain, Carthage; Sholl, Alexander, captain, Carthage; Hurst, Thomas W., captain, Carthage; Odell, William H., first lieutenant, Carthage; Sholl, Alexander, first lieutenant, Carthage; Hurst, Thomas W., first lieutenant, Carthage; Hamilton, Elisha B., first lieutenant, Carthage; Rymer, Morgan L., second lieutenant, Carthage; Sholl, Alexander, second lieutenant; Carthage; Hurst, Thomas W., second lieutenant, Carthage; Sample, James, second lieutenant, Carthage; Hurst, Thomas W., first sergeant, Carthage; Sample, James, sergeant, Carthage; Sholl, David, sergeant, Carthage; Davis, Samuel, sergeant, Carthage; Woodburn, James F., sergeant, Carthage; Perdue, William, corporal, Carthage; McBride, Peter, corporal, Pilot Grove; Parsons, Jesse C., corporal, Pilot Grove; Mackey, Davis, corporal, Carthage; Wilson, William H., musician, Carthage; Haggard, Charles D., musician, Carthage; Adleta, Philip, private, Carthage; Abbot, Lewis, private, Carthage; Burnham, William H., private, Sonora; Brown, Luther A., private, Carthage; Beezley, Joseph, private, Carthage; Bentley, William H., private, Carthage; Boude, John K., private, Carthage; Cruff, William, Jr., private, Carthage; Duckworth, Pleasant, private, St. Albans; Elder, John,

private, Carthage; Folz, John, private, Pilot Grove; Franklin, James M., private, Pilot Grove; Fessendon, Henry J., private, Carthage; Foutch, John L., private, Carthage; Galloway, Harrison H., private, Plymouth, Grisham, William M., private, Pilot Grove; Helfrich, John, private, Carthage; Hamilton, Elisha B., private, Carthage; Harris, George L., private, Pilot Grove; Ikerd, Jesse T., private, Sonora; Kirby, John M., private, Carthage; Little, Sidney O., private, Carthage; McNeil, Arthur E., private, Carthage; McGregor, D. A., private, Sonora; Mix, Thomas E., private, Carthage; Newell, Henry, private, Carthage; Neeson, Terrence, private, Carthage; Nuse, Francis M., private, Carthage; Pruitt, Richard A., private, Wythe; Parsons, John M. C., private, Wythe; Powers, Clarence L., private, Sonora; Parsons, Henry H., private, Pilot Grove; Rosenberg, Sidney, private, Carthage; Swindle, William, private, Sonora; Sleater, William, private, Carthage; Sleater, Huddleston M., private, Carthage; Sollinger, John, private, Carthage; Strahn, Wills, private, Carthage; Stevens, Orin, private, Sonora; Sholl, Alexander, private, Carthage; Stevins, Edwin C., private, Carthage; Thompson, George W., private, Carthage; Taylor, Charles W., private, Carthage; Taylor, Stephen C., private, Carthage; Thompson, Judson, private, Carthage; Wells, James M., private, Carthage; Weir, George G., private, Carthage; Weir, George J., private, Carthage; Warner, Francis, private, Webster; Adleta, Augustus, recruit, Pilot Grove; Delano, George W., recruit, Carthage; Daily, Dennis, recruit, Pilot Grove; Fitzgerald, Wm. E., recruit, Augusta; Miner, William M., recruit, Carthage; Markley, William, recruit, Carthage; Nancel, Conrad, recruit, Carthage; Ramsey, James, recruit, Carthage; Schmidt, Michael, recruit, Pilot Grove; Tary, John, recruit, Hancock County; Van Valkenberg, Claud, recruit, Pilot Grove; Wilson, Robert, recruit, Pilot Grove.

Company C—Marsh, Arthur W., captain, Wythe; Robinson, Abram, captain, Wythe; Grubb, Ephraim, first lieutenant, Montebello; Robinson, Abram W., first lieutenant, Wythe; Dillon, Jeptha S., first lieutenant, Wythe; Robinson, Abram W., second lieutenant, Wythe, Dillon, Jeptha S., second lieutenant, Wythe, Safford, George B., second lieutenant, Montebello; Safford, George B., first sergeant, Montebello; Jackson, John C., sergeant, Wythe; Kimes, George W., sergeant, Sonora; Gilman, Hiram H., sergeant, Montebello; Moore, Henry, sergeant, Montebello; Dillon, Jeptha S., corporal, Wythe; Peak, Ralph B., corporal, Montebello; Ferguson, David H., corporal, Wythe; Banner, Franklin, corporal, Sonora; Waggonner, George C., corporal, Montebello; Williams, Samuel O., corporal, Warsaw; Harris, George A., corporal, Montebello; Price, John H., corporal, Wythe; Cline, Henry M., musician, Wythe; Hendricks, James, wagoner, Wythe; Amos, Charles N., private, Wythe; Allyn, Charles, private, Wythe; Boyce, Robert A., private, Montebello; Boyce, William P., private, Montebello; Bladkmore, Hugh, private, Hamilton; Barker, Frank J., private, Wythe; Bechtold, Samuel, private, Nauvoo; Bradley, William C., private, Hamilton; Bedier, Francis, private, Sonora; Cox, Alfred, private, Montebello; Cline, Joseph S., private, Wythe; Curtis, William T., private, Hamilton; Cates, George A., private, Warsaw; Cass, Michael, private, Hamilton; Corey, Vaughn B., private, West Point; Cate, Joseph H., private, Hamilton; Cassady, Michael, private, Hamilton; Collison, Henry, private, Wythe; Ely, Lester, private, Hamilton; Ferguson, Joseph, private, Wythe; Falkner, James, private, West Point; Gilliland, Stephen R., private, Wythe; Gordon, Samuel, private, Hamilton; Green, James H., private, Wythe; Griswold, Hurlbut E., private, Hamilton; Griffey, John A., private, Sonora; Hill, John, private, Montebello; Houce, Charles W., private, Montebello; Hazen, Erastus A., private, Sonora; Hopson, Cornelius, private, Hamilton; Hill, Elias, private, Wythe; Huse, Stephen R., private, Wythe; Karr, John R., private, Wythe; McFadden, James, private, Wythe; Mills, Isaac A., private, West Point; Moore, William, private, Sonora; Miller, Jacob, private, Montebello; McKellips, Stephen, private, Wythe; Musset, Arthur, private, Hancock County; Morrison, James E., private, Montebello; Moore, Harvey, private, Hamilton; Newcomb, George A., private, West Point; Newcomb, Calvin, private, Hamilton; Nolan, James, private, Hamilton; Pool, John, private, Wythe; Robb, James, private, Montebello; Rice, Arthur H., private, Wythe; Roseberry, Glenn, private, Hamilton; Strong, Henry L., private, Hamilton; Sharts, Casper, private, Hamilton; Sophers, Moses, private, St. Albans; Stenson, Washington, private, Montebello; Smith, Henry R., private, Hamilton; Trussell, Hambleton J., private, Wythe; Tretgen, Henry, private,

Honora; Wilson, Jesse, private, Hamilton; White, John, private, Montebello; Waggoner, Austin B., private, St. Albans; Williams, Joseph C., private, Hamilton; Welch, Patrick, private, Sonora; Weaver, Rockwell, private, Sonora; Wallace, William H., private, West Point; Yost, Isaac, private, Hamilton; Athey, Samuel H., recruit, Hamilton; Andrews, Matthews A., recruit, Wythe; Anthony, David, recruit, Wythe; Boyce, John M., recruit, Wythe; Cox, John C., recruit, Hamilton; Cherpital, Disery, recruit, Sonora; Collins, Joseph, recruit, Wythe; Ely, Adelamer, recruit, Hamilton; Enlow, Franklin, recruit, Hamilton; Ficken, Claus, private, Wythe; Huse, John A., recruit, Warsaw; Huston, Sanford, private, Hamilton; Karnes, Jasper, recruit, Wythe; McIntyre, Charles H., recruit, Hamilton; McClintock, George C., recruit, St. Albans; Perdon, Joseph, recruit, Wythe; Pigg, John M., private, Wythe; Renshaw, Oliver, recruit, Hancock County; Robb, James A., private, Wythe; Soule, Edwin, recruit, Hamilton; Stafford, George W., recruit, Hancock County; Simpson, Benjamin, recruit, Wythe; Wilbur, Orson E., recruit, Hamilton.

Company D—Sleater, H. M., first lieutenant, Carthage; Sleater, H. M., second lieutenant, Carthage.

Company E—Allen, Jarvis S., captain, Warsaw; Berryman, Wm. H., captain, Warsaw; Allen, Jarvis S., first lieutenant, Warsaw; Turner, David, first lieutenant, Warsaw; Lemley, Washington L., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Worthen, Thomas A., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Fuller, Albert H., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Turner, David, first sergeant, Warsaw; Berryman, Wm. H., sergeant, Warsaw; Worthen, Thomas A., sergeant, Warsaw; Masgan, William H., sergeant, Warsaw; Huston, Robert G., sergeant, Warsaw; Schiffgen, Mathew, corporal, Warsaw; Bennett, Frederick H., corporal, Warsaw; Fuller, Albert H., corporal, Warsaw; Borne, John, corporal, Warsaw; Dowell, Albert J., corporal, Warsaw; Cole, David, corporal, Warsaw; Hawkes, Seth W., corporal, Warsaw; Eller, Henry, musician, Warsaw; Randle, William M., musician, Warsaw; Bankson, George W., wagoner, Warsaw; Bedell, Edward A., private, Warsaw; Boon, John, private, Warsaw; Brereton, Erasmus, private, Warsaw; Benson, John W., private, Warsaw; Burt, Alonzo W., private, Nauvoo; Clark, Alfred G., private, Nauvoo; Clark, George, private, Warsaw; Curtis, Jefferson, private, Nauvoo; Collins, Kolaska, private, Warsaw; Dischler, Martin, private, Warsaw; Davis, William H., private, Warsaw; Dean, James, private, Warsaw; Davis, Oscar F., private, Warsaw; Emery, Daniel F., private, Warsaw; Fetter, Jacob, private, Warsaw; Fisher, Peter J., private, Warsaw; Featherby, Alfred A., private, Warsaw; Fox, Daniel, private, Warsaw; Furgeson, Thomas T., private, Warsaw; Gardiner, John, private, Warsaw; Gibson, George L., private, Warsaw; Green, Noah, private, Warsaw; Humbert, Charles, private, Warsaw; Henry, Shakespear, private, Warsaw; Head, Felix G., private, Warsaw; James, Alonzo, private, Warsaw; Jung, Carl, private, Warsaw; Kendall, Nathaniel T., private, Warsaw; Ketchum, John H., private, Warsaw; Kirchoff, August, private, Warsaw; Klopprott, John, private, Warsaw; Lemley, Thomas, private, Warsaw; Liningel, Peter, private, Warsaw; McCune, William F., private, Nauvoo; McLaughlin, James P., private, Nauvoo; McLaughoin, Isaac N., private, Warsaw; Patterson, William B., private, Warsaw; Parker, John W., private, Warsaw; Price, Edward, private, Warsaw; Pearson, James, private, Warsaw; Reymann, Michael, private, Warsaw; Reynolds, Oran, private, Warsaw; Rogers, David, private, Warsaw; Robinson, Edward, private, Warsaw; Ragan, George W., private, Warsaw; Snyder, John, private, Warsaw; Stip, Mathias, private, Tioga; Snyder, Anderson, private, Warsaw; Shonebraker, John, private, Warsaw; Scott, James H., private, Warsaw; Sehazick, Ludwig, private, Tioga; Silsby, William M., private, Warsaw; Struck, John H., private, Warsaw; Smith, David L., private, Nauvoo; Spinanger, John, private, Warsaw; Smith, Henry F., private, Warsaw; Smith, William H., private, Breckenridge; Tiebe, Theodore, private, Nauvoo; VanFossen, John, private, Warsaw; Andrew, Rosevelt, recruit, Warsaw; Benson, James, recruit, Warsaw; Cox, James M., recruit, Warsaw; Gilman, James S., recruit, Sonora; Rerring, Calvin, recruit, Denver; Heberling, Thomas, recruit, Warsaw; Hathaway, Peter T., recruit, Carthage; Hudson, Leonard, recruit, Sonora; Head, Franklin A., recruit, Hancock County; Jackson, Robert, recruit, Hancock County; Kendall, John, recruit, Hancock County; Knapp, Albert, recruit, Hancock County; Lauterschlaeger, J., recruit, Warsaw; John W. Miller, recruit, Sonora; Mucke, Theodore, recruit, Warsaw;

Rahn, John, recruit, Sonora; Staples, Marion, recruit, Warsaw; Schmalsheff, John, recruit, Pilot Grove; Wedding, Henry, recruit, Denver.

Company G—Bridwell, Richard, corporal, La Harpe; Bryan, Smith, F., private, La Harpe; Bryan, John F., private, La Harpe; Burch, Provine, private, La Harpe; Brightwell, George W., private, La Harpe; Brightwell, Samuel H., private, La Harpe; Crowl, Simon P., private, La Harpe; Cornell, John, private, La Harpe; Crenshaw, Sidney S., private, La Harpe; Crenshaw, Boone, private, La Harpe; Gettings, Alonzo, private, La Harpe; Moore, Samuel, private, La Harpe; Nelson, Elisha, private, La Harpe; Pence, John E., private, La Harpe; Randolph, Hart F., private, La Harpe; Sells, Miles, private, La Harpe; Spiker, Joseph F., private, La Harpe; Spiker, Thomas L., private, La Harpe; Spiker, Robert, private, La Harpe; Spiker, Alexander, private, La Harpe; Walker, George W., private, La Harpe; Wolford, William R., private, La Harpe; Burditt, George W., recruit, La Harpe; Register, Thomas, recruit, La Harpe.

Company H—Cole, William H., second lieutenant, St. Marys; Horney, John H., sergeant, Wythe; Shultz, Adams C., corporal, Carthage; Cole, William H., corporal, St. Marys; Lane, Thomas J., corporal, Carthage; Kerr, Thomas, corporal, Wythe; Lane, Oliver P., musician, Carthage; Frakes, Daniel, wagoner, Hancock County; Bennett, Jesse F., private, Carthage; Bennett, John L., private, Carthage; Boston, William H., private, Carthage; Brown, Washington P., private, Wythe; Butler, Thomas J., private, Wythe; Booze, Charles, private, Carthage; Cason, Thomas J., private, Carthage; Cole, John H., private, Wythe; Chambers, George W., private, Carthage; Haynie, William H., private, Wythe; Kiff, Willis, private, St. Marys; Kinkade, Archie G., private, St. Marys; Lilley, Allen C., private, Chili; Marshell, William, private, St. Marys; Marshall, James, private, St. Marys; Polite, Andrew J., private, St. Marys; Rhodes, Austin, private, Basco; Schultz, Joseph G., private, Chili; Thurman, John W., private, Carthage; White, Zimri, private, Wythe; White, Jasper, private, Wythe; White, James S., private, Carthage; Williams, John C., private, Carthage; Williams, Nicholas C., private, St. Marys; Way, Sanford, private, Basco; Bittle, Christopher, recruit, Pilot Grove; Egbert, Robert, recruit, Warsaw; Eaton, Andrew W., recruit, Warsaw; Fraley, William, recruit, Warsaw; Nickley, Teal, recruit, Pilot Grove.

Company I—Cole, William M., first lieutenant, Elvaston; Beard, Joel, recruit, Pilot Grove; David, August, recruit, Pilot Grove; Fischer, Charles A., recruit, Wythe; Goodman, Charles W., recruit, Wythe; Garner, George, recruit, Chili; Griffin, Michael, recruit, Hancock County; Galloway, James, recruit, Fountain Green; Hedgecock, Lewis, recruit, Wythe; Hyatt, William, recruit, Wythe; Kinkaid, Samuel, recruit, Chili; Mann, Isaac M., recruit, Chili; Reeves, Lancaster C., recruit, Chili; Somers, Albertus, recruit, Wythe; Vanvleet, Haziel, recruit, Pilot Grove; Vith, Alvis, recruit, Pilot Grove; Webb, John, recruit, Pilot Grove; Webb, Edward G., recruit, Wythe.

Company K—Bloyd, George W., recruit, Hancock County; Bloyd, Henry, recruit, Hancock County; Crow, John F., recruit, La Harpe; Hildreth, Aquilla, recruit, La Harpe; Mesacor, James, recruit, La Harpe; Newell, Henry, recruit, Carthage; Rosenberg Sidney, recruit, Carthage; Strahn, Miles, recruit, Carthage; Sopher, Moses, recruit, Hamilton; Stevens, Alvin, recruit, La Harpe; Vest, David, recruit, La Harpe; Way, Sanford, recruit, Basco; White, John, recruit, Hamilton.

Unassigned Recruits—Baker, John, recruit, Carthage; Chews, James E., recruit, Warsaw; Hartwell, H. C., recruit, Pilot Grove; M'Cumber, Jonath'n R., recruit, Pilot Grove; Ramsey, Matthew, recruit, Pilot Grove; Sweeney, Robert, recruit, Wythe; Sprague, George M., recruit, Hancock County; Westfall, Scott, recruit, Pilot Grove; Wardwell, Stephen, recruit, Pilot Grove; Young, Isaac C., recruit, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—Watson, William H., major, Augusta; Buck, Harvey S., adjutant, Augusta.

Company A—Minnier, Samuel R., private, Augusta.

Company E—Osborn, Mathias C., first lieutenant, Carthage; Osborn, Mathias C., first sergeant, Carthage.

Company G—Armstrong, John, private, Tioga; Archer, John A., private, Warsaw; Cullond, Michael, private, Warsaw; Hopson, Sylvanus, private, Breckenridge.

Company I—Ellis, Robert H., captain, Augusta; Ellis, Robert H., first lieutenant, Augusta; Ellis, Robert H., second lieutenant, Augusta;

Ralph John, recruit, Sonora; Staples, Marion, [illegible] Schmalsheff, John, recruit, [illegible] Wellborg, Henry, recruit, Denver [illegible], private, La Harpe; Burd [illegible] La Harpe; Brightwell, [illegible] W., private, La Harpe; Brightwell, Samuel M., [illegible] La Harpe; Cornell, [illegible] La Harpe; Cornell, John, private, La Harpe; [illegible] Sidney S., private, La Harpe; [illegible] Boone, private, La Harpe; Getstage, Alonzo, private, La Harpe; Moore, Samuel, private, La Harpe; Nelson, Elisha, private, La Harpe; Pence, John E., private, La Harpe; Randolph, Hart F., private, La Harpe; [illegible] private, La Harpe; Spiker, Joseph [illegible] Thomas L., private, La Harpe; Spiker, Robert, private, La Harpe; Spiker, Alexander private, La Harpe; Walker, George W., private, La Harpe; Wolford, William R., private, La Harpe; Burditt, George W., recruit, La Harpe; Register, Thomas, recruit, La Harpe.

Company H—Cole, William H., second lieutenant, St. Marys; Horney, John H., sergeant, Wythe; Shultz, Adams C., corporal, Carthage; Cole, William H., corporal, St. Marys; Lane, Thomas J., corporal, Carthage; Kerr, Thomas, corporal, Wythe; Lane, Oliver P., musician, Carthage; Frakes, Daniel, wagoner, Hancock County; Bennett, Jesse F., private, Carthage; Bennett, John L., private, Carthage; Boston, William H., private, Carthage; Brown, Washington P., private, Wythe; Butler, Thomas J., private, Wythe; Booze, Charles, private, Carthage; Cason, Thomas J., private, Carthage; Cole, John H., private, Wythe; Chambers, George W., private, Carthage; Haynie, William H., private, Wythe; Kiff, Willis, private, St. Marys; Kinkade, Archie G., private, St. Marys; Lilley, Allen C., private, Chili; Marshell, William, private, St. Marys; Marshall, James, private, St. Marys; Polite, Andrew J., private, St. Marys; Rhodes, Austin, private, Basco; Schultz, Joseph G., private, Chili; Thurman, John W., private, Carthage; White, Zimri, private, Wythe; White, Jasper, private, Wythe; White, James S., private, Carthage; Williams, John C., private, Carthage; Williams, Nicholas C., private, St. Marys; Way, Sanford, private, Basco; Bittle, Christopher, recruit, Pilot Grove; Eubert, Robert, recruit, Warsaw; Eaton, Andrew W., recruit, Warsaw; Fraley, William, recruit, Warsaw; Nickley, Teal, recruit, Pilot [illegible]

Company I—Cole, William M., first lieutenant, [illegible]; Beard, Joel, recruit, Pilot Grove; [illegible]id, August, recruit, Pilot Grove; Fischer, [illegible]arles A., recruit, Wythe; Goodman, Charles W., recruit, Wythe; Garner, George, recruit, Chili; Griffin, Michael, recruit, Hancock County; Galloway, James, recruit, Fountain Green; Hedgecock, Lewis, recruit, Wythe; Hyatt, William, recruit, Wythe; Kinkaid, Samuel, recruit, Chili; Mann, Isaac M., recruit, Chili; Reeves, Lancaster C., recruit, Chili; Somers, Albertus, recruit, Wythe; Vanvleet, Haziel, recruit, Pilot Grove; Vith, Alvis, recruit, Pilot Grove; Webb, John, recruit, Pilot Grove; Webb, Edward G., recruit, Wythe.

Company K—Bloyd, George W., recruit, Hancock County; Bloyd, Henry, recruit, Hancock County; Crow, John F., recruit, La Harpe; Hildreth, Aquilla, recruit, La Harpe; Mesacor, James, recruit, La Harpe; Newell, Henry, recruit, Carthage; Rosenberg Sidney, recruit, Carthage; Strahn, Miles, recruit, Carthage; Sopher, Moses, recruit, Hamilton; Stevens, Alvin, recruit, La Harpe; Vest, David, recruit, La Harpe; Way, Sanford, recruit, Basco; White, John, recruit, Hamilton.

Unassigned Recruits—Baker, John, recruit, Carthage; Chews, James E., recruit, Warsaw; Hartwell, H. C., recruit, Pilot Grove; M'Cumber, Jonath'n R., recruit, Pilot Grove; Ramsey, Matthew, recruit, Pilot Grove; Sweeney, Robert, recruit, Wythe; Sprague, George M., recruit, Hancock County; Westfall, Scott, recruit, Pilot Grove; Wardwell, Stephen, recruit, Pilot Grove; Young, Isaac C., recruit, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—Watson, William H., major, Augusta; Buck, Harvey S., adjutant, Augusta.

Company A—Minnier, Samuel R., private, Augusta.

Company E—Osborn, Mathias C., first lieutenant, Carthage; Osborn, Mathias C., first sergeant, Carthage.

Company G—Armstrong, John, private, Tioga; Archer, John A., private, Warsaw; Cullond, Michael, private, Warsaw; Hopson, Sylvanus, private, Breckenridge.

Company I—Ellis, Robert H., captain, Augusta; Ellis, Robert H., first lieutenant, Augusta; Ellis, Robert H., second lieutenant, Augusta;



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John H George

Briley, Elias, private, Augusta; Cox, Thomas P., private, Augusta; Danforth, Richmond, private, Augusta; Haymaker, David H., private, Augusta; Hamilton, Thomas J., private, Augusta; Hall. John J., private, Augusta; Hamilton, Henry C., private, Augusta; Huddleston, Philip A., private, Augusta; Johnson, Charles, private, Augusta; Johnson, Lesley, private, Augusta; Saddler, John, private, Augusta; Saddler, Edward, private, Augusta; Sweet, Benjamin, private, Augusta; Thompson, William, private, Augusta; Tucker, Jonathan S., private, Plymouth; Wade, Andrew, private, Augusta; Working, Jacob M., private, Augusta; Working, Adam M., private, Augusta.

Company K—Parrott, William, sergeant, Augusta; Wood, John H., sergeant, Chili; Bostick, Jacob K., corporal, Augusta; Bostwick, Charles H., private, Augusta; Bostwick, Burwell S., private, Augusta; Bridge, Edmund T., private, Augusta; Burns, Abraham, private, Augusta; Clifton, Thomas, private, Augusta; Clark, Charles W., private, Augusta; Dotsion, James W., private, Augusta; Heckart, Cristy, private, Augusta; Jump, William, private, Augusta; Kennedy, John M., private, Augusta; Mickle, Samuel W., private, Augusta; Mock, William R., private, Augusta; Neff, Henry J., private, Augusta; Rife, William A., private, Augusta; Seem, Daniel, private, Augusta; Stark, William, private, Augusta; Simpson, Joseph, private, Augusta; Stewart, John, private, Augusta; Sickal, William F., private, Augusta; Van Brunt, David, private, Augusta; Wiggins, Andrew, private, Augusta; Wilson, John A., private, Augusta; Wilson, Robert P., private, Augusta, Vosburgh, Abraham, recruit, Augusta.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Company E—Clark, Henry H., recruit, Crooked Creek; Dow, Lorenzo, recruit, Crooked Creek; Hammer, Albert, recruit, Crooked Creek; Mallory, David, recruit, Crooked Creek.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company D—Price, Thomas P., second lieutenant, Plymouth; Price, Thomas P., sergeant, Plymouth; Gilmer, Joseph C., private, Webster; Hobbs, Pressley private, Plymouth; Mullen, Patrick Y., private, Plymouth; Wear, Hugh E., private, Plymouth; Waller, William J., private, Plymouth.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company D—Eakin, Edmund W., sergeant, Dallas; Hill, Martin L., corporal, Dallas; Long, Noak, corporal, Dallas; Gephart, Jeremiah M., private, Dallas; Parker, Thomas M., private, Dallas; West, William, private, Dallas; Hughes, James O., recruit, Dallas.

Company G—Felmley, William, private, Pilot Grove; Herring, Elisha, private, Pilot Grove.

Company K—Hunt, Oliver P., first lieutenant, Dallas; Galway, William B., second lieutenant, Dallas; Galway, William B., sergeant, Dallas; Guthrie, Thomas, sergeant, Dallas; Barnett, Thompson, private, Dallas; Conover, John R., private, Dallas; Dowers, Washington, private, Dallas; Evans, Jesse A., private, Dallas; Evans, Strader, private, Dallas; Earls, Mordeca, private, Dallas; Foster, Abraham M., private, Dallas; Guthrie, George, private, Dallas; Gibson, Garrett, private, Dallas; Herald, Valentine G., private, Dallas; Hildreth, Alvin, private, Dallas; Holt, William H., private, Dallas; Mitchell, Jasper N., private, Dallas; Mills, Richard, private, Dallas; Mills, Adam H., private, Dallas; O'Bryant, William W., private, Dallas; O'Bryant, Asberry, private, Dallas; Porter, Henry S., private, Dallas; Thomas, William H., private, Dallas; McNutt, Joseph, recruit, Dallas.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Company A—Welch, Michael, recruit, Dallas.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company H—Duzan, James, private, Augusta.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—Wilcox, Lewis K., surgeon, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company H—Fishel, Daniel, private, St. Mary's; Fishel, Samuel, private, St. Mary's.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company A—Morrison, Daniel A., sergeant, Warsaw; Coolidge, James C., sergeant, Warsaw; Bagby, Wallace, Corporal, Augusta; Fuller, Briggs J., corporal, Warsaw; Mettlen, Thomas,

corporal, Warsaw; Babcock, Marcellus W., private, Augusta; Chittenden, William H., private, Warsaw; Carter, James K. P., private, Warsaw; Clarke, Reuben W., private, Warsaw; Davenport, John A., private, Warsaw; Dickinson, Charles, private, Warsaw; Delano, Joseph H., private, Warsaw; Davis, Joseph H., private, Augusta; Eaton, Andrew W., private, Warsaw; Grover, Joseph M., private, Warsaw; Henry, William D., private, Warsaw; Heberling, Squire, private, Warsaw; Hanson, Lewis, private, Augusta; Langley, Lemuel H., private, Hamilton; McClure, Elzey, private, Augusta; Peacock, William M., private, Augusta; Pickens, George W., private, Augusta; Payne, Amos, private, Warsaw; Swing, Marcus A., private, Warsaw; Sexton, Chester H., private, Augusta; Thomas, Frederick S., private, Warsaw; Wolfe, Henry, private, Augusta; Williams, Enoch S., private, Augusta; Welch, John Welch, private, Warsaw; Young, John, private, Warsaw; Young, Henry W., private, Augusta; Angle, Jacob M., recruit, Warsaw; Andrews, Rossvelt, recruit, Warsaw; Barnes, Norman G., recruit, Warsaw; Carter, Martin, recruit, Warsaw; Hubbard, John, recruit, Augusta; Marshall, Charles A., recruit, Warsaw; Stringer, George W., recruit, Warsaw; Williams, George H., recruit, Warsaw.

Company D—Stearins, Abdallah M., private, La Harpe.

Company G—Barnes, Norman G., private, Warsaw; Carter, Martin, private, Warsaw.

Company K—Andrews, Rosevelt, private, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company B—Dort, David C., sergeant, Carthage; Coon, Benjamin F., private, Carthage; Filson, Thomas B., private, Carthage; Kerr, Andrew H., private, Carthage; Kimbrough, Thos. J., private, Carthage; Kreig, Francis R., private, Carthage; Kimbrough, Henry W., private, Carthage; Kreig, John C., private, Carthage; McCants, Leander, private, Carthage; Majin, Charles W., private, Carthage; Ramsey, James, private, Carthage.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company I—Richardson, Levi, private, West Point.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY

Company E—Barlow, Moses W., private, Hamilton.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Company A—Frisbie, Denison C., first lieutenant, West Point; McEathron, John, sergeant, West Point; Allen, Herbert W., corporal, West Point; Reynolds, Dennis H., corporal, West Point; Pickard, Ira, corporal, West Point; Boyer, John, private, West Point; Bailey, Horace, private, West Point; Daws, George, private, West Point; Hill, Eugene, O., private, West Point.

Company E—Trude, William, first sergeant, West Point; Baker, William H., musician, West Point; Long, David, private, West Point.

Company G—Bessinger, John, private, West Point; Barry, John, private, West Point; Davidson, Joseph, private, West Point; Kenneson, Thos. E., private, West Point; Kanrar, David, private, West Point; Wilson, Charles, private, West Point.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company K—Meade, William S., first lieutenant, Hamilton; Meade, William S., second lieutenant, Hamilton; Meade, William S., sergeant, Hamilton.

ALTON BATTALION INFANTRY

Curtis' Company—Bailey, L. F., sergeant, West Point; Leigh, William H., corporal, West Point; Snyder, William H., corporal, West Point; Berry, Almond D., private, West Point; Beler, Leonard H., private, West Point; Cass, Alfred, private, West Point; Curtis, Amason, private, West Point; Round, Daniel, private, West Point; Reed, Casper J., private, West Point; Taylor, Andrew, private, West Point; Wheaton, George A., private, West Point.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Company K—Miller, Thomas C., first lieutenant, Carthage; Bailey, Joel B., sergeant, Carthage; Wilson, James F., sergeant, Carthage; Sweeny, Jacob H., corporal, Pilot Grove; Alton, Warren B., private, Fountain Green; Eaton, Thomas B., private, Fountain Green; Goodale,

John C., private, Fountain Green; Henry, George E., private, Carthage; Howell, James H., private, St. Mary's; Hudson, William H., private, Chili; Jones, Byron L., private, La Harpe; Morrison, John C., private, Carthage; Orth, Jacob, private, Wythe; Quick, Samuel F., private, Wythe; Seaton, Uriah C., private, Wythe; Sell, David M., private, Pilot Grove; Scuggins, John D., private, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company B—Patterson, Easom H., private, Pilot Grove.

Company G—McMillin, John B., private, Carthage; Roseberry, William H., private, Carthage; Wyman, Joseph, private, Webster.

Company H—Talbot, Albert B., first sergeant, St. Mary's; Tyrrel, Charles W., sergeant, Hamilton; Weaver, Abraham, corporal, Plymouth; Cain, Aaron, private, Chili; Cecil, William, private, Plymouth; Heberling, Theodore, private, Warsaw; Johnson, Benjamin F., private, St. Mary's; Johnson, Lemuel H., private, St. Mary's; New, Albert D., private, Plymouth; Sadler, Hiram, private, Plymouth; Spiva, Abel F., private, Plymouth; Thomas, Felix, private, Plymouth; Woodard, James L., private, Plymouth; Walker, Thomas J., private, St. Mary's.

Company I—Klinefelter, Peter, private, West Point.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Field and Staff—Green, Adolphus, first ass't surgeon, Warsaw.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY

Company I—Hanson, Charles, private, Nauvoo; Veith, Peter, private, Nauvoo.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Company A—Scott, John W., private, Pontoosuc.

Company B—Hendry, Thomas, second lieutenant, Pontoosuc; Black, Zachariah, corporal, Pontoosuc; Booz, Samuel, private, Pilot Grove; Brown, Josiah, private, Pontoosuc; Baldwin, John W., private, Pontoosuc; Clark, Joel D., private, Pontoosuc; Clinton, Ervin, private, Pontoosuc; Graham, Cains, private, Pilot Grove; Gardner, Warren M., private, Pontoosuc; Guthrie, William, private, Pilot Grove; Hender, Thomas, private, Pontoosuc; Kelly, William, private, Pontoosuc; Moyés, David, private, Pontoosuc; Miller, Robert, private, Pontoosuc; Peters, William, private, Pontoosuc; Parsons, Andrew L., private, Pilot Grove; Robertson, Andrew, private, Pilot Grove; Scovill, Chauncy W., private, St. Mary's; Seaton, Ambroson, private, St. Mary's; White, Frederick, private, St. Mary's.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company G—Oliver, Henry A., captain, Carthage.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Company A—Duim, Charles, private, Warsaw; Elbe, August, private, Warsaw; Hertzler, Abraham, private, Warsaw; Petry, Jasper, private, Warsaw; Ramin, Charles, private, Warsaw.

Company D—Goldsmith, David, private, Chili; Logdon, James, private, Chili; Roberts, Joshua, private, Chili.

Company F—Bickford, Silas G., private, Warsaw; Crooks, Robert D., private, Warsaw; Detry, John, private, Warsaw; Kroppe, Peter, private, Warsaw; Qualls, William, private, Warsaw; Rickert, Jacob, private, Warsaw; Schmitz, Henry, private, Warsaw; Schmitt, John G., private, Warsaw.

Company G—Robert, Stephens S., private, La Harpe; Rinehart, James, private, La Harpe.

Company I—Dalton, Lafayette C., sergeant, Carthage; Hughes, Andrew, private, Plymouth.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Company E—Kooser, Hiram, private, West Point.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT

Field and Staff—Marsh, Benjamin F., Jr., colonel, Warsaw; Marsh, Benjamin F., Jr., lieutenant colonel, Warsaw; Marsh, Benjamin F., Jr., major, Warsaw; Catlin, James K., adjutant, Augusta.

Non-commissioned Staff—Simon, David C., q. m. sergeant, Fountain Green; Jonés, Joel E., chief bugler, Warsaw; Cranston, John, saddler sergeant, Carthage.

Company A—Archer, John, recruit, Carthage.

Company G—Marsh, Benjamin G., Jr., captain, Warsaw; Weakley, John G., captain, Warsaw; Fonda, John G., first lieutenant, Warsaw; Logan, Thomas, first lieutenant, Hamilton; Weakley, John G., first lieutenant, Warsaw; Williams, William H., first lieutenant, Carthage; Prentiss, George W., first lieutenant, Fountain Green; Logan, Thomas, second lieutenant, Hamilton; Weakley, John G., second lieutenant, Warsaw; Williams, William H., second lieutenant, Carthage; Foy, James M., second lieutenant, Fountain Green; Day, Miles H., second lieutenant, Fountain Green; Williams, William H., first sergeant, Carthage; Wilson, James F., q. m. sergeant, Carthage; McClintock, George, sergeant, Carthage; Day, Miles H., sergeant, Fountain Green; Midcap, James, sergeant, Fountain Green; Day, James E., sergeant, Fountain Green; Woodruff, James W., corporal, Warsaw; Comstock, James, corporal, La Harpe; Parrott, Theodore, corporal, Augusta; Simms, Edward C., corporal, Fountain Green; Wolford, Samuel, corporal, Fountain Green; Foy, James M., corporal, Fountain Green; Prentiss, George W., corporal, Fountain Green; Glass, James M., corporal, Fountain Green; Jones, Joel E., bugler, Augusta; Stanton, Nelson B., bugler, Augusta; Bigelow, Nathan, farrier, Carthage; Futhey, Starrett, blacksmith, Augusta; Simon, David C., saddler, Fountain Green; Asher, William W., private, Carthage; Andrews, Udney E., private, Pilot Grove; Burkholder, Leonard C., private, Hamilton; Barnes, John W., private, Warsaw; Birchard, Charles H., private, Fountain Green; Boyle, Herman, private, Carthage; Balhufner, Wm. F., private, Hamilton; Block, John, private, Warsaw; Burch, Zebulon W., private, La Harpe; Burch, John A., private, La Harpe; Baird, Giles H., private, Carthage; Bailey, Joel B., private, Fountain Green; Bartels, Henry, private, Carthage; Bullock, John H., private, Fountain Green; Beebe, Alanson E., private, Fountain Green; Cantwell, Daniel C., private, Carthage; Cook, George, private, Elvaston; Calkins, Joel P., private, Hamilton; Davis, Benjamin, private, Hancock County; Day, John P., private, Fountain Green; Evans, John J., private, Hancock County; Frary, Mark, private, La Harpe; Freeman, William H., private, Basco; Fiterer, Joseph, private, Carthage; Fortney, David, private, Fountain Green; Ford, Ira B., private, Fountain Green; Goulty, George, private, Hamilton; Jones, Mason, private, Carthage; Jacks, Henry C., private, Pilot Grove; Jackson, William A., private, Carthage; Johnson, Jasper N., private, Augusta; Moore, Aaron B., private, Hancock County; Mack, John, private, Elvaston; Matthews, Lewis, private, Carthage; Miller, Robert, private, Warsaw; Matthews, George, private, Pilot Grove; McIntire, William F., private, Pilot Grove; Nevitt, John, private, Elvaston; Nelson, Lewis, private, Fountain Green; Payne, William A., private, Chili; Payne, James M., private, Chili; Parker, John N., private, Fountain Green; Parrott, Henry, private, Augusta; Ritter, Isaac B., private, Carthage; Rathbone, John E., private, Warsaw; Scott, Benjamin L., private, Hamilton; Swisher, James F., private, Fountain Green; Sperry, Eli, private, La Harpe; Simms, William, private, Fountain Green; Spaulding, John, private, La Harpe; Tolman, Nathaniel C., private, Fountain Green; Troutman, John H., private, Carthage; Tyner, Lewis, private, Pilot Grove; Umshier, John, private, St. Albans; Vandyke, John M., private, Basco; Williams, Anderson D., private, Fountain Green; Wagner, William J., private, Pilot Grove; Walter, Daniel, private, Carthage; Wilson, Allen M., private, Carthage; Weakley, John G., private, Warsaw; Williams, Seth T., private, Fountain Green; Abbott, William, veteran, Carthage; Burkholder, Leonard C., veteran, Hamilton; Balhufeur, William T., veteran, Wythe; Beiry, Reuben T., veteran, Carthage; Bailey, George W., veteran, Carthage; Blincoe, George W., veteran, Carthage; Bartels, Henry, veteran, Carthage; Beebe, Alanson E., veteran, Fountain Green; Chester, Isaac F., veteran, Carthage; Day, Hezekiah, veteran, Carthage; Day, Miles H., veteran, Fountain Green; Dodge, Harlan P., veteran, Carthage; Fortney, David, veteran, Warsaw; Fuller, John B., veteran, Carthage; Goultry, George, veteran, Hamilton; Howard, Benjamin B., veteran, Carthage; Jacks, George W., veteran, Carthage; Jacks, Henry C., veteran, Pilot Grove; Johnson, Jasper N., veteran, Augusta; Jackson, William A., veteran, Pilot Grove; Layton, Jesse B., veteran, Carthage; McCune, James H., private, Carthage; McCune, John W., veteran, Carthage; Matthews, George, veteran, Pilot Grove; McIntire, William F., veteran, Pilot Grove; Nevitt, John, veteran, Carthage; Payne, James M., veteran, Chili; Prentiss, George W., veteran, Fountain Green; Parrott, Theodore, veteran, Warsaw; Spaulding, John, veteran, La Harpe; Simon, David C., veteran, Fountain Green;

Sperry, Eli, veteran, La Harpe; Swisher, James M., veteran, La Harpe; Tolman, Nathaniel C., veteran, Hamilton; Umshler, John, veteran, Wythe; Vandyke, John M., veteran, Hamilton; Walters, David, veteran, Wythe; Williams, Seth T., veteran, Fountain Green; Waggoner, Jasper B., veteran, Carthage; Williams, Anderson D., veteran, Fountain Green; Abbott, William, recruit, Carthage; Anderson, Benj. G., recruit, Carthage; Armstrong, Andrew, recruit, Hamilton; Blackburn, James, recruit, Carthage; Beiry, Reuben T., recruit, Carthage; Blincoe, George W., recruit, Carthage; Bailey, George W., recruit, Carthage; Bradley, George H., recruit, Hamilton; Cheshire, Isaac F., recruit, Carthage; Culbertson, William C., recruit, Elvaston; Day, Hezekiah, recruit, Carthage; Dodge, Harlan P., recruit, Carthage; Eakins, George W., recruit, Warsaw; Fuller, John B., recruit, Carthage; Finley, John H., recruit, Chili; Garrison, William H., recruit, Fountain Green; House, Richard W., recruit, Hancock County; Howard, Bennett, recruit, Carthage; Jones, John, recruit, Hancock County; Jacobs, John B., recruit, Carthage; Jacks, George W., recruit, Carthage; Knapp, Chauncey E., recruit, Carthage; Layton, Jesse G., recruit, Carthage; McCune, James H., recruit, Carthage; McCune, John W., recruit, Carthage; Neal, Hiram E., recruit, Carthage; Nelson, James V., recruit, Carthage; Payne, Henry J., recruit, Chili; Post, Jacob, recruit, Hamilton; Robinson, Orestes, recruit, Carthage; Robb, James D., recruit, Carthage; Rathbone, John E., recruit, Warsaw; Shipley, William T., recruit, Fountain Green; Vest, Joseph, recruit, La Harpe; Waggoner, Jasper B., recruit, Carthage; Williams, James M., recruit, Carthage; Wilson, Charles S., recruit, Carthage; Walker, George H., recruit, Hamilton.

Company H—Beck, James E., veteran, Carthage; Butcher, John M., veteran, Carthage; Butcher, Bowman, veteran, Carthage; Butcher, Preston, veteran, Carthage; Crawford, John, veteran, Carthage; Cockerhaur, William, veteran, Carthage; Haney, John, veteran, Carthage; Knowles, Robert B., veteran, Carthage; Loveridge, Alfred G., veteran, Carthage; Markham, Aaron J., veteran, Carthage; Markham, Archey, veteran, Carthage; Pate, Andrew J., veteran, Carthage; Smock, Samuel H., veteran, Carthage; Archer, Samuel H., veteran, Carthage; Archer, John, recruit, Carthage.

Company K—Mullen, Sylvester, recruit, Carthage.

Company L—Catlin, James K., first lieutenant, Augusta; Sexton, Edwin, corporal, Augusta; Kinghorn, James, blacksmith, Augusta; Buck, Harvey S., private, Augusta; Cook, Hiram W., private, Augusta; Currier, Darius A., private, Augusta; Hawley, Orestes K., private, Augusta; Hesler, Francis M., private, Augusta; Hawley, Giles C., private, Augusta; Kimball, Henry M., private, Augusta; Swaze, Daniel W., private, Augusta; Selden, Gideon, private, Augusta; Stokes, William C., private, Augusta; Working, Jacob M., private, Augusta; Harris, James R., veteran, Warsaw; Allen, Stephen A., recruit, Augusta; Bradford, James H., recruit, Carthage; Cranston, John, recruit, Carthage; Douglass, James A., recruit, Carthage; Douglass, Joseph W., recruit, Carthage; Douglass, Thomas C., recruit, Carthage.

Company L—Davis, Thomas J., recruit, Augusta; Easum, John H., recruit, Carthage; Goulty, Henry, recruit, Augusta; Harris, James R., Sr., recruit, Hancock County; Harris, James R., Jr., recruit, Hancock County; Obert, Virgil A., recruit, Augusta; Ray, Jacob, recruit, Warsaw; Sweet, Abner B., recruit, Augusta.

Unassigned Recruits—Wilkes, William C., recruit, Carthage; White, George G., recruit, Fountain Green.

SECOND (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY REGIMENT

Field and Staff—Marsh, Benj. F., Jr., colonel, Warsaw; Marsh, Benj. F., Jr., lieutenant colonel, Warsaw; Simons, David C., q. m. sergeant, Fountain Green.

Company D—Prentiss, George W., first lieutenant, Fountain Green; Day, Miles H., second lieutenant, Fountain Green.

THIRD CAVALRY

Company C—Harris, Levi H., private, Warsaw; Koeppen, George H., veteran-private, Warsaw.

Company E—Putnam, William, recruit, St. Mary's.

Company F—Moore, Clay, recruit, Carthage.

THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY

Company K—Haussler, Herman, private, Hamilton; Leadloff, Augustus, private, Sonora.

Unassigned Recruits—Dondle, Andrew, recruit, Hamilton; Hind, John, recruit, Hamilton.

FOURTH CAVALRY

Company E—Cutler, William L., private, Plymouth.

FIFTH CAVALRY

Company E—Turner, James H., recruit, Pilot Grove.

Unassigned Recruits—Carter, John, recruit, Crooked Creek.

SIXTH CAVALRY

Company B—Evers, James R., recruit-veteran, Hamilton; Hitchcock, Ira, recruit-veteran, Hamilton.

Unassigned Recruits—Howard, James, recruit, Augusta.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

Company A—Kendall, William H., recruit, Dallas.

Company B—Robb, David C., recruit, Hamilton.

Company C—Johnson, William W., recruit, Hamilton; Johnson, Calvin M., recruit, Hamilton; Wolverton, Joseph G., recruit, Hamilton.

Company D—Booth, Thomas, recruit, Hamilton; Clayton, Stanford, recruit, Hamilton; Howard, William H., recruit, Hamilton.

Company E—Griffin, David, veteran-recruit, Hamilton; Hawkins, Homer, veteran-recruit, Hamilton; Hawkins, James, veteran-recruit, Hamilton; Osborne, Bennett, veteran-recruit, Hamilton.

Unassigned Recruits—James, William D., recruit, Hamilton.

NINTH CAVALRY

Company K—Bassett, Ferdinand, private, Hamilton.

TENTH CAVALRY

Company F—Roberts, James W., recruit, St. Mary's.

Company K—Klepper, Daniel, private, Chili.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY

Company C—Jones, Daniel H., recruit, La Harpe.

Company E—Brooks, Edward L., recruit, West Point; Smith, Henry D., recruit, West Point.

Company G—Vandiver, Nicholas, recruit, West Point.

Unassigned Recruits—Davis, John, recruit, Augusta; Hall, Philander, recruit, Pilot Grove.

TWELFTH CAVALRY

Field and Staff—Fonda, John G., major, Warsaw.

Company A—Dodge, John M., recruit, Hamilton.

Company G—Williams, Westley C., sergeant, Carthage; Fuller, Derrick, sergeant, Basco; Wethersolt, William, corporal, Basco; Potter, Henry, corporal, Hamilton; Taylor, Jesse, corporal, Webster; Bull, Albert, bugler, Augusta; Albertson, William, private, Basco; Albertson, Marion, private, Basco; Bassett, Henry, private, Basco; Bassett, Lemuel, private, Basco; Boone, Edwin, private, Warsaw; Bull, Delantes, private, Augusta; Decker, Andrew, private, Augusta; Ewing, Addison B., private, Basco; Ellis, John, private, Hancock County; Fuller, Russell G., private, Basco; Glass, Adam B., private, Webster; Hutton, John, private, Basco; Lyon, Thomas J., private, Webster; Morning, Joel W., private, Basco; Morning, John S., private, Basco; More, Nathan, private, Basco; Miner, George, private, Basco; McMahon, Owen, private, Augusta; Miller, John, private, Webster; Matthews, Phineas, private, Pilot Grove; Pitney, Imri, private, Augusta; Richards, Augustus A., private, Basco; Robison, John C., private, Webster; Renshaw, James, private, St. Albans; Reardan, Patrick, private, Warsaw; Sanders, Samuel S., private, Basco; Shawl, Prior, private, Basco; Wyman, Horace, private, Pilot Grove; Wyman, Cyrus, private, Pilot Grove; Wilson, John, private, Pilot Grove; West, Edwin B., private, Augusta; Bourne, Edwin, veteran, Warsaw; Taylor, Jesse W., veteran, Webster; Ailshire, Orlando, recruit, Carthage; Burch, Elia, recruit, Webster; Claprott, John, recruit, Warsaw; Kelley, Leonidas, recruit, Hamilton; Mickel, Elder Clark, recruit, Augusta; Newell, Marquis D. L., recruit, Warsaw; Parsons, George, recruit, Pilot Grove; Reece, Russell, recruit, Hamilton; Stewart, Ed.



ELIJAH GLAZE



AMANDA F. GLAZE

T., recruit, Hamilton; Shinn, Albert C., recruit, Warsaw; Thompson, Thomas, recruit, Webster.

Company L—Church, Francis A., private, La Harpe; Landis, Joseph, private, La Harpe.

Company M—Rogers, Jesse C., second lieutenant, Durham; Bickford, Franklin, private, Pontoosuc; Belts, George W., private, Dallas; Cheney, Nathan, private, Nauvoo; Fordice, James R., private, Chili; Hasse, Joseph, private, Pontoosuc; Jones, Winfield, private, La Harpe; McMellan, John A., private, Pilot Grove; Potter, William L., private, Durham; Pagitt, James N., private, Nauvoo; Phelps, James, private, Hancock County; Rogers, Jesse P. or C., private, Durham; Stump, Henry, private, Nauvoo; Stevens, Benjamin E., private, St. Albans; Smiddy, Andrew J., private, Durham; Thompson, Gideon, private, Durham; Wilcox, Wilbur F., private, Durham; Warrington, Theodore, private, Nauvoo; Wiley, Arthur, private, Sonora; Yates, James C., private, Durham.

Unassigned Recruits—Shirk, Franklin S., recruit, Hamilton.

TWELFTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY

Company H—Rodgers, Jesse C., second lieutenant, Durham.

THIRTEENTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY

Company D—Craig, Joseph, private, Hamilton; Johnson, Isaac M., private, Hamilton.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY

Company A—Hilliard, Zeno, private, Hancock County.

Company C—Kirkham, John, private, Warsaw.

Company D—Hickman, Thomas A., corporal, Warsaw.

Company K—Clark, William, private, Tioga.

Unassigned Recruits—Andrews, John, recruit, La Harpe; Bolinger, James W., recruit, La Harpe; Frank, Job, recruit, La Harpe.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY

Company E—Seibel, Edward M., captain, Warsaw.

Company I—Silver, Hartwell, captain, Warsaw; Silver, Hartwell, first lieutenant, Warsaw; Silver, Hartwell, second lieutenant, Warsaw; Silver, Hartwell, first sergeant, Warsaw; Butler, Henry, corporal, Warsaw; Lehane, John, corporal, Warsaw; Snow, Joseph L., Wagoner, Warsaw; Butler, Garrett, private, Warsaw; Durand, Robert H., private, Warsaw; Little, John, private, Warsaw; Reed, Clark, private, Warsaw; Yeager, Samuel, private, Warsaw.

Company K—Ellis, James B., private, Augusta; Lane, James W., private, Carthage; Legerwood, Newton, private, Augusta; McKinley, Daniel, private, Augusta; Pannock, Taylor, private, Augusta.

Company L—Leach, Thomas, private, Augusta.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY

Company F—Delate, Laurin W., private, West Point; Davis, Edward H., private, West Point; Delate, William D., private, West Point; Phifer, John W., private, West Point.

Company M—Fordyce, James R., private, Chili; Carver, Mellen, recruit, West Point; Harvey, Albert, recruit, West Point.

SECOND ARTILLERY

Battery A—Jackson, John, recruit, Appanoose; Seigrist, Adolph, recruit, Appanoose; Truthard, John, recruit, Appanoose.

Battery G—Cade, George C., recruit, Hamilton; Condit, Edgar M., recruit, Hamilton; Kegwin, Horace, recruit, Hamilton; Pike, Warren, private, Hamilton; Tilden, Frederick M., recruit, Hamilton; Tate, William, private, Hamilton.

Battery H—Baker, David C., private, Dallas; Brazelton, Thomas, private, Dallas; Hildrick, Edward, private, Dallas; Kendall, George W., private, Dallas; Ward, William, private, Dallas; West, Isaac, private, Dallas; Sickal, Francis M., veteran-sergeant, Augusta; Fairchilds, Silas W., veteran-corporal, Augusta; Avery, Joseph, veteran-private, Augusta; Baker, David C., veteran-private, Dallas; Brazelton, Thomas, veteran-private, Dallas; Hildrick, Edward, veteran-private, Dallas; Lisher, Oliver, veteran-private, Augusta; Mills, Western F., veteran-private, Augusta; Mills, Albert N., veteran-private, Augusta; West, Isaac, veteran-private, Dallas; Avery, Marquis, recruit, Augusta; Dean, James H., recruit, Plymouth; Mills, Leonard F., recruit, Plymouth.

HENSHAW'S BATTERY

Longan, Thomas, private, Nauvoo.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY

Company D—Turpin, James, recruit, St. Mary's.

THIRTEENTH KANSAS INFANTRY

Wilson, Francis M., Hancock County.

FIRST ARMY CORPS

Enlisted Men of Company No. 1, assigned to Company A, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers—Aurand, George W., private, West Point; Bowker, Homer H., private, West Point; Hayes, Charles G., private, West Point; Hazlitt, Hood, private, West Point; Murphy, Thomas, private, West Point.

Enlisted men of Company No. 3, assigned to Co. H, Second Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers—Hesler, Francis M., private, Augusta; Hayes, Alexander, private, Wythe.

Enlisted Men of Company No. 4, assigned to Company B, Fourth U. S. Veteran Volunteers—Dusher, William O., ———, Augusta.

Enlisted Men of Company No. 6—Lutman, Isaac W., ———, Durham; Wilson, John H., ———, Pilot Grove.

Enlisted Men of Company No. 9, assigned to Company D, Sixth Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers—Karuertz, William, ———, Durham; Smith, Albert C., ———, Appanoose.

Recruits for Regular Army—Bates, Joseph, 13th U. S. Infantry, St. Albans; Martin, John, 13th U. S. Infantry, Dallas.

BLACK HAWK CAVALRY, LATER KNOWN AS SEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY

Although this was a Missouri regiment, it contained five companies recruited in Hancock County, Illinois, one of them being Co. F, of which Thomas C. Miller of Carthage, Illinois, was Captain.

The following has been prepared for this history by Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes of Carthage, Illinois, daughter of Capt. Miller, from journals kept by Capt. Miller while in the service, from the muster rolls of Co. F, from letters from Dr. W. D. Foster of Kansas City, Missouri, who was assistant surgeon of the regiment until the regiment was mustered out, and from letters from the soldiers taken from the Carthage papers of that time.

An incomplete list of the officers of the five companies is here given, together with the muster roll of Co. F, followed by interesting historical matters concerning the regiment, and particularly the Hancock County companies.

Company A. Warsaw—Milton H. Brawner, captain; ——— Bunner, first lieutenant; ——— Anderson, second lieutenant; Henry C. Thompson, sergeant.

Company B. Augusta—Eliphalet Bredett, captain; Hesekiah Stait, first lieutenant; Robt. M. Young, second lieutenant.

Lieutenants in this company commissioned later were: James Brackenridge, Mar. 29, '62; Daniel A. Thatcher, May 14, '62.

Three other members of the company were: O. A. Warner, Thomas Wilson, James Ledgerwood.

Company E. Warsaw—George Rockwell, captain; ——— Skee, first lieutenant.

Company F. Carthage—Thomas C. Miller, captain; Jas. C. McQuary, first lieutenant; H. Perham, second lieutenant; Jos. M. Wightman, first sergeant.

Company G. St. Marys—W. A. Martin, captain; Francis M. Davis, first lieutenant; Henry J. Whitney, second lieutenant.

Lieutenants of this company who were promoted later were: R. M. Elliott, Sept. 23, '62; John S. Kirkpatrick, Sept. 23, '62; A. S. Montgomery, Nov. 1, '63.

The Regimental Officers were: First, Col. Bishop, Black Hawk Cavalry; Second, Col. Huston, 7th Mo. Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Chandler; Major McKee; Major Brawner, promoted from Co. A; Major Bredett, promoted from Co. B; Major Spellman, promoted from Captain; Dr. E. P. Smith, Surgeon; Dr. W. D. Foster, Assistant Surgeon.

Other officers of this regiment we find mentioned were: Capt. McKee, Capt. Hackney, Capt. Kinslow, Capt. Hawks, Capt. Winters, Capt. Loring, Capt. Love, Capt. Humphry, Lieut. Preble, Lieut. DeWolf, Sergt. Henry C. Thompson and Chaplain Stevenson.

We have no records of the names of non-commissioned officers and privates of any of these companies except Co. F from Carthage. These we take from a muster-roll of the company, the men being recruited from time to time and not

all original members. In addition to the officers given above we find the following names: Sergeants: George Abbott, George P. Brown, Philander Powell, Wm. Hudkins, John Sommerville, Miron C. Chaffee, James N. Herbert, Jackson F. Perry, Edward J. Doran. Corporals: John B. Donley, Andrew Rymer, William E. Hill, Edward Stiffler, Hiram Tennyhill, John G. Robinson, Benjamin Robinson, John Wild. Buglers: Patrick Gannon, John C. Westbrooks, Wm. T. Waggoner. Blacksmith: James D. Burnham. Farrier: John F. Clokey. Privates: James Anderson, Philip Bond, James Crupper, Benjamin B. Cason, Samuel Duncan, William H. Fox, Jasper Hudkins, Wilfred McKee, George G. Street, Nathaniel Cobb, Lewallen J. Andrew, Alvin Grant, Thomas Eaton, George W. Phillips, Sidney Proctor, William D. Foster, M. D., John Graham, Stephen Parsons, Levi Starkey, Nathaniel P. McKee, Charles Grant, Reeder Sweeney, Robert M. Ewing, William D. Westbrooks, Ellison Miller, John Burton, A. E. Boude, Peter Ashbaum, Joseph Bragg, Andrew Creeks, William Chadsey, William A. Doffner, John N. Fox, Ira Jackson, Cathimer C. Robinson, Samuel Siegfried, John Huston, Charles E. Plaisted, Simeon Harris, Joseph Lynn, William H. Gill, John A. Warrington, Richard Chamberlain, William Howe, Abram Shoup, William L. Smith, Samuel Troutman, John W. Turner, Thomas Ford, James W. Latam, Peter H. Dewald, William Boothman, Robert McLaughlin, William Moore, John Scruggs, John N. Browning, James Creeks, Charles Baird (Hyslop), Anthony Fricker, Thomas Graham, Charles E. Kettle, Leonard Card, Jacob W. Sharp, John Raikin, William B. Cockern, Thomas Jones, Lucien Parker, Benjamin E. Stephens, Abram Slingerland, Cyrus Eaton (left sick near Huntsville, in March, 1863), James Wallis, Foster Wood, Jacob Goodenough, Alden Moore, Lott Kerby, Samuel Taylor, Alfred Boothman, Salyus Melker, Jonathan Roberts.

These Hancock County companies joined the Black Hawk Cavalry regiment (formerly the N. E. Missouri regiment) under command of Col. Wm. Bishop, at Warsaw, Illinois, in August and September, 1861. They remained in camp at Warsaw till Nov. 9th, when they crossed the river into Missouri in response to a call from the people of Alexandria that about 400 "Sesech" were coming to attack them. The rebels, however, did not come. The regiment camped near Alexandria till Nov. 25th, when they were ordered to Macon City, Mo. They were stationed at this place all winter, sending out numerous scouting parties, and bringing in many prisoners, fire-arms and ammunition—from one to one hundred bags of powder at a time. Many of the prisoners acknowledged they were lying in ambush for federals.

One happy day at Macon City was Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862, when Co. F. received from the "Good Templars" at home a big box of good things, both to eat and to wear. When many of the gifts had been distributed as marked, one man discovered, near the bottom of the box, a flag. "By George, boys," he said, "here is a flag—a flag. Let's see it—bring it out, Captain." And when it was unfurled they gave three rousing cheers, for the flag and the ladies of Carthage.

While at Macon City, on March 20, 1862, the Black Hawk Cavalry was consolidated with the 22nd Mo. Cavalry and called the 7th Cav., Mo. Vols., much against the wishes of the Illinois men. This consolidated regiment was commanded by Col. Daniel Huston of the U. S. regulars, and a graduate of West Point. He had been in the regular service for 25 years and was said to be "a soldier, practically and theoretically."

On May 9, 1862, the regiment marched across the country and crossed the Missouri river and went into camp at Boonville, May 13, 1862.

On May 20th they had orders to march to Lexington, reaching that place Sat., May 24, and camped on the battle-ground where Col. Mulligan had surrendered a few months previous; the trees full of bullet holes; remains of dead horses all over the ground and graves in every direction. From here many scouting parties were sent out bringing in bushwhackers as prisoners, killing some. Company F was camped in the court-house yard as a guard for the town. On July 4th the union ladies of Lexington presented the Regiment with a fine flag. July 8th Capt. Humphry was wounded, on his way to Harrisonville, the third Captain of the Regiment to be wounded since camping at Lexington.

The battle of Independence, in which this Regiment engaged, was fought on Aug. 11, 1862.

On Aug. 15th Maj. Foster, with 750 men and two pieces of artillery, started on a scout. Soon after starting the Major sent Capt. Miller with 24 men to Columbus and Chapel Hill. At Co-

lumbus they ran in 6 enemy pickets. Three miles further on they were fired on by enemy pickets. They had a camp of about 250 who tried to take the little scouting party, but after a running fight all afternoon the scout got away without the loss of a single man, after riding about 60 miles. The next day was fought the battle of Lone Jack which Lieut. McQuary describes in a letter to the Carthage Republican, as follows:

From Carthage Republican—Aug. 28, 1862.

"Interesting Letter from Missouri

"Lexington, Mo., Aug. 19, 1862.

"Editor Carthage Republican:

"Permit me through your columns, to give a short sketch of one of the most hotly contested fights that has ever occurred in the State of Missouri.

"On Friday morning, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, the assembly call was sounded in the camp. We were all up with arms in hand on our respective company parade ground instantly, where we received orders to be ready, with three days' rations, to march at 5 o'clock, A. M. According to orders, we left camp with 750 cavalry men and 2 pieces of artillery, under command of Major Foster of the 6th Missouri Regiment of State Militia. We marched until 1 o'clock, P. M., without halting, only just to water, a distance of 35 miles, near a town called Lone Jack, in Jackson county, where we ran on the pickets of the enemy; they, on our approach, wheeled and ran. We continued our advance through the town for three-fourths of a mile, when we were fired upon by their pickets again. We came to a halt, dismounted, and drew up in line of battle, and advanced slowly, sending two rounds of grape after them. But we received no answer. The night being dark, the country strange, and the command all tired, we fell back to town, where we foraged our horses and threw ourselves down on the ground, except a heavy picket guard, and all was quiet except the grinding of the horses' teeth.

"At 3 o'clock, A. M., Saturday the 16th, the reveille was sounded, and all hands were up feeding their horses and eating their dry crackers for breakfast. At four o'clock the order was given to fall into line—that the pickets were coming and the enemy with them. There were about 3,000 of them. They attacked us on every side—as they could come within 50 yards of us on three sides. We used the cannon on them until 30 out of 36 of the cannoneers were shot down. We at the same time gave them our minnie balls as fast as 600 men could load and fire. They took our cannon three times, but on account of our heavy fire they could not take them off, and we charged on them and recovered them every time, with a heavy loss of life and wounded. The fight lasted six hours. They retreated back out of range of our guns, and we, leaving our dead and wounded on the field, with 32 men and two surgeons to attend them, left the field and started for Lexington, leaving the cannon on the field, one of them spiked and the other dismounted, thinking that five to one was too many. Our loss was 50 killed, 125 wounded, and some missing, which the enemy took prisoners. The enemy's loss was 400 killed, wounded, and missing. The prisoners we took say it was the hardest fought battle they ever saw. There are a great many of them that say they were in all the principal battles fought in Missouri last year.

"There is nobody at home now except very old men, women and children. The most of the rebels that had come forward and taken the oath and given bonds for their loyalty to the United States, have gone into the war again.

"There was in this hard-fought battle five companies of the 7th Cav. Mo. Vol., commanded as follows: Co. A, commanded by Capt. Brawner and 2nd Lieut. Anderson; Co. C, commanded by Capt. Spellman, 1st Lieut. Combs, and 2nd Lieut. Boswell, who was shot dead at his post; Co. E, commanded by 1st Lieut. Skee, who was wounded in the neck during the fore part of the engagement, but not seriously; Co. F, a detachment of 24 men sent out under Capt. Miller, to reconnoiter. But he could not get to the battle ground for we kept a continual fire upon him with the cannon, thinking it was a squad of the enemy's cavalry, though he did some of the best charging upon the rebels that was done, taking eight prisoners and relieving 30 of our men that they had taken from us. The balance of Co. F was in my command. I had two men killed and eight wounded. Co. I was commanded by 2nd Lieut. Baker, who was badly but not fatally wounded.

"The killed out of my command were Nathaniel O. Cobb—whose family resides near Pilot Grove—he was a brave and good soldier, and I hope the citizens of Hancock will assist the bereaved family; and John Huston, a good and brave young man, who was at the time of

his enlistment living in Carthage with Mr. Henry Bowers. He was as brave and dutiful a soldier as there is in the service. The wounded are as follows: Isaiah Creeks, left thigh broken; Charles H. Grant, badly in right hip; John Graham, in arm, neck and leg, but slightly. These are all that are wounded from Hancock county and near Carthage.

"Mrs. McQuary is well and waiting on sick and wounded soldiers. She says she is glad to be here to do what she can for her country.

"There are about 5,000 soldiers encamped here, with 4 pieces of artillery. The rebels have gone south with 4,000 or 5,000 federals after them, but I fear they will not get them.

"I lost two very fine horses while engaged in the fight. They took my servant and both my horses, but released the servant and kept the horses. My loss is about $300. But let all go, if we can but save the Union.

"Your obedient servant,

"Jas. C. McQuary.

"1st Lieut., Co. F, 7th Cav. Mo. Vol."

Aug. 22, 1862, the Regiment left Lexington for Sedalia. Reached the latter place Aug. 24, and went into camp. From this place many parties were sent out to scout and reconnoiter. On Aug. 31 a scout of 74 men under Capt. Miller, Lieut. Anderson and Lieut. Skee started at nine o'clock and marched all night, to Waverly after a company of bushwhackers. In the morning they ran into the enemy pickets and gave chase over hills and brush, killing nine of them, one being a leader, and capturing a lot of stores, horses, etc. There were 50 or 60 of the bushwhackers. Some ran into Waverly, three being killed at the edge of the town. Not one of the scouting party was hurt.

Broke camp at Sedalia Sept. 17, and started for Springfield, Mo. After a rough march reached Springfield Sept. 22 between 8,000 and 10,000 troops there with 20 pieces of artillery. Gen. Totten in command. Gen. Scofield arrived on the 23rd, ordered this regiment to take charge of a train consisting of 450 teams loaded with provisions, ammunition, etc. Most of the teams being 6-mule teams it made a string miles in length. The regiment was also Gen. Scofield's bodyguard. Camped at Cassville Oct. 11. On Oct. 15 relieved as bodyguard to Gen. Scofield and the regiment attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the Army of the Frontier. The division under Gen. Totten. Nov. 15 the regiment started for Little Rock, Ark. In battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, and defeated Hindman and Marmaduke. The Federal loss in killed and wounded about 600. Confederate loss 1,500. Fourteen of Co. F taken prisoners.

Jan. 8, 1863. In camp near Fayetteville. Jan. 10, at Huntsville. Feb., 1863, at Camp Scofield, Mo. The spring of 1863 camped at Rolla, Mo.

Dr. Foster of Kansas City writes: "In the spring of 1863 a detachment of our regiment was on a prolonged expedition in Southeast Missouri, through the swampy region down there; the artillery and wagon train all got stuck in the mud; we had one blanket each; the rations ran out, we lived on corn gathered from the fields and parched in ashes; water was taken from holes in the ground left by the uprooting of forest trees. The water holes were full of pollywogs, sticks, leaves and decaying vegetation all covered with a green scum; yet we thought these very good for eight or nine days till we again rejoined our supply train."

Tuesday, June 9, 1863, Co. F presented Capt. Miller with a handsome sabre, sabre knot and sabre belt and a fine sash.

Leaving Arcadia early in July, 1863, the regiment moved through Southeast Missouri into Arkansas, as far south as Helena, where this division, under Gen. Davidson, formed the advance of the 7th Army Corps upon Little Rock, taking that place Sept. 10, 1863. The 7th Regiment was made patrol guard for the city, the lieutenant colonel being appointed provost marshal.

In Jan., 1864, the regiment was ordered to Pine Bluff, from which place many scouting parties were sent out.

The battle of Marks Mills was fought April 25, 1864, with a loss to the regiment of 60 men in killed, wounded and missing.

During the summer and fall of 1864 the term of service of many of the men expired, those re-enlisting being allowed to go home on veteran furlough. This, added to the mortality due to the hardships they endured, and the malarial condition of the country, materially depleted the number in the regiment, making it necessary to be consolidated with another regiment, the First Missouri Cavalry. The regiment remained in this part of Arkansas, sending out scouting parties and capturing bushwhackers till the

spring of 1865, when all were mustered out at the close of the war.

Casualties: Killed in battle of Lone Jack, Mo., Aug. 16, 1862, Malcolm Andrews, Warsaw; Ernest Hazelstrange, Warsaw; Lieut. Boswell, Co. C.; Thadeus Ketchum, Warsaw; Nathaniel O. Cobb, Pilot Grove Township; John Huston, Carthage. Wounded at Lone Jack, 1st Lieut. Skee, Co. E; of Co. F, Isaiah Creeks, Chas. H. Grant, John Graham, Wm. T. Waggoner, Wilfred McKee, Abram Shoup, Corp. H. Tennehill. Died of wounds received at battle of Lone Jack, Charles Grant at Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 6, 1862; Isaiah Creeks at Jefferson City, Sept. 1, 1862. Killed at battle of Prairie Grove, Maj. Bredett, Lieut. Johnson, Capt. McKee, Co. D. Missing after battle of Marks Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, John G. Robinson, Benjamin Robinson, James Anderson, John Rankin, William Moore, Jonathon Roberts, of Company F. Captured by enemy near Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 10, 1864, Philip Bond and Alden Moore, of Company F. Capt. Martin was killed in the vicinity of Little Rock, Ark., by bushwhackers. Died of disease, James Creeks, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26, 1862; Wm. Chadsey, at Hudson, Mo., May 31, 1862; James H. Creese, Warsaw, at Little Rock, Ark.; Ernest Fleishbach, Warsaw, at Macon City, Mo.; John W. Turner, on board hospital steamer on White River, Sept. 8, 1863; James W. Latam, at Springfield, Mo., May 7, 1865; Lott Kirby, at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 8, 1864; Wm. D. Westbrooks at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 21, 1864; Reeder Sweeney, in General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1864; Thomas Ford, in General Hospital, Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 13, 1864. Wm. Hudkins had just returned, after being home on his veteran furlough, was out on a scout near Arkansas Post, Oct. 16, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and shot, by one Capt. Mayberry of the Confederate army. After the war Capt. Rockwell, Co. E, died at Junction City, Kan.; Capt. Brawner, Co. A, promoted to Maj. and Col., died Dec. 16, 1866. Capt. Thomas C. Miller died at his home in Carthage, Ill., June 21, 1905; Capt. R. D. Anderson, in Nebraska; Capt. Abram Slingerland at Kirksville, Mo., Lieut., later Capt. Wightman at Little Rock or Pine Bluff, Ark.; Lieut. A. E. Boude in Carthage, Ill.; Sergt. John Sommerville in Carthage, Ill.; Benjamin B. Cason at Soldiers' Home, Quincy, Ill.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Abridged from the Adjutant-General's Report.

The Sixteenth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized and mustered into United States service at Quincy, Ill., under the "Ten Regiment Act," on May 24, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

On June 12, 1861, moved to Grand River as railroad guard, and regiment scattered along line of road as guard. July 10, Col. Smith's force attacked at Monroe Station by 1,600 mounted rebels, but held position until arrival of reinforcements, when enemy retired. July 16, lost two men killed and two wounded at Caldwell Station. August 20, regiment moved under Gen. Hurlbut to Kirksville, and in pursuit of Gen. Green, arriving at Hannywell on Sept. 1.

On Sept. 10, ordered to St. Joseph, Mo. Sept. 14, together with the Third Iowa Infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City. Sept. 17, returned to St. Joseph.

On Jan. 27, ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. March 3, ordered to New Madrid, and attached to the Army of Mississippi, Second Brigade, Col. James D. Morgan, First Division, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Paine.

On March 12, in the evening the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers were thrown forward and erected a line of earthworks, mounting four heavy guns, within half a mile of the enemy's works.

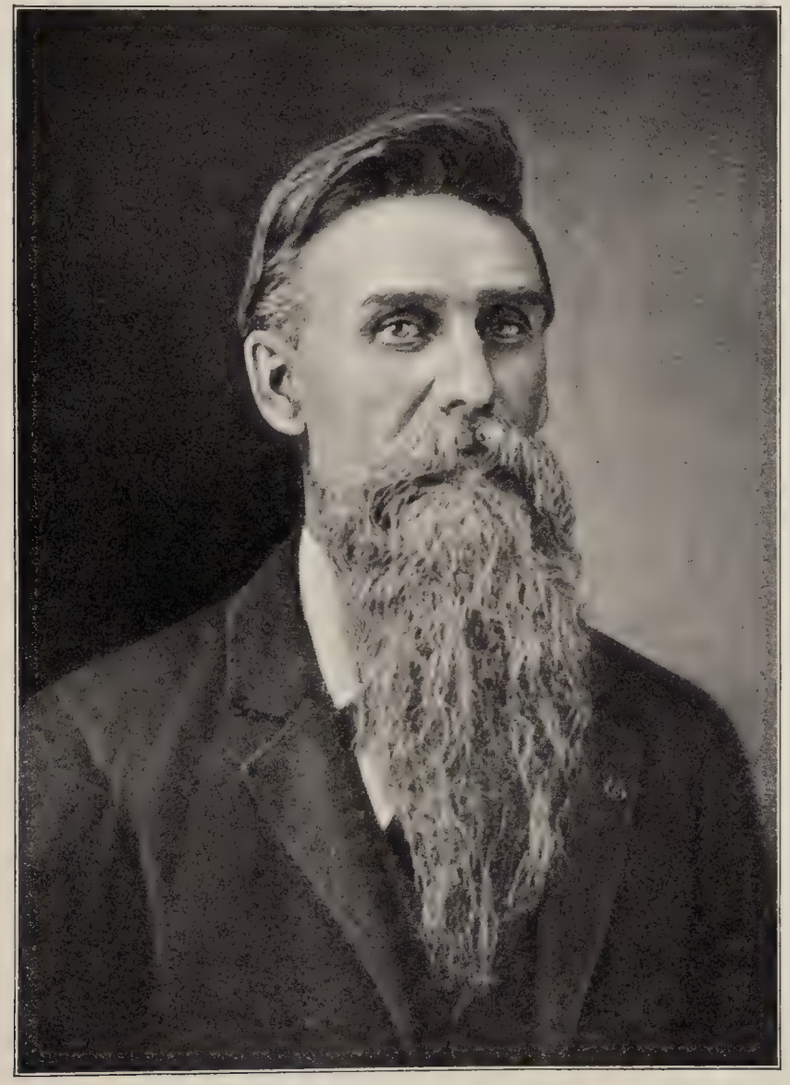
On March 13, the Sixteenth supported the siege guns at the battle of New Madrid.

On April 7, were landed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, with the Tenth Illinois, and followed the retreating army to Tiptonville, Tenn., where they captured 5,000 prisoners, a large amount of artillery, small arms and ammunition. April 9, returned to New Madrid; April 13, embarked for Osceola, Ark.; April 17, embarked for Hamburg, Tenn.; April 22, arrived at Hamburg. Participated in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, pursued the retreating army to Booneville; June 12, returned and camped at Big Springs.

On July 20, moved to Tuscumbia; July 29, crossed the Tennessee at Florence.

On Sept. 15, arrived at Nashville, after a seventeen days' march, with continual guerrilla fighting—loss, one killed and five wounded.

Garrisoned Edgefield, Tenn., guarding railroad bridge. Nov. 5, garrison was attacked by



BUD GOODING



SARAH C. GOODING

rebel Gen. Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving many dead upon the field. Our loss, one killed and five wounded.

Regiment remained at Edgefield until middle of July, 1863, when it broke camp and marched to Murfreesboro, where it remained one month; then marched to Columbia, Tenn., thence to Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., camping a few days at the latter place, when it made a forced march to Bridgeport, where, with the brigade, it guarded ordnance stores and pontoon bridge against a threatened attack. The battle of Chickamauga having just been fought, Bragg was threatening the rear of Rosecran's army.

On Sept. 30, at Bridgeport an immense quantity of ordnance stores, lying directly at the right of the regiment, exploded, by which 14 men were killed and wounded. Early in October a march of forty miles was made up the Sequatchie Valley, as far as Anderson's Gap.

Up to this time the Sixteenth had been in the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At Anderson's Gap orders were received transferring it and the entire brigade to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The brigade was commanded by Gen. James D. Morgan, the division by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and the corps by Gen. John M. Palmer. The regiment remained in this brigade, division and corps until the close of the war. From Anderson's Gap the regiment marched to Waldross Ridge, and for a few weeks guarded a line of transportation up the Tennessee river; thence it moved to Kelly's Ferry, where it encamped until January, 1864, where it was engaged in the arduous duty of unloading from boats the rations, forage and ammunition sent forward to Thomas' army, which lay at Chattanooga, sixty miles above.

On Dec. 20-31, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on New Year's Day, 1864, left for Illinois on a furlough of thirty days. Returning, arrived at Rossville, Georgia, the latter part of February and went into camp with the rest of the brigade and division.

On May 5, moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign; was in advance of division at Buzzard Roost, where a sharp fight was kept up for one day, in which the regiment lost eighteen killed and wounded; withdrawing from the front of Buzzard Roost with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth corps, the latter under command of Gen. Logan, made a night march through Snake Creek Gap, fighting the battle of Resaca and flanking the rebels from Dalton. From Resaca the regiment moved with the division which was sent by Sherman to capture Rome, an important rebel city which was taken after a sharp fight, in which the Sixteenth sustained no loss. From Rome the regiment moved to Lost Mountain, thence to Kenesaw Mountain, where for four days it lay under the fierce cannonade of a hundred guns on that impregnable natural fortress; was afterwards reserve line of the charging column on June 27, when in a few minutes the army lost 3,000 men; the lost of the regiment was some ten or fifteen. Thence, on to the Chattahoochee River, which the Sixteenth was the first to cross, driving back the heavy picket line of the enemy, losing over twenty men. It participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, losing a number by wounds and prisoners by marching into the line of the enemy while the regiment was making a night reconnoiter to the front.

After the investment of Atlanta, the regiment engaged in front line skirmish firing. About Aug. 25, withdrew from the front and swung around the city to the west. Aug. 30, was in the thickest of the fight at Jonesboro. Loss less than thirty men.

After the capture of Atlanta, the regiment went into camp nearly a month. While Hood was making his raid to the rear, the regiment was sent with the division back to Chattanooga, Huntsville and as far as Athens. Hood having gone farther west, which changed the plans of Sherman, the regiment and division returned to Atlanta. Here the corps was taken from the Army of the Cumberland, and, with the Twelfth Corps, became the Army of Georgia. With this the regiment participated in the famous march through Georgia to the sea. Being on the most advanced post at the evacuation of Savannah, it had the honor of being the representative regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps to take formal possession of the city. Marched north through the Carolinas during February and March, 1865; assisted in the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville; was in the fierce fight at Averysboro, where, during the afternoon of March 16, the regiment lost fifteen or twenty killed and wounded, among whom was Capt. White, of Co. A, who was commanding the regiment,

and who fell, mortally wounded, while leading a charge across an open field.

March 19, 20 and 21, at the battle of Bentonville, the division of which the Sixteenth was a part, withstood for five hours, during the first day's battle, the six times repeated onslaught of Johnson's entire army. The Sixteenth, being in the front line, while repelling a charge saw the rebels, who had been successful at another point, swing around it, and drive the supporting regiments from their works and into the swamp. Having repelled the assault in front, the Sixteenth climbed over the temporary breastworks and opend fire on what five minutes before had been its rear. After a few shots, with the assistance of the Fourteenth Michigan, charged the rebel line, capturing some 800. The second day of the battle the Sixteenth, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Michigan, through a mistake order of the colonel of the latter, made a charge into the center of the rebel forces, and for over a quarter of an hour was under as murderous a front and flank fire as ever rained on troops. In this brief space of time a third of the regiment fell, having less than 300 in line in going into the fight, Company A, with twenty-seven men, lost ten, seven of whom died on the field, or soon after. This was the last battle of the war the Sixteenth was engaged in, but it was the most terrible of them all.

The Sixteenth was now marched to Goldsboro, where it encamped a month; then to Raleigh and Durham Station, where Johnson surrendered his army to Sherman. Marched with Sherman's army to Richmond and Washington. May 24, 1865, participated in the grand review at the latter place, after which the regiment proceeded to Louisville, Ky., July 8, mustered out at Louisville, after a term of service of four years and three months. July 15, arrived at Springfield, Ill., where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

HISTORY OF THE ONE-HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT

Written by a member of the regiment, and published in the Carthage Gazette of Oct. 17, 1865. (This account has been compared with the history of the same regiment as contained in the Report of the Adjutant-General, and has been found to be substantially correct.)

The One-Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers came into the service under the call of July 2, 1862, and was enlisted in August, 1862. Companies A, B, C, E, H, in Hancock county, Companies D, F and K in Adams county, Company G, Henderson county, Company I, Gallatin county. Rendezvoused at Camp Butler, Ill., from the 1st to the 8th of Sept., 1862. Was at once placed on duty guarding Confederate prisoners of war. Was mustered into the United States service Nov. 7, 1862, by Capt. Washington. Remained at Camp Butler on duty till Dec. 1, 1862, when it left for the field. Went by railroad to Alton, Ill., where it shipped for Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3, and arrived on the 11th, remained till the 20th and then left with Sherman for Vicksburg, Miss. Arrived at Yazoo River and participated in the engagement at Chickasaw Bluffs, from the 26th to the 30th of Dec., 1862. Re-embarked and arrived at Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 9, 1863, and took part in the fight and capture of the Fort on the 10th and 11th. Returned to Young's Point, La., Jan. 23, where it remained till March 9, when the regiment moved to Milliken's Bend, La., where it remained till April 2, when it left on the expedition against Vicksburg, forming a part of Gen. Osterhaus' Division. Crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, April 30, and participated in the fight at Thompson's Hills, Miss. (Port Gibson), May 1, Champion Hills, Miss., May 16 (in which Capt. A. W. Geddes and Lieut. Thos. B. White of Co. A were both killed), Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, and in the siege of Vicksburg, till after the assaults on the 19th and 22d of May, was then ordered to Black River Bridge with Gen. Osterhaus, May 24. By order of Gen. Grant the regiment was mounted June 10. Remained at Black River Bridge on duty till July 6, when the regiment marched with Gen. Sherman's expedition to Jackson, Miss., participated in the fight at Jackson, from the 10th to the 17th, went on a raid to Brookhaven. Returned to Vicksburg July 24. On the 4th of Aug. an order was received transferring the 13th Army Corps to the Department of the Gulf. The horses of the regiment were turned in to the quartermaster Aug. 6. Left Vicksburg Aug. 7, arrived at Port Hudson, La., Aug. 8. Left Port Hudson Aug. 15, arrived at Carrollton, La., Aug. 16. Left Carrollton Sept. 5, arrived at Bayou Boeuf, La., Sept. 6, arrived at Brashear City, La., Sept. 11, crossed the Bay to Berwick City, La., Sept. 23, arrived at Camp Bisland,

La., Oct. 3. On the 4th of Oct. the regiment was ordered to Algiers, La., to report to Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf. Arrived at Algiers Oct. 7, drew horses and remounted Oct. 10. Left Algiers Oct. 11 on the cars for Brashear City, crossed the Bay and marched to Vermillionville, La., where it arrived Oct. 14. Arrived at Opelousas, La., Nov. 1, camped at Carrion Crow Bayou the same day, was in a severe engagement Nov. 3, known as the battle of Grand Coteau. Moved camp to Vermillionville, Nov. 6. Participated in a battle near Vermillionville, Nov. 11, in which Capt. A. W. Marsh, Co. C, was killed. Moved from Vermillionville to New Iberia, La., Nov. 15, was in an engagement near Vermillion Bayou, La., in which 78 prisoners were captured. Remained at New Iberia participating in the daily scouts and skirmishes till Dec. 18, when the regiment was ordered to march to Donaldsonville, La., and there ship by boat to Port Hudson, La., where it arrived Jan. 7, 1864.

Remained at Port Hudson till July 3, scouting almost daily, had many sharp skirmishes and captured a great many prisoners. On March 30, a portion of the regiment were in a severe fight on Bayou Grosse Tete, La., in which a determined sabre charge and hand to hand fight against superior numbers saved them from defeat and capture. April 7, a detail of 75 men from the regiment, and a detachment of 25 from the 3d Ill. Cav. and one gun from the 21st New York Battery were surrounded by some 600 rebels near Plain's Store, La., and after a desperate resistance succeeded in escaping. Moved to Baton Rouge, La., July 3, remained there till the 4th of Sept., participating in Gen. Lee's raids and in engagements at Redwood, Comite Bridge and Clinton, La., Aug. 25. Sept. 4, marched to Doyale's Plantation, and on the 7th marched to Hermitage Plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, La., from this point scouted the country to Amite River, capturing prisoners almost daily. The regiment went from here with Gen. Lee on his raid to Liberty and Brookhaven, Miss., participated in the fight at Liberty, Miss., Nov. 19. Moved from Hermitage Plantation to Baton Rouge, Nov. 24. Left Baton Rouge Nov. 27, with Gen. Davidson's expedition to West Pascagoula, Miss., where we arrived Dec. 12. Shipped to New Orleans by way of Lakeport, Dec. 24, arrived at New Orleans Dec. 26, and returned to Baton Rouge Dec. 27. During the months of January, February, March, April, and to the 22d of May, 1865, the regiment was engaged in scouting, picketing, etc. On that day the horses were turned over to the quartermaster and since that time the regiment has been doing provost duty in the city of Baton Rouge.

The closing part of the history of this regiment found in the Adjutant-General's Report is not contained in the foregoing account, and is of especial interest and is here given for that reason.

Colonel Fonda commanded a Cavalry Brigade from October, 1863, until May, 1865. June 28, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the District of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which command he held until October, 1865.

In September, 1865, almost the entire regiment had the "breakbone fever," at one time less than a hundred men and officers being able to do duty.

October 1, 1865, mustered out by Lieutenant E. M. Schuyver, First New Orleans Volunteers.

October 2, embarked on steamer W. R. Carter, for the North. Reached Cairo, Illinois, October 8, St. Louis, Missouri, October 9, thence by railroad to Camp Butler, October 10, 1865, where the regiment was mustered in November 7, 1862. Were paid off by Paymaster Major Holbrook, on October 13, 1865, and the regiment thence disbanded and forever separated.

The number of battles, or days of battles, in which the regiment or a considerable portion were engaged, amounts to over forty. The number of skirmishes in which the regiment or a detachment took part, outside of mere picket skirmishing, is over sixty; making over one hundred days in which some portion of the regiment was engaged with the enemy.

The movements by railroad of the regiment, aggregate some four hundred miles; by steamboat and vessel, 3,300 miles, and the marches of the regiment, as a body, irrespective of what would be termed "scouts," or little expeditions of the regiment or detachment thereof, about 2,000 miles, making a distance traveled by the regiment of over 5,700 miles.

The regiment was mustered into the service with 800 men and officers; received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; mustered out October 1, 1865, 523. The losses are as follows: 267 resigned and discharged for disability; 176

died; 63 missing; 17 killed in battle; 1 dishonorably discharged; 2 accidentally killed; 1 lost at sea; 2 drowned; 1 committed suicide; 7 absent at muster; 3 discharged by the President; 1 dismissed the service, and 25 transferred to other branches of the service, leaving 14 unaccounted for. This statement does not include 36 mustered under cooks, and 25 unassigned recruits who never reached the regiment.

(Note: There is a discrepancy in the above figures. The foregoing paragraph shows 800 men and officers when the regiment was mustered into the service, with the subsequent addition of 283 recruits, making a total of 1,083, whereas the total is given as 1,103, and 1,103 are accounted for in the subsequent part of the paragraph.)

From the foregoing lists of Hancock County men who participated in the Civil War as officers or soldiers of Illinois regiments, it will be seen that by far the greater number was in the three regiments of which a brief history has already been given. It would be impossible in this history to give an account of the participation of the many regiments above named in the Civil War, and hence the editor must content himself with the accounts above given as illustrative of Hancock County service and patriotism. In some of these regiments there was but a single Hancock County man. In others there were 2, 3, 4 or more, and in the 50th, 104 Hancock County men, in the 78th, 191, and in the 2d Cavalry, 159. These figures may be slightly reduced on account of the occasional mention of the same person in the lists of officers and privates where promotions had occurred. It would be interesting to trace the history of every one of these regiments, and of every company thereof, and of every individual officer or soldier, but that is impracticable, and it must suffice to say that the Hancock County boys were valorous, chivalrous and patriotic, and contributed their full share toward the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union.

Some interesting extracts are here given from Hancock County newspapers.

In an issue of the Carthage Republican in December, 1861, the following concerning the 16th Regiment appears:

"Letter from the 16th Regiment, located at St. Joseph, says boys in fine condition; that Lieut. Wesley Clowes was best trained officer in the regiment, and a strict disciplinarian; Capt. Cahill the most popular man and Lieut. Isaac Davis the next popular in the company; William Sommerville, Orderly, the most independent and care-free and F. J. Russell the best clerk in the regiment."

From the Carthage Republican of Feb. 19, 1863:

MORTALITY OF COMPANY B OF ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

"We are indebted to Sergt. James Sample of Co. B, 118th Ill. Vols. for the following memorandum of deaths in said company, which includes all that have died since the regiment left Camp Butler, up to the 26th of Jan., as shown by the company record: William Sleater, of brain fever, at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862; David Bayles, of typhoid fever, at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862; Mortimer Bayles, of measles, on board the steamer Crescent City, on the Yazoo River, Dec. 30, 1862; Edwin C. Stevens, of wounds received on the 2d of Jan., 1863, as the boats were leaving the landing on the Yazoo River, Jan. 6, 1863; Francis Warner, at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 4, 1863; Jesse Edgington, at Mound City, Ill., of chronic diarrhea, Jan. 12, 1863."

From one of the Carthage newspapers under date of May 28, 1863:

"List of killed and wounded in the 118th Ill. Inf. in the battle of 'Thompson's Hill,' Miss., May 1st, 1863. Company A—William Yetter, wounded in hand; Wm. Alton, wounded in neck, severely. Company B—Wm. M. Grisham, killed; David Sholl, wounded in shoulder, severely; John Roseberry, wounded in left hand, slight; John M. C. Parsons, shot through both legs, severely. Company C—Samuel Crawford, shot in neck, severely. Company D—Charles Fisher, wounded in hand. Company E—David Smith, in back, dangerous; John Shunebraker, in hand; William Massyan in wrist; ——— Bouney, flesh wound in leg. Company G—Wm. Bunger, in leg, since amputated; J. D. Ecklin, in chest, dangerous; Jacob Bunger, forefinger right hand off. Company H—Taylor Staley, through both hips, severely; Lieut. Moore, flesh wound in thigh, very slight."

From the Carthage Republican of July 23, 1863:

"We learn that Lieut. James Sample and Private John Wallace, of Company B, One Hun-

dred and Eighteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers were both seriously wounded by bushwhacking guerrillas, whilst on a scout near Edward's Station, between Black River and Jackson, Miss., on the 1st inst. For some days it was believed that Lieut. Sample's wound must prove fatal, the shot being through the lungs. But we have heard from him as late as the 8th inst., and he was then doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. John Wallace is getting well. These are both brave and good men. Lieut. Sample has been in all the battles fought by Grant's army from the crossing near Grand Gulf to the taking of Vicksburg, and has proved himself to be one of the bravest of the brave. He commanded Company B in the Arkansas Post fight, and in several subsequent battles."

From the Carthage Gazette of Oct. 12, 1865:

"SOLDIERS' RECEPTION

"Great out-pouring of Men, Women and Children! 7,000 to 10,000 persons present! 1,500 Soldiers 'Rally Round the Flag.' Speeches by Gov. Oglesbee, Col. Matheny, and Chaplain Teter, of Iowa.

"Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1865, was one of the proudest days for the soldiers and Union citizens of this county, which a glorious sun has ever dawned upon. From early morn till past noon every conceivable kind of vehicle could be seen bringing in their full and precious cargoes—all friends of the soldiers and of the government. The cars also, by running extra trips, brought in thousands of people, who soon crowded the streets and square, all eager to assist in welcoming back the multitude of soldiers, who, judging from the past, had never expected such a greeting from Old Hancock. Great was their surprise and joyful their disappointment to find everything so excellently catered to their amusement.

"The band from Bowensburg was early upon the ground, and considering the short period of their organization, furnished most excellent music, and received the encomiums of a majority of the people.

"The Turner's Band, of Keokuk, was highly complimented by an appreciative people. Besides the discoursing of most superb music, the gentlemen composing it are of that accommodating class who are 'bound to win' among the citizens of any community.

"At 11 o'clock, the soldiers were formed on North Main Street, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Smith, late of the 16th Illinois, assisted by the following aids:

"Capt. B. W. Worrell, 78th Ill. Inf.; Capt. Thos. C. Miller, 7th Mo. Cav.; Capt. Em'd Haggard, 37th Ill. Inf.; Lieut. Thos. Worthen, 118th Ill. Inf.; Lieut. Jerome Oran, 64th Ill. Inf.; Lieut. James Foy, 2d Ill. Cav.; Lieut. Samuel Mourning, 12th Ill. Cav.; Lieut. Henry King, 50th Ill. Inf.; Sergt. George McClintock, 2d Ill. Cav.; Sergt. Maxwell Dickey, 16th Ill. Inf.; and from thence escorted by the Keokuk Band, marched to the Fair Grounds, where a dinner, sufficient to have fed 15,000 people, was spread upon the numerous tables, and as fast as they were cleared, 'reinforcements' were brought on, until every person, old or young, who was so disposed, was amply provided for—there was no lack. Here some of our most beautiful ladies (such as only Old Hancock can produce), were prompt in catering to the wants of the soldiers, providing water and eatables without stint.

"At one o'clock the Keokuk Band mounted the stand and discoursed a number of most beautiful tunes to the vast audience; after which a most loyal and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Northrup, of the Baptist Church, in this place. Then followed an appropriate, most telling, and effective speech by Chaplain Teter, of Keokuk, which was very often applauded by the soldiers to such an extent as to interrupt the speaker for several minutes.

"Mr. Teter was followed by Col. Matheny, of Springfield, in an excellent, impressive and argumentative speech, of about one hour, which will be long remembered. Then came a speech such as has not been heard by the people of this section for a long time. The people, as a unit, were charmed by the incontrovertible arguments used in favor of the past and present acts of the administration by Gov. Oglesbee. Without blackguard, without harsh language, he interested the great body of the people, especially the soldiers, for nearly two hours, and when he closed, it was with cries from the multitude of 'Go on,' 'go on!' The performance closed with music by the band, when the crowd moved slowly toward town, as though reluctant to give up the grand enjoyments of the day.

"It was intended to have a dance after the speaking, and to close the festivities of the

day, but the lateness of the hour at the close of the speech (it being nearly dark) prevented.

"We have on hand a number of communications, signed by soldiers in various parts of the county, returning thanks to the committees, gentlemen and ladies, for the manner in which everything was gotten up and carried out."

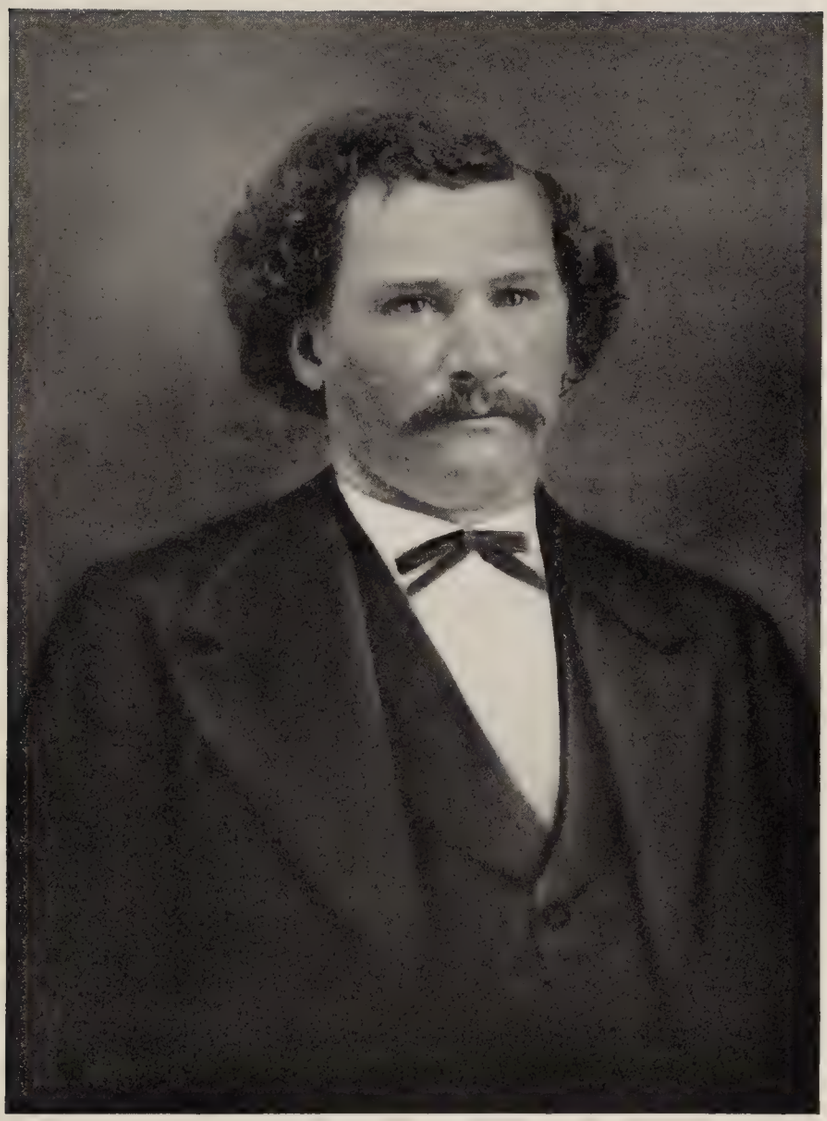
IN RETROSPECT

If a full history of the participation of Hancock County soldiers in the Civil War should be written, it would fill many volumes. But in the limited space assigned for this purpose, only a condensed account can be given, drawn from sources immediately available.

Those who lived through the period of the Civil War, looking back on what occurred then, after the lapse of from fifty-five to sixty years, are able to appreciate how difficult were the problems which were presented to the government and which were so satisfactorily solved, not without some mistakes, but with a result in the main conservative of the interests of our common country. In Hancock County, as in many other counties of this and other Union states, there was a tendency on the part of some to criticise the administration, while at the same time announcing adherence to the general proposition of the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Notwithstanding this, the war was so conducted as to develop practically the maximum of effort on the part of the Union for the accomplishment of the great end in view. In Hancock County there was no serious disturbance except that which was associated with the killing of Ossman and Ritter in the summer of 1863, an account of which is elsewhere given in this volume. And even that episode might have occurred if no war had been in progress. The sheriff and Ossman, while engaged in serving a warrant, were fired upon by Ritter, and a large number of citizens followed Ritter, and one of them shot him while hiding in the brush. Similar events have occurred in times of peace. In view of the war, however, the situation naturally engendered intense feeling, and it was feared by the government that further lawlessness upon the one side or the other might ensue. For this reason a company of soldiers was sent to Carthage and stationed there for some months for the preservation of the peace in case of an outbreak of violence. But nothing further occurred, and the condition became normal, considering the fact that the county was involved in a great war, which affected it so intimately, although not carried on within its borders.

Husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, had gone voluntarily into the service, and there was constant anxiety in many a household, and yet the ordinary course of affairs continued in large part as if no war was in progress. Farmers planted and raised crops and marketed the produce as usual; merchants bought and sold goods; physicians attended their patients; lawyers practiced in the courts and the sessions of the courts were held as usual; elections for county and township officers were held and results were declared and acquiesced in by those who were defeated at the polls; schools were in session and children attended them with as much interest as if battles were not in progress at the front; and there were no striking deviations from the normal except where gloom enveloped a household from the death or wounding of a soldier, and except in the effect of the war upon the price or scarcity of commodities. The editor was in school, as a little child, during that period, and remembers of but one day in which the school was suspended from fear of danger, and that was on the day of the tragedy above mentioned, on which day the teachers dismissed the Carthage schools, with instructions to the pupils to proceed directly to their homes.

Although differences of opinion may have divided communities during the stress of war, at the present day there are no such differences, but the whole nation pays its tribute of praise to the men in blue who pressed the war to a victorious close. Valiant in battle, these soldiers have been equally deserving in peace. From the rattle of musketry and the roaring of cannon, they came back to the enjoyment of the peaceful sounds of the shop and farm. Some returned to occupy the presidential chair; others to hold seats in congress or legislature; others to serve on the bench; others to become leaders in great industrial or commercial enterprises, and others, many others, to discharge the humbler, but not less important, duties of a less conspicuous service. And their civil life has been in worthy succession to their life in the field.



JACOB P. GRINDLE

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

This war is sometimes called the American-Spanish War, or simply the War with Spain.

Cuba is so close to Florida and so intimately connected in business with this country that the repeated wars between Spain and the Cuban part of its territory seriously affected the United States and resulted in creating a strong sentiment among our people in favor of the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish domination. This feeling was intensified during the years preceding the destruction of the Maine and particularly during the months immediately preceding that event. Necessarily, such a state of feeling on the part of our people resulted in some degree of constraint, if not of friction, in the dealings between the two nations. Particularly obnoxious to Americans were the methods adopted by Gen. Weyler to terrorize, intimidate and subjugate the Cubans. Stories of the suffering and miseries of men, women and children under the reconcentrado system provoked sympathy and resentment among our people. The government began to take measures to meet contingencies which might arise, and American war vessels went southward to cruise during the winter in the vicinity of Cuba. The Battleship Maine was ordered to Havana on Jan. 24, 1898, and this was recognized by the Spanish minister at Washington as a proper proceeding. Spanish warships had visited America, and it was regarded as according to usage for American warships to visit Cuba. The Spanish ambassador, Senor de Lome, wrote a letter to a friend in Spain, in which he challenged the good faith of the United States in negotiations with Spain. This letter fell into the hands of a Cuban committee and was published. This government forthwith suggested to the Spanish government that de Lome's recall was expected. He anticipated such action by resignation. The feeling grew more hostile. Senator Mason said in Congress: "If we are to have war, let it be a war in defense of humanity. Let it be a war in defense of the weak against the strong."

Soon afterwards, at 9:40 in the evening of Feb. 15, 1898, the Maine, while lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana, was suddenly destroyed by an explosion and 253 of the 354 men and officers on board were killed or drowned. Great excitement followed the receipt of the news of this calamity in the United States, but the officials and even the people, held themselves nevertheless under commendable control. Investigations were undertaken by both governments. There was no direct evidence that the destruction of the Maine had been planned or ordered by the Spanish government. Direct responsibility for the act was denied. The conclusions of the Court of Inquiry was reported by President McKinley to Congress, to the effect that the loss of the Maine was not due to fault or negligence on the part of the officers or crew, but that the ship had been destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, causing the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and that no evidence had been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

The situation grew more and more intolerable. Sympathy for the Cubans increased. Indignation against the Spanish government became intensified. Finally both Houses of Congress passed a resolution declaring that Cuba ought to be free, that it was the duty of the United States to demand, and that the government did demand by the resolution, that Spain relinquish its authority and government in Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, and that the President be directed and empowered to use all the United States forces and to call into actual service the militia of the several states as far as necessary to carry the resolution into effect. The resolution also contained the following statement: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." The Spanish government delivered to our ambassador his letters of safe conduct, and he left for Paris. The Spanish ambassador, Senor Barnabe, demanded his passports and went to Canada. From April 21, 1898, the two nations were at war, and the Congress unanimously so declared.

It is not the purpose of this history to give an account of the interesting and rapidly-occurring events which brought victory to the American armies within a little more than three months, resulting in the signing of the

protocol on August 12th by M. Cambon on behalf of Spain, and by Secretary Day for the United States, at 4:33 in the afternoon, in the cabinet room of the White House, following which President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities. Later, a treaty of peace was a greed upon, which was ratified by the Senate on Feb. 6, 1899, by a vote of 57 to 27. The negative vote was composed largely of senators who agreed with the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts on Jan. 14th, declaring that the people of the Philippine Islands ought of right to be free and independent. The majority of the senators favored assuming the responsibility of training the people of the Philippine Islands for self-government, and in the meantime retaining jurisdiction over the islands.

The report of the Adjutant-General of this state shows that Illinois furnished men for the army and performed her whole duty to the nation in the War with Spain. The National Guards were called into the service. Illinois responded with the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Infantry, Illinois National Guards, Battery A, Illinois National Guards, and the 1st Cavalry, all of which were mustered into the service of the United States from May 7 to May 21, 1898. Later there was a second call, under which the quota of Illinois was two regiments of infantry, and Illinois furnished the 9th Illinois Infantry, mustered into the service July 4th-11th, 1898, and the 8th Infantry on July 22, 1898, each of which regiments had its maximum membership. The 8th Infantry was composed wholly of men of the Afro-American race.

The Adjutant-General's report showing the officers and soldiers of these regiments purports to give the place of residence of each man, and all the editor can do is to go through these reports and give the names of men credited to this county, or any of its cities and villages. There were at that time no National Guards in Hancock County, so that this county did not furnish any considerable number of men for the War with Spain. Some names are given in the reports, however, and doubtless there are Hancock County men who went into the service from other points who are not credited to Hancock County. The names of Hancock County men given in these reports are the following: Leone S. Grey, Augusta, 4th Reg., mustered out May 2, 1899; Fred Mickle, Augusta, 5th Reg., mustered out Oct. 16, 1898; John E. Newcomb, Augusta, 5th Reg., mustered out Oct. 16, 1898; John F. White, Augusta, 5th Reg., mustered out Oct. 16, 1898; Walter Swaun, Augusta, 5th Reg., mustered out Oct. 16, 1898; Charles S. S. Morrison, Augusta, 8th Reg., mustered out April 3, 1899; Samuel K. Empey, Augusta, 1st Cav., mustered out Oct. 11, 1898.

According to these reports the medal is due to Augusta for services in the War with Spain.

If it shall appear that any name has been overlooked in going through the Adjutant-General's report, it will be a matter of regret to the editor.

After the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain had been ratified and the United States had taken over the Philippine Islands, our government undertook the pacification of these Islands by suppressing insurrection and reducing the Islands to a condition of orderly and well-regulated government. The War with Spain was over but war in the Philippine Islands followed. The 30th Infantry, United States Volunteers, was organized under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1899. Recruiting began at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, on July 9th. By Aug. 5th the regiment had been fully recruited, and consisted of 50 officers and 1,309 enlisted men. It is said that all the officers and 642 of the enlisted men had seen service before in the armies of the United States, and the others, with few exceptions, had had military training or experience. The roster of this regiment, which was under command of Col. Cornelius Gardener, contains the names of Hancock County men, most of them from Carthage or vicinity. These men were sent to the Philippine Islands. Those holding the rank of sergeant in the band were George E. Sanford, Carl Bird, Joseph B. Helfrich, Walter S. Lane and Wilford F. Rowe, all of Carthage, Illinois. A private in Co. I of the same regiment was Arthur E. Isham, whose residence was given as Carthage, Illinois, and who was once a student at Carthage College. It is stated in the roster that Mr. Isham had previously served in the 5th Ill. Vol. Inf.

Roy McMechan and Damon Johnson, also of Carthage, Illinois, served in the Philippine Islands in Co. I of the 32d regiment, U. S. V. Doubtless there were others from this county in similar service of whom the editor has no information.

THE WORLD WAR, 1914-18

On April 6, 1917, by resolution of Congress, it was declared that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States. Proceedings were initiated forthwith to make adequate preparations for the conflict. There was a question raised among the people as to whether the large army demanded for our proper participation in the war should or could be raised by calling for volunteers. This question was settled by the act of Congress which went into effect on May 18, 1917, providing for the registration of all male persons of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, and authorizing the proper authorities to prescribe rules or regulations for accomplishing this registration on June 5, 1917, and for a drawing to take place at Washington for the purpose of determining the order in which the registrants should be called to the service. This is not the place to enter into details, and it is our intention to give merely an outline of the manner in which the selective service law was made effective.

While, in popular expression, this act was called the draft law, and the operation of it in selecting registrants for service, the draft, yet these were more correctly referred to as the selective service act and the selective service system. Service under a draft law during the Civil War was regarded as placing the soldier in an inferior position to the man who had volunteered for the service. It was not so under the selective service system in the great war with Germany. Some had volunteered, and were in the service, in anticipation of war, and they were and are entitled to great honor. But those who were sent to the camps under the selective service system, and who served at home or abroad as the exigencies of the case required, are treated with equal honor. It was the method chosen by Congress for raising an army fairly and impartially to all concerned, and it was and is considered the same as if those thus sent into the service had voluntarily offered themselves as a sacrifice for their country.

It was apprehended by some that there might be resistance, or, at least, difficulty in putting the selective service system into operation. There was a slight disturbance in a few localities, but nothing serious, and the selective service act was executed with practically unanimous consent and approval of the people of the United States.

THE FIRST REGISTRATION

On June 5, 1917, occurred the first great registration. We are dealing with Hancock County, and we are speaking for Hancock County only. The registration in this county was under the direction of the county clerk, William E. Miller, who faithfully and efficiently, with the aid of the registration officers in every township, completed the registration and caused the registration cards to be collected together, and copies thereof made, and all deposited in the vault of the county clerk's office in the court-house at Carthage, ready to be delivered to the Local Board, when that board should be appointed and qualified and should begin its services.

The members of the Local Board did not realize at first, and the people generally do not realize now, the magnitude of the work required and accomplished in this first registration.

The number of registrants was 2240. To this list was added afterwards a few names, being the names of persons who were not in position to register on June 5th on account of absence from the United States or for other excusable reason. When completed by these few subsequent additions to the list, the total number of registrants in this county for the June 5, 1917, registration, was 2259.

It is not known that any citizen of Hancock County, whose duty it was to register, failed in the discharge of this duty. As far as Hancock County is concerned, this first great registration was a most wonderful manifestation of the obedience of Hancock County citizens to the law and of their willingness to make the great sacrifice if such lot should be theirs under the impartial operation of the selective service system.

THE LOCAL BOARD

After the registration, came the selection and appointment of the members of the Local Board. There were to be three members of each Local Board and the jurisdiction of the Hancock County Local Board was co-extensive with and limited by the territory of that county. Hancock County was within the territory of the District Board which held its sessions at

Springfield and included many other counties within its jurisdiction. The District Board had jurisdiction of certain classes of claims for exemption, and of appeals and of certain other matters. The Local Board had jurisdiction of certain classes of claims of exemption and was required to perform all local duties associated with the operation of the selective service law.

The members of the Local Board were appointed by direction of the President, but the President, or the department representing the President in this matter, received its suggestions from the Governor and the Governor relied principally for the names of proper appointees upon the members of the legislature.

On June 25, 1917, Philip Dallam of Warsaw, Dr. S. M. Parr and Judge Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, were appointed as the members of the Local Board of Hancock County, Illinois, and commission or authority to that effect was issued to them, by direction of the President, under the signature of F. S. Dickson, adjutant general, for the Governor of the state. As not unusually happens, the name of Mr. Scofield was spelled with an "h" as "Schofield" instead of "Scofield," which fact was reported to the adjutant general, whereupon the correction was made and new commission or authority issued under the correct name. Very likely, the mistake in orthography would have been immaterial, but it was considered safer to have the name of the member of the board correctly spelled. The adjutant general telegraphed as follows: "Sign oaths and so forth with correct name. Corrected appointment will be sent you." This was done as above stated.

Upon receiving their commissions, the members of the board met without delay at the court-house in Carthage. The courtesies extended to the Local Board by the Board of Supervisors of Hancock County in many ways, including the use of splendid rooms at the court-house for their work, are worthy of recognition and record in this history. In the same connection should be mentioned the uniform courtesy and the efficient assistance of the court-house janitor, Ed. L. Booth, who kept the rooms in order and assisted in receiving registrants at the times of physical examination, and who, in many other ways, aided in the activities of the Local Board.

When the three members met in the room assigned for their use, which was the east jury room south of the circuit court room, the board was organized by the election of Mr. Dallam as chairman and Mr. Scofield as secretary. The oaths were taken, and the proper reports were made to the state and Washington authorities, and the board proceeded on the morning of July 2, 1917, which was Monday, with the discharge of their primary duty, which was to call upon the county clerk and obtain from him the registration cards and then to assign serial numbers to them in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Provost Marshal General, E. H. Crowder, under the supervision of the President or War Department.

ASSIGNMENT OF SERIAL NUMBERS

The object of the assignment of serial numbers was to prepare for the great drawing to take place at Washington to determine the order of liability of registrants for service.

The assignment of serial numbers, with a registration of 2240, was not to be accomplished in a day. It required the active services of the three members of the board for many days, although it might seem to one unacquainted with the work and not understanding the responsibility, that this preliminary service could have been more speedily accomplished.

The requirement was that the registration cards be placed together without reference to townships or the numbers given them at the various places of registration, so as to have them without any special order or arrangement, and that the members of the board should then proceed to take the cards from the pile, one by one, and write thereon, in the designated place, the red ink or serial number. This number was in red ink to distinguish it from any other number on the card. It was to be placed between the words "Form 1" and the words "Registration Card" occurring at the "left-hand top of the card." In case of mistake, as, where the member of the board should inadvertently write the same number on two cards, or should miss or skip a number, or write the number illegibly, the number written on the card was to be lined out, not erased, and the correct serial number written in red ink in another place on the card designated for that purpose.

The assignment of serial numbers was interrupted by the celebration of the Fourth of July, which occurred on Wednesday. That, indeed,

was a notable day in Hancock County. The people were stimulated to a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm by our entrance into the war, and the day was observed accordingly in Carthage and other parts of the county.

PREPARATION AND MAILING OF LISTS

After the serial numbers had been assigned, the cards were arranged in order beginning with serial No. 1 and continuing to serial No. 2240. A copy of every card, verified by the initials of one member of the Local Board, was sent to the Adjutant General of the State. Thereupon, the board was required to prepare lists of the registrants in the order of their serial numbers, giving the serial number, the name of the registrant, and his address. The list consisted of forty-five pages, in the preparation of which the greatest of care was exercised. In order to avoid any possibility of mistake, the list, when typewritten, was compared again and again with the registration cards and the serial numbers thereon. The lists when completed were disposed of by sending one copy to the Provost Marshal General, by furnishing one copy for the press, by posting one copy in the office of the Local Board, and by retaining one copy by the Local Board for its official files. A copy was also sent to the Adjutant General.

Thus, before the drawing was to take place at Washington, the serial numbers were not only written on the registration cards, but lists showing the serial numbers, names and addresses of the registrants were in the hands of the government and state authorities, were at the command of the press, and were subject to inspection at the office of the Local Board by all registrants and other persons interested. It may be said, in passing, that the telephone was in constant service in behalf of registrants who were calling upon the board, the county clerk, and others, to ascertain their serial numbers, and that these calls, in a single day, sometimes reached the number of one hundred or more. The secretary or some other member of the board took the time to look up and give the serial number of any registrant, in response to any such request.

GRATUITOUS SERVICES

In entering upon their duties two members of the board, Mr. Dallam and Mr. Scofield, decided and so announced, that their services in this matter would be rendered without compensation. At that time it was supposed that the labors of the board would be completed within two or three months. It was not anticipated that there would be further registration, that the questionnaire system would be devised and adopted, and this additional work cast upon the Local Board, or that the Local Board would have any duties to perform in the matter of mobilization. However, having undertaken to do the work without compensation as their contribution to the service, Mr. Dallam and Mr. Scofield continued so to render their services throughout the whole time of their work as members of the board, a period of more than one and a half years. During all this time Mr. Dallam was at Carthage for this service on an average of three days a week, and paid his own expenses without any charge therefor against the government, and Mr. Scofield, after the first three months of service, furnished his law office for the use of the board without charge, and paid for many supplies, deemed useful by the board, without making any claim therefor on the government. During all this time Dr. Parr, at considerable sacrifice as a professional man, gave his attention to the board work, receiving minimum compensation therefor. The record of the Hancock County board in these particulars, as shown by the reports of the Provost Marshal General, will be summarized in a subsequent part of this chapter.

In his Second Report the Provost Marshal General says:

"The term 'Local Board' occupies a unique place in the thought of the nation and in the hearts of the people. It has acquired a distinct individuality. Long after the selective service machinery will have been dismantled, and the processes of the draft will have faded from memory, the term 'Local Board' will hold its place in our speech as the typical mark of the system that lifted America from the most peaceful of nations to a place of first magnitude among military powers. That mobilization of man power was chiefly accomplished, not by military officers, nor even by civilians peculiarly trained for such service, but by laymen from each community, chosen only for their unquestioned patriotism, fair-mindedness, and integrity, and impelled solely by the motive of patriotic self-sacrifice."

THE FIRST NATIONAL DRAWING

The first national drawing, based upon the serial numbers of the first registration, began at 9:30, on Friday, July 20, 1917, at the city of Washington, and ended at 2:16 on Saturday morning, July 21st. It was necessary that this drawing should take place after the assignment of serial numbers had been completed and after the list of such serial numbers had been placed in the mail for transmission to the Provost Marshal General's office, as a guaranty against any possible alteration of the serial numbers (in order to change the order of service) after the public announcement of the drawing, which necessarily indicated the order of call for service.

The first serial number drawn was No. 258, and this drawing was made by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War.

The second serial number drawn was 2522, the third 9613, the fourth 4532, the fifth 10,218, and the sixth 458. In the assignment of order numbers by the local board of Hancock County serial No. 258 became order No. 1, but serial Nos. 2522, 9613, 4532 and 10,218, were omitted because the highest serial number in Hancock County was 2240, less than any of them, and so our order No. 2 came from the 6th drawing, which was serial No. 458.

ASSIGNMENT OF ORDER NUMBERS

In order that the Local Board might be able to assign order numbers, the Provost Marshal General furnished the board with what was called a master list, in which the serial numbers drawn were set down in the order in which they were drawn. The board was instructed to draw with lead pencil a line through every number on the master list which exceeded the registration or highest serial number of the county. And so a lead pencil line was drawn through every number which exceeded 2240. The master list contained all numbers from 1 to 10,500 inclusive, arranged in the order of their drawing. In all counties and jurisdictions serial No. 258, the first number drawn, was order No. 1, but subsequent order numbers as compared with the serial numbers differed in many counties or jurisdictions, the divergence increasing as the assignment of order numbers proceeded.

At first there was some misunderstanding on the part of registrants as to order numbers in Hancock County, and patience and time were required for the correction of the error. Order numbers assigned at Quincy were printed in the Quincy papers, and many registrants of Hancock County assumed that the order numbers as applied to serial numbers would be the same in this county, which was not correct except at the very beginning, inasmuch as the Quincy registration was different from the Hancock County registration. This is but one instance of the many vexatious questions which arose, taking up the time and taxing the patience of the members of the board, and explains why so much time was required in discharging duties which to those not initiated may have appeared simple and easy of performance.

In dealing with such a mass of figures as the master list presented, the eye tires, and there is great danger of mistakes; but the suggestion of drawing a lead pencil line through the numbers not applicable to the particular county was very valuable in eliminating mistakes and making a certainty of the result.

As illustrative of this point, it is proper to say that two mistakes were made at Washington in the printing of the master list, and that these were corrected by special order received weeks after the order numbers had been assigned. These mistakes were in the larger figures and did not affect the assignment of order numbers in Hancock County.

The master list as furnished for the purpose of the assignment of order numbers consisted of eleven large sheets. On each of the first ten sheets there were ten columns of numbers with 100 numbers in each column, making 1000 numbers to the page, and on the eleventh page there were ten columns with fifty numbers in each column. These numbers represented the total drawing of 10,500.

On the first page there were 204 order numbers for Hancock County; on the second page 211; on the third page 210; on the fourth page 182; on the fifth page 219; on the sixth page 196; on the seventh page 219; on the eighth page 210; on the ninth page 222; on the tenth page 214; and on the eleventh page 153.

In the ninth column of the first page there were thirty-two consecutive numbers which did not touch Hancock County, and in the next column there were twenty-four consecutive numbers in one place which did not furnish an order number to this county. In other parts

[illegible] drawing, based upon the [illegible] registration, began [illegible] 10, 1917, at the [illegible] 21st. It was necessary that [illegible] should take place after the [illegible] of such serial numbers had [illegible] for transmission to [illegible] of persons affected or [illegible] for service.

[illegible] No. 258, [illegible] this drawing was [illegible] D. [illegible] was 2322, [illegible] 10,218, [illegible] of order [illegible] Hancock County [illegible] but serial [illegible] were omitted [illegible] in Hancock County were [illegible] of them, and [illegible] the 6th draw[illegible]

[illegible] NUMBERS

It [illegible] that the Local Board might be [illegible] Provost Marshal [illegible] order in which they were drawn. The [illegible] was instructed [illegible] through every [illegible] number on the [illegible] which exceeded the [illegible] number of the [illegible] was drawn through every number which exceeded 2240. [illegible] list contained all numbers from 1 [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] serial [illegible] In [illegible] tions, the [illegible] is the [illegible] of [illegible]

the part of [illegible] as to order [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] papers and [illegible]

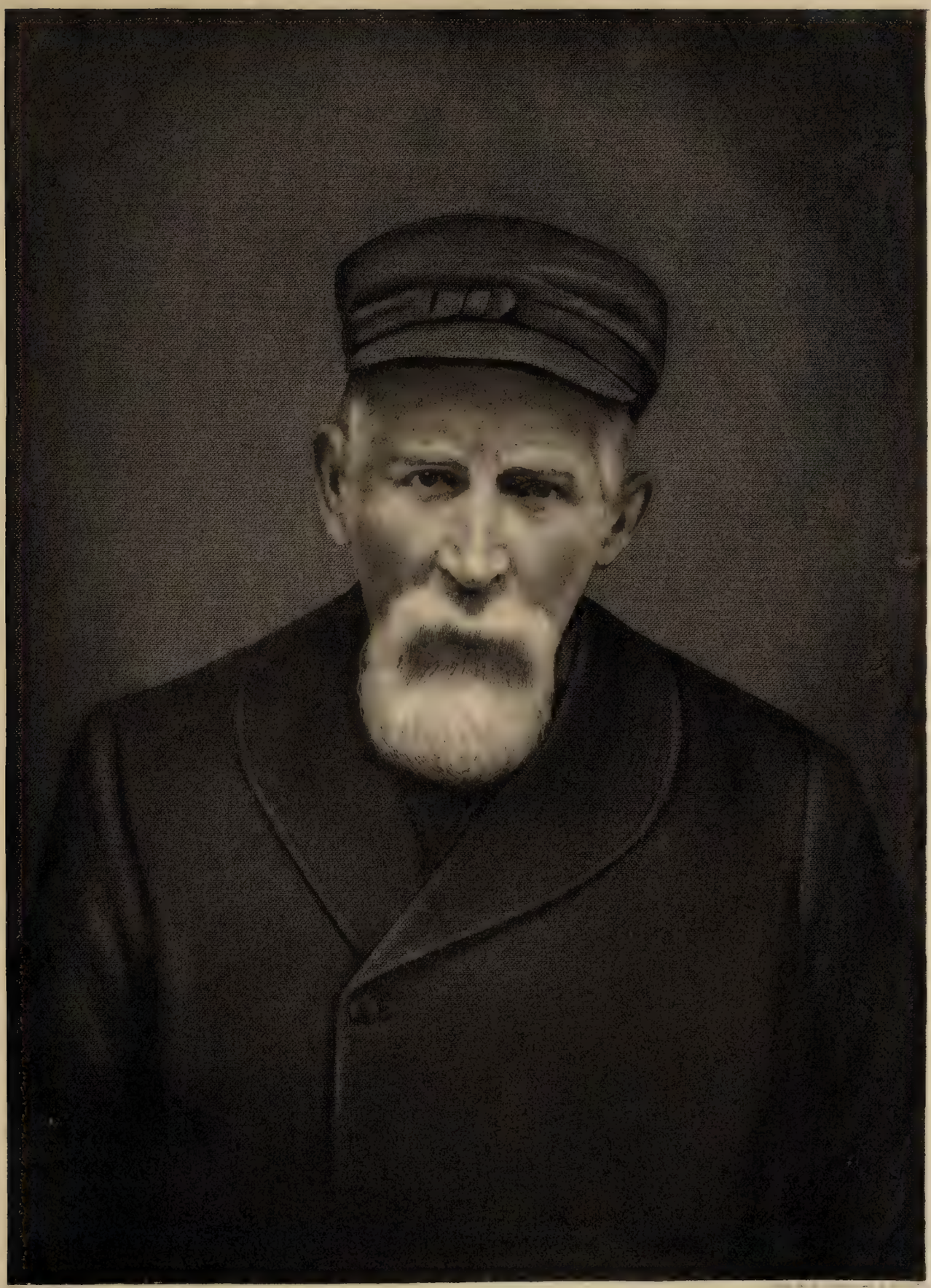
County assumed that the order num[illegible] as applied to serial numbers would be the [illegible] in this county, which was not correct [illegible] kept at the very beginning, inasmuch as the [illegible] registration was different from the Hancock County registration. This is but one instance of the many vexatious questions which arose, taking up the time and taxing the patience of the members of the board, and explains why so much time was required in discharging duties which, to those not initiated may have appeared simple and easy of performance.

In dealing with such a mass of figures as the master list presented, the eye tires, and there is great danger of mistakes; but the suggestion of drawing a lead pencil line through the numbers not applicable to the particular county was very valuable in eliminating mistakes and making a certainty of the result.

As illustrative of this point, it is proper to say that two mistakes were made at Washington in the printing of the master list, and that these were corrected by special order re[illegible] figures and [illegible] the assignment of [illegible] [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] and [illegible] sheets. On each of the first ten pages there were ten columns of numbers with [illegible] numbers in each column, making 1000 numbers to the page, and on the eleventh page there were ten columns with fifty numbers in each column. These numbers represented the total [illegible]

On the first page there were 264 order numbers for Hancock County: on the second page 211; on the third page 240; on the fourth page 182; on the fifth page 219; on the sixth page 196; on the seventh page 249; on the eighth [illegible]

In the ninth column of the first page there were thirty-two consecutive numbers which did not touch Hancock County, and in the next column there were twenty-four consecutive [illegible] in one place which did not furnish an order number to this county. In other parts



Newton Grove

of the list there would be two or three or four or five or six consecutive numbers which furnished order numbers for this county. In some places the numbers which applied to Hancock County were in close array and in other places separated by a considerable space. The last three numbers drawn did not affect our registration, but the preceding drawing, serial No. 2205, furnished our order No. 2240.

This is an interesting commentary on what is sometimes spoken of as the doctrine of chances.

As has already been stated, a list of registrants according to their serial or red ink numbers, running from No. 1 to No. 2240, had been prepared and sent to the authorities and made available to all interested before the drawing. This was on Form No. 101. After the drawing it became necessary to prepare another list, known as Form No. 102, in which the names of the registrants were given according to their order numbers, beginning with No. 1 and ending with No. 2240. Upon cursory consideration it would have been thought an easy matter to prepare the list on Form No. 102. Such, however, was not the case. The first number drawn was serial No. 258, and this became order No. 1. The drawing did not show the name, as a matter of course, and it was necessary, in preparing the list on Form No. 102, to turn to the serial number on Form No. 101. This took time and required care and patience. Much of this work as to the first registration was done by Mr. Bell, who afterwards became chief clerk. The preparation of the list of order numbers was not so difficult as was the preparation of the list of serial numbers.

LISTS AND NOTICES

After the order numbers had been assigned by the board, notice was given to the registrants, and lists were prepared showing the order numbers in order from 1 to 2240, and the corresponding serial numbers, and one of these lists was sent to the Provost Marshal General, another to the Adjutant General at Springfield, another was furnished the press for publication, another was posted at the office of the Local Board, and another retained by the Local Board for its files. The preparation of these lists required great care, and the lists were verified by the members of the board before they were mailed and posted as above stated.

The lists and notices which were required to be posted at the office of the Local Board were invariably posted by this board in the office of the county clerk, where they were open to inspection by any person interested. Too much credit can not be given W. E. Miller, county clerk, for his courtesy and assistance to the board in this and many other ways.

The two lists, the serial-number list and the order-number list, were not sufficient for all purposes and the preparation of a third list became necessary, that is, a list showing the names of the registrants alphabetically arranged, which list, owing to the pressure of the board work, was not prepared until after the members of the board had consumed many precious hours in hunting up the order numbers or the serial numbers of the registrants at their request by letter, by telephone, by telegram, or by personal appearance at the office of the board.

For example, a registrant would telephone for his order number so as to have some idea when he would be subject to call. He would be able to give his name, but the chances were that he did not know his serial number, but, even if he had known it, that would not have assisted materially in finding the order number. To find the registrant's order number it became necessary to take the list of order numbers and go through the list until the registrant's name was reached. This might take a minute, or five minutes, or a longer time, but there was no instance in which any such request was made where the board failed to search out the order number and answer the inquiry. After the alphabetical lists had been prepared, it was a simpler matter to answer such questions.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF REGISTRANTS

Following the assignment of order numbers and the mailing and posting of the lists, the board was required to give notice to registrants to appear for physical examination. In this county the notices were given and arrangements were made for the physical examination of the first 454 persons on the list of order numbers. These examinations took place on August 6th, 7th and 8th. During the physical examinations, Dr. Parr, the medical member of the board, was present and participated, and Mr. Dallam was present, also representing the board, in a clerical and advisory capacity, while Mr. Scofield remained at the board office to

answer questions and hand out blanks to those wishing to claim exemption. The assistant examiners were Dr. D. W. Loomis of Warsaw and Dr. L. C. Knight of Carthage, while Dr. C. L. Ferris of Carthage was the re-examining physician. In making the examinations the services of clerks were required, who took down the facts on the examination sheets as announced by the examining physician. (Afterwards and before Nov. 1st, Order Nos. 455 to 960 were called for examination.)

EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Blanks were furnished for all kinds of exemption claims, such as where the registrant had a dependent wife, or wife and children, where he claimed as the support of his father or mother, or, in certain cases, of brothers and sisters, where he claimed to be an alien, or minister of the gospel, and for many other claims of exemption recognized by the law, or by the rules and regulations, and it took a great deal of time to find out what the registrants wanted and to furnish the appropriate blanks and to answer inquiries, making necessary explanations. At that time what are called farming exemptions were not before the Local Board in any manner, and blanks for that purpose had not then been furnished the Local Board, it being the contemplation of the law that the District Board should have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine that class of exemptions. (The District Board for this county held its sessions at Springfield, and was known as District Board for Division No. 2 of the Southern District of the State of Illinois.) It was hard to convince some of the registrants of these facts, for they claimed to have read contrary statements in the papers, and were inclined to believe that the Local Board was from the first closely connected with farming or agricultural exemptions. At a later date the Local Board was requested by the authorities to collect data and to make recommendations to the District Board as to this class of exemptions, although the District Board continued at all times to have exclusive jurisdiction of this subject.

A vast amount of work was required in passing upon claims for exemption. The members of the board read and examined the affidavits and considered and passed upon difficult questions. In many cases the right to exemption was clear, in others doubtful, and in others not to be entertained under the law and the promulgated rules.

After the claims for exemption had been passed upon, notices were prepared and sent to the registrants, and a certain number of days was allowed for appeals to the District Board. From time to time as claims for exemption were disposed of by the Local Board and physical examinations held, reports were made to the District Board, and the District Board, from time to time, forwarded to the Local Board on Form 164 a partial list of men selected for military service, from which list, in the order in which their names appeared, registrants were to be called for transportation to the mobilization camps under calls from the office of the Provost Marshal General transmitted through the office of the Adjutant General of the state. These calls were specific to an extraordinary degree. In addition to stating the number of men to be forwarded, and the date of mobilization, the call specified the train, giving the number, the hour and minute of leaving, the railroad on which the men were to be entrained, all stops for meals and where meals were to be obtained, and all changes from one train or road to another in the course of transportation, and not in a single instance was there any mistake in any of these details as to Hancock County calls.

THE FIRST ENTRAINMENT

The first call on the Hancock County board was for the entrainment of eleven men for Camp Dodge. As soon as the call was received, notices were prepared and posted and mailed, all of which was done on Sept. 3, 1917. The registrants were ordered to report on Sept. 4th by three o'clock in the afternoon. They were to be entrained at 8:57 on the morning of Sept. 5th. The board was required to prepare lists on proper forms, one to be sent with the boys, another to be mailed to the commanding officer at the camp, and also individual papers as to each person entrained, including copies of the physical examination papers, and to make arrangements for transportation and for meals en route, and to receive and entrain the registrants, calling the roll as they entered the train, and to perform in connection with these duties many others requiring time and careful attention, and so the entrainment of these registrants

was a matter of much hard work and great anxiety to the Local Board.

The boys entrained on Sept. 5th were John Peyton Sea, Earl Henderson, James Paul Working, James Stockwell, John Bartholomew, Albert Hugh Kirby, Curtis Guy Roberts, Roy Battrell, William A. Ringold, Jr., Louis Finley Neaterour, and William Henry Bower, the last-named registrant having charge of the men from Carthage to the Camp.

The board, having become worried with reference to three or four of the registrants who were absent from their homes, undertook to reach them by telephone. One of the boys, who had registered at Hamilton, was working at Rock Island or Moline, and did not receive his notice. Through the assistance of Hamilton parties he was located and notified by telephone. When he received the notice, he had barely time to reach the train which would enable him to get to Keokuk in time to take the early train for Carthage on the morning of the 5th. He acted promptly and was here, ready for entrainment when the time came. Another of the boys was at Blandinsville in McDonough County, and received his notice after some delay and made a forced trip by automobile, reaching Carthage in time.

Another of the boys, who reported on the afternoon of Sept. 4th, as required by the call, requested the privilege of going home to spend the night with his sister and other relatives, promising to be on hand on the next morning, regardless of the condition of the roads, which were then muddy and difficult for automobiling. The request was granted, and the young man was at Carthage on time the next morning.

The eleven boys were present when the roll was called at the court-house before starting for the train. Many citizens were on the north side of the public square awaiting the boys as they should emerge from the court-house. Under the leadership of the Local Board and accompanied by city authorities and interested citizens, the boys marched from the court-house to the north side of the square and thence west to the depot, band playing, colors flying, and under circumstances of much feeling and great enthusiasm. A prayer was offered and a brief address was made at the depot, and when the train left for Burlington at 8:57, the eleven boys, our first contribution to the war under the selective service law, were on board, en route for Camp Dodge near Des Moines, Iowa.

It is worthy of mention that the eleven boys were all accepted for service at the mobilization camp.

The account of this entrainment is here given somewhat in detail, because it was the first and was a novel experience to all concerned. There was as much interest, and sometimes more of feeling and enthusiasm, in some of the later entrainments, because of the large number of registrants entrained, but there was no occasion of greater interest or anxiety to the members of the board than this first entrainment of only eleven of our boys.

THE SECOND ENTRAINMENT

The next call was for the entrainment of ninety-two men, which was issued on Sept. 17, 1917. The registrants were required to report at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 21st for entrainment for Camp Dodge on the morning of Sept. 22d, by way of the C. B. & Q. railroad.

The rules required the boys to report not less than a certain number of hours before they were to be entrained, so as to make sure that the required number would report. The board was authorized to call alternates to supply the places of registrants who should fail to appear. On the second call the ninety-two boys reported promptly and alternates were not required. The entrainment of these men, in view of the fact that there were so many of them, drew a large crowd to Carthage, and the pressure of the throng at the train was so great as to render any sort of discipline or strict compliance with the rules impossible. An address was made, a prayer was offered, and the train departed amidst great demonstrations. It was found impossible to call the roll, and Mr. Scofield, the secretary of the board, went with the boys as far as Ferris, and called the roll upon the train, ascertaining definitely that all the boys were there. Robert W. Reed was in charge of the company. Six of the ninety-two were rejected at the mobilization camp as not being physically qualified for service, and the remaining eighty-six were accepted as qualified for service.

THE THIRD ENTRAINMENT

The next call was for one colored man to be entrained for Camp Dodge on Oct. 27, 1917.

There were only seven colored men who registered at the First Registration.

Three of these were exempted under proper claims and the others were held for service. Among those held for service was Chester A. White, and he was the registrant entrained on Oct. 27th. The people of the county, and particularly of Cathage and Hamilton, assembled to honor this young man, and he was escorted to the train in the usual manner, and was sent to the service with the stimulus of prayer and a patriotic address. In the language of the conductor of the train, he was given "a royal send-off." The conductor stated to the writer that colored men from some other points had been forwarded without much ceremony or demonstration, and he gave unstinted praise to Hancock County for the manner in which the people had shown respect for this colored registrant. Chester A. White was accepted at Camp Dodge as qualified for military service.

SPECIAL INDUCTION

Afterwards, from time to time, registrants were sent to one or another of the camps on special order or by special induction. In some instances they were thus inducted into a special service for which they were especially qualified. Aside from such occasional special inductions the forwarding of men to the camps under general orders was suspended until after the questionnaire system had been adopted and put into operation.

BOARD LABORS ILLUSTRATED

Before passing to the questionnaire system and subsequent inductions thereunder, it is proper to refer by way of illustration to some of the difficulties with which the board contended during the summer and early fall of 1917.

There was a great deal of correspondence, in addition to a vast amount of telephoning, which naturally fell to the lot of Mr. Scofield as secretary of the board. The difference between secretary and chief clerk is that the secretary was a member of the board and performed duties as such, while the chief clerk was not a member of the board, and performed such duties as he was instructed by the board to perform, or as were provided for in the rules and regulations.

Among the registrants entrained for Camp Dodge on Sept. 22, 1917, was a Bulgarian named Pete Demoff Ganevsky, Order No. 369. He was undoubtedly liable for service. However, after he had gone to the camp, it occurred to the board that he might be placed at some disadvantage in case the war against Germany should develop into a war against the allies of Germany as well, and for that reason the following letter was written to the Adjutant General.

"Instructions bearing No. 850 have been received. Before receiving these instructions, and on Sept. 22d, we sent 92 men to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in accordance with the mobilization order. Among these was a Bulgarian, named Pete Demoff Ganevsky, Serial No. 2226, Order No. 369. He stated to us that he had taken out his first papers, having been in this country about eight years. He is a large fine-looking man, quite intelligent, and speaks English fairly well. He claimed no exemption, seemed cheerful and ready to go. We are not now at war with Bulgaria, technically at least, but we may become involved openly in war with the allies of Germany at any time. As we understand it, any alien having taken out his first papers, who is not an alien enemy, may serve if he is willing so to do, and claims no exemption. Such are the facts. If you have any instructions to give us, these will be gladly received and acted upon. In the absence of instructions from you, we deem it unnecessary to give further attention to the matter."

The Adjutant General advised the board that it had acted properly in sending this registrant to the service.

In the matter of the entrainment of Chester A. White, two letters were written to him, one showing the desire of the board to make the leave-taking as easy for him as possible, and the other showing the solicitude of the Adjutant General for his comfort. The first letter was as follows:

"We have been ordered by the Adjutant General to send you to Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Saturday. You are to take the train for Burlington at Carthage, Illinois. We have sent you red card stating that you are required to appear at Carthage, Illinois, for this purpose at three o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 26th, which is Friday. This is in compliance with the rules and regulations. We write, however, to say that it is not necessary for you to come Friday afternoon, provided you will be here at eight o'clock

Saturday morning of this week. Do not fail in the matter for it is extremely important. You can come on the early train which reaches Carthage at 5:15 Saturday morning, or in any way you prefer, so that you reach our office at the court-house not later than eight o'clock on Saturday morning. Arrangements will be made to furnish you with railroad ticket and meals, and specific instructions will be given you as to how you will go to the camp."

The second letter to Chester A. White was as follows:

"The Adjutant General has instructed us to notify you that when you come to Carthage to be forwarded to Camp Dodge, you should bring with you your heavy clothing and heavy underwear, if you have any on hand, and also one pair of heavy shoes, and that there is no objection to your bringing extra clothing in a handbag or suitcase."

During the latter part of October and early part of November, 1917, when the change to the questionnaire system was in preparation and the issuance of mobilization orders was suspended, many of the boys became anxious to be advised as to the probability of early calls for service, and considerable correspondence and telephoning on this subject resulted. This is illustrated by the following letter of Nov. 1st addressed to Jarrel John Martin Burrow of La Harpe:

"In answer to yours of recent date, permit us to say that as yet we have no mobilization order from the government, and therefore we are unable to state when the remainder of our quota for the present army will be sent to Camp Dodge. It is practically certain that you will be among those called as soon as the mobilization order comes. The boys who are to go will be notified. Please keep in touch with the situation, for the posting of notices at our office is notice to the party called, even if, by some miscarriage of the notice in the mail, he should fail to receive his notice. However, the undersigned (Scofield) endeavors to find out from the boys whether or not they have received the notices and understand the matter so that none of them may be placed in the unfortunate position of not responding at the time when called. If it is in our power to help arrange the matter so that you and your cousin will be together at the camp (as this registrant had requested), this will afford us much pleasure, as we wish to do all we can to please the boys who are called upon to respond to this national necessity. We are not sure that we can do anything for you, but, we would think the Adjutant of the camp would have a proper regard for any preference you might express to him upon your arrival at the camp."

Registrants did not always make inquiries directly of the board, but sometimes addressed letters to the county clerk, and sometimes to the sheriff, and sometimes to some other officer of the county, or to some individual with whom they were acquainted. Raymond Francis Monroe wrote from Saco, Mont., to Marion Mosley, the sheriff of this county, and the board answered the letter as follows:

"Your letter addressed to the sheriff of this county has been delivered to us for answer. Your serial number is 466 and your order or call number in this county is 2098. We have examined the first 960 of the registrants of this county, being from No. 1 to No. 960 inclusive of the order or call numbers. There are more than 1000 to be called for examination before your order number will be reached. We certify that your serial number is 466 and that you have not been called by this board for examination."

Tom Stone Stout neglected to file his affidavits as to dependency within the required time, and the board, fearing that the notice had failed to reach him, or that he was not informed as to the requirements, undertook to give him an opportunity to present his affidavits. Thereupon, a letter was addressed to him at Dallas City, as follows:

"On Oct. 20th, the day of your examination, you filed with this board your claim for exemption on the ground of being a married man with wife or child dependent upon your labor for support. You had ten days thereafter within which to file your affidavits, but you did not file any affidavits in pursuance of this claim, for which reason your claim amounts to nothing as the matter now stands. We have telephoned to La Harpe to ascertain where you are and to find out whether or not your failure to file affidavits was on account of a lack of understanding as to the requirements, or because you had abandoned your claim. Mr. Ingraham answered us and looked into the matter and advised us that you were probably ignorant of the necessary requirements in these cases. We send you herewith blank affidavits to be used if you desire to press your claim for exemption. You

will have to sign and swear to the first affidavit, your wife to the second, while the third affidavit will have to be signed and sworn to by some honorable man who knows you, who is the head of a family. All this should be done before a notary public. (There were other officers authorized to administer the oath, but a notary was considered preferable because it was absolutely certain that he had authority, and his official seal was a guaranty.) The bankers at Dallas City, or Mr. Kirkpatrick, will assist you in filling out these papers, or, if you should go to La Harpe, the bankers there, or Mr. Warner, will assist you in filling them out. (This was before the day of the Legal Advisory Board.) If you wish to file the affidavits, do so without much delay, and we will permit them to be filed, although the time for this purpose has expired, and especially if it be true, as Mr. Ingraham advises us, that you have not only a wife but also a little child who are both wholly dependent on you for support."

HOMECOMING IN BODY NOT ALLOWED

During the latter part of Nov., 1917, the board was requested by relatives and friends of boys who had been sent to Camp Dodge, to endeavor to make arrangements for their homecoming in a body for a visit and celebration along the line of what had been done for the McDonough County boys, and the board took the matter up with the Adjutant General and with the authorities at Camp Dodge, but without success. The following letter was written to the Adjutant General, under date of Nov. 27th:

"Some two or three weeks ago, the McDonough boys who are at Camp Dodge, Iowa, were permitted by some sort of an arrangement to return home in a body, under charge of an officer, for a visit and celebration which had been arranged for them by the citizens. The Hon. W. J. Graham of Aledo was at Macomb and delivered an address, and there was an overflow meeting which was addressed by others, and the whole affair was splendidly patriotic and attracted much attention in neighboring counties. There has been a rumor of an effort in Adams County to do something of the same kind for the Adams County boys. This local board has been besieged by parents of Hancock County boys, who are at the camp, for something of the kind for this county, so that the boys might be permitted to come home in a body under charge of an officer, as was done in the case of the McDonough County boys. Thanksgiving was first suggested as a suitable time. Manifestly, that would now be impracticable. And so Christmas is now being suggested for such a visit and celebration. We do not know whether you are the proper official to write to on this subject, or whether the letter should be addressed to the commanding officer of the camp, but we have thought it advisable to write to you and ask you whether or not there is any chance for this county to do for our boys something like that which was done by McDonough County for its boys. This thing should not have been done at all, or it should not be confined to one county. It makes the Hancock County boys feel that they are discriminated against, or that the members of the Local Board of this county have no influence in accomplishing their wishes in the premises. An answer to this communication will be appreciated."

The board was finally advised by the authorities that it was impracticable to grant further permits for the homecoming of the boys in a body, but that furloughs for individuals would be granted from time to time upon proper showing and where there would be no injury therefrom to the military service. Applications were sent in, with or without recommendation, but ordinarily with recommendation that the furlough be granted as far as consistent with the exigencies of the military service, and the applicants were notified of the result by mail as soon as the decision was received by the Local Board from the commanding officer of the camp.

DISCHARGE OF MEN ACCEPTED AT CAMP

Among the difficult questions which came before the board were applications for discharge or release of registrants who had been forwarded to the camp and accepted there for service. Such applications were rare, but consumed much time and caused much anxiety in the few instances in which they were made. The method of having such a case reviewed was complicated and hard to work out in practice. Two cases are here given by way of illustration. The first of these may be called X, but his name was not X.

On Nov. 3, 1917, we wrote the Adjutant Gen-



WILLIAM H. GROVE



MARY E. GROVE

eral, on behalf of this registrant, as follows:

"In the matter of X, who was called for examination on Aug. 6, 1917, by this Local Board, and was examined and who filed a claim of discharge with this board on that date, on form No. 121, on the ground that he was a married man with wife or child dependent upon his labor for support. This man filed no affidavits in support of his claim and his claim was therefore disallowed, and he was certified by us to the district board as called into the service, and the district board certified him back to us for service, in the usual form. On Sept. 22, 1917, X was sent by us to Camp Dodge and was afterwards accepted by the proper officer as one of our quota, and is now at Camp Dodge accordingly. (There was a statement of facts made by reputable citizens of the county, presumably acquainted therewith, for the purpose of justifying the board in taking action to have the case of this registrant reconsidered.) Where a man has five little children, the government might not be desirous of having him in the army, and it might not be in accordance with the spirit of the act of May 18th, that he should be retained in the army after the ascertainment of the real facts of the case. We are submitting the facts to you as above outlined for your advice as to whether we should or should not be authorized to reopen this case."

It is proper to state that the Local Board could not reopen and reconsider the case of a registrant who had been accepted at the camp, without permission so to do from the Adjutant General of the state. The commanding officer of the camp had power also to take the initiative in this matter. The Adjutant General granted authority to reopen the case of X, and the case was reopened accordingly for further consideration. At this point, however, word was received from neighbors of X to the effect that he had been discharged from the camp and was at home. We thereupon wrote to the Adjutant of the camp at Camp Dodge, referring to this registrant, and then proceeding:

"This man filed no papers for discharge with this board, and was therefore held for service by this and the district boards, and was sent to your camp; and accepted on Oct. 6th. The fact is, as we were informed after X had been forwarded to the camp, he had a wife and several children. The case has been reopened by this board. We are informed, however, that X is at La Harpe, claiming that he has been discharged from the camp on the ground of having a dependent wife and children. We would be glad to know what the fact is, so that, if he has been discharged, our record may be put into proper condition."

As a matter of course, the Adjutant of the camp had no power whatever to discharge an accepted man on the ground of dependency, and for that reason, among others, we wrote the above letter. The Adjutant advised us that X had not been discharged on the ground of dependency, of which this Local Board alone had jurisdiction when authorized to reopen the case by the Adjutant General, but that X had been discharged as not being physically qualified for military service. The mistake of the registrant as to the ground of discharge was undoubtedly honestly made, the registrant not thoroughly understanding the matter.

One of the most difficult cases the board had to handle was that of Walter Harland Alther of La Harpe. He was sent to Camp Dodge with the 92 boys who were forwarded on the morning of Sept. 22, 1917. Soon after the train had left, the registrant's wife, Mrs. Alther, called at the office of the board, and strenuously objected to the entrainment of her husband, alleging that he had a dependent wife and child, and had not made a claim for exemption when he should have done so, or had failed through some sort of accident to transmit the papers to the board.

It was a distressing case, as presented by Mrs. Alther, and we forthwith (Sept. 22d) wrote to the Adjutant General as follows:

"We entrained ninety-two of our boys for Camp Dodge, Iowa, this morning. Every one was here, and here on time. An immense crowd followed them to the train. Among them was Walter Harland Alther of La Harpe, whose serial number is 11, and whose order number 287. This boy was called, on Aug. 1st, for examination on Aug. 7th, and appeared and was examined. The physician found him qualified physically for military service. Prior to his examination he called at our office and obtained blank claim and affidavits for discharge on the ground of a dependent wife and child, but he did not send us, or file with us, any claim or affidavits. The call for examination having been made on Aug. 1st, the time for filing claim expired on Aug. 8th. On Aug.

13th, there being no claim or affidavits on file, this Local Board certified him to the District Board, and the District Board afterwards certified him to this board as having been selected for military service. In the making up of our list of 92 to be entrained today, we included Mr. Alther. We knew nothing of the circumstances, and had no acquaintance with this man except as we met him when he asked for his blank exemption papers, and as we saw him and the boys here yesterday and today. Since the departure of the boys, Mr. Alther's wife has been here with her child, asking that her husband be exempted, and stating that she and her child are absolutely without means and wholly dependent upon him for support. We have told her that the matter has passed beyond our jurisdiction and that we have no power to do anything for her.

"We have endeavored this afternoon to inform ourselves as to the facts, and we believe the facts to be as follows: that these parties have been married for about ten years; that they have one child, a little boy eight years of age, the wife's name being Mary and the child's name Ardia; that the wife and child are wholly dependent upon the husband for support, having no means or resources otherwise, except as she may be able to earn a living for herself and child by physical labor; that until called into the service Mr. Alther was working on a farm at $40 a month and living with and supporting his family; that upon being called for entrainment, he gave up his work and moved his family from the farm where they were living to Dallas City, in this county, where they now are; that these parties have lived together in harmony; that Mr. Alther has been and is an industrious man; that he gave his wife to understand that he had filed his exemption papers, or sent them with the papers of others to this board; that when she asked him to take an appeal he said there was no use in doing so, for if this board did not grant the exemption it was not probable he could do anything by an appeal; that the wife is at a loss to understand the situation, or how the matter occurred, and probably does not know whether her husband deceived her with reference to filing or attempting to file his papers or whether he is sincere in his declaration, although she believes he is sincere for the reason that they have always lived pleasantly together and he seemed deeply to regret his going away.

"Mrs. Alther further states that she has three brothers now in the service from the state of Missouri, M. M. Rossi, full name, Mallan Monroe Rossi, and Raymond Rossi, who enlisted from Missouri some months ago, and are now at Camp Mills, New York, and Walter Rossi of Clark County, Missouri, address, Alexandria, who has been selected for service through the selective draft, and was expecting to be sent to the camp during the week now closing. This is a good record for the family of Mrs. Alther, if the facts are as she states them, and her appearance is that of a truthful woman."

On Oct. 1st, we wrote the Adjutant General again, informing him that we had further investigated the Alther case, and were satisfied that he had had his claim and affidavits made out in proper form and had undertaken to file the same with the board, but that, through mistake somewhere, the papers did not come to our hands, or had been mislaid, and that, believing the case to be meritorious we respectfully requested the authority to reopen the case.

The Adjutant General gave the desired authority, and the case was reopened. The result of the reopening appears in our letter of Oct. 6th to the Adjutant General, which is as follows:

"A showing having been made to us that this man, who has a wife and one child dependent upon him for support, had attempted to file his exemption papers within the time allowed for that purpose and that the case should be reopened, and an opportunity given him to present the claim and affidavits for exemption, we requested you for authority to reopen the case, and you granted that authority on Oct. 4th, under telegram No. 8185 of the Provost Marshal General. We have, therefore, permitted the papers to be filed, and, having found them to be in proper form and believing the same meritorious, we have allowed the claim for exemption. We are posting notices on Form 147 and mailing copy to the District Board as required in such cases, and we are sending you the certificate of discharge as the telegram No. 8185 directs, so that you may forward it to the commanding officer at the mobilization camp with proper request."

On Oct. 17th, we wrote the Adjutant General again, directing his attention to the case, and stating in conclusion: "As we understand telegram 8185, we send the certificate of discharge in such case to you, and you forward the same

to the commanding officer of the camp, and we do not send or deliver the certificate of discharge to the party interested and to whom the same is addressed."

On Oct. 22d, because of information from Mrs. Alther that her husband had not been discharged, we wrote again to the Adjutant General, rehearsing the history of the case, and on Nov. 7th we wrote another letter, moved thereto by the importunity of Mrs. Alther who had visited our office at least twice, and had made one trip to the camp, and on Nov. 7th was on her way to Springfield to see what could be done to obtain her husband's discharge. In our letter of Nov. 7th to the Adjutant General, after repeating the history of the case, we said:

"The above history of the case shows that Mr. Alther had been discharged by us in accordance with the rules and regulations. We have sent you the certificate of discharge to be sent to the commanding officer at Camp Dodge, together with your request for discharge. Lest there may have been some miscarriage of the mail, we are entrusting to Mrs. Alther a certificate of discharge to be delivered to you at Springfield. If she should be unable to effect a delivery of the certificate, she is to return the same to us. If you will forward this certificate to the commanding officer of the camp, with your request for Mr. Alther's discharge, this case may be brought to an end and all parties relieved from further consideration of the matter. Our action in granting this certificate of discharge and in sending the same to you has been taken under compiled rules of the Provost Marshal General as follows:

" 'If it should be determined that the discharge should have been granted, the Local Board will not deliver a copy of the discharge to the registrant but will send it to the Adjutant General of the state who will forward it to the commanding officer at the mobilization camp with the request that the man be discharged from military service on the ground that he should have been discharged from the draft. Thereupon the commanding officer at the mobilization camp will discharge the man from military service.' "

Mrs. Alther went to Springfield, and within a few days afterwards her husband was discharged by the commanding officer of the camp.

It is not intended by giving this illustration of the labors which devolved upon the Local Board, to criticise in any manner the Adjutant General or those under him. On the contrary, the Local Board of Hancock County found the Adjutant General (and this includes all assistants) prompt, courteous and considerate in all dealings with the board. It is not to be wondered at that a slight delay should have occurred occasionally when the magnitude of the work, the multitude of details requiring attention, and the difficulties in construction of the rules and regulations and in applying them to particular cases, are taken into consideration. The method of reopening a case and discharging a registrant on the ground of dependency after the registrant had been sent to the mobilization camp and accepted for service, was necessarily different from the method of discharge in the first instance and before the registrant had been sent to the mobilization camp. The construction of the rule in such case by this Local Board was undoubtedly correct, and was followed at last when the matter was fully brought to the attention of the Adjutant General.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The rules and regulations as first adopted, were subject to change, and were afterwards changed and modified by supplementary and amendatory rules and regulations. Finally, under date of Nov. 8, 1917, a different plan or theory was adopted and new rules and regulations, superseding the old, were prepared and put into operation. The principal change was in the matter of classification. Every registrant was considered as belonging in Class 1 until his status, giving to him the right of deferred classification, should be clearly established under and in accordance with the principles and rules governing such classification. The term, deferred class, included the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of the five classes in which the registrants were to be placed. All registrants placed in these deferred classes were to be temporarily exempted or discharged. Those classified in Class 1 were presently liable to military service in the order determined by the drawing. Those placed in Class 2 were temporarily discharged, but were liable to be called for service when Class 1 was exhausted. When classes 1 and 2 were exhausted, Class 3 was subject to be called, and when that was also exhausted, Class 4 was subject to call. Class 5 included those who were absolutely, not temporarily, exempted.

Under the new rules and regulations, adopting the questionnaire system, the board was required to keep a classification list, which would show the status of every registrant as to classification, exemption, call to the service, and the disposition made of him at the camp, and the keeping of this list alone required much time and great care and attention. This list showed the name of every registrant, his serial and order numbers, and his color, in addition to the matters above mentioned. This list was kept by the chief clerk.

The questionnaire itself consisted of a number of questions, divided into twelve series, addressed to and to be answered under oath by the registrant, and designed for the purpose of ascertaining his status in relation to the various matters, things and circumstances constituting ground for exemption or deferred classification. It was provided that the questionnaire should contain, as an integral part thereof, affidavits in support of claims for exemption or deferred classification in certain cases specified in the rules. It was required that the answers and affidavits be signed and sworn to in strict accordance with the regulations. On the first page of the questionnaire was printed a notification and instruction requiring the registrant to fill out and return the questionnaire in accordance wth the regulations. In this notice the name of the registrant and the date of the notice were inserted.

The mailing of the questionnaires to the registrants and the vast amount of work to be done afterwards, rendered additional help indispensable, and the government authorized the board to appoint a chief clerk on a salary during the questionnaire period and to retain the chief clerk until the termination of the duties of the board.

THE LOCAL BOARD CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS

During the fall of 1917 and the winter of 1917-18, gratuitous assistance in the preparation of papers and in other work enjoined upon the Local Board, was rendered by many citizens of Carthage and other parts of the county as a matter of voluntary contribution to the service. This was especially true of the extra work imposed upon the board by the questionnaire system, as to the classification of registrants and the giving of notices and the calling of registrants for physical examination. No record has been kept of the names of those who thus assisted without compensation. It would be unadvisable to mention the names of some who participated in rendering this service, where it is practically certain that the names of others entitled to equal credit would be overlooked. Hence, the enumeration of these voluntary assistants is not here attempted.

After the questionnaires had been sent out, it became manifest that other assistance would be required than that of the chief clerk, and that desultory or interrupted service would not answer the purpose. To have one set of persons one day and another another, no matter how great their competency, would not be nearly so effective as to have the same persons engaged in the work from day to day until their tasks should be completed. The board would have had to organize a school of instruction and to use an hour or more of time every day to explain the work required to the new helpers, if occasional voluntary services should have been relied upon, and the government wisely authorized the employment of competent regular assistants.

When the classification and questionnaire system was adopted to become effective on Dec. 15, 1917, the Local Board was authorized to appoint a chief clerk at a stated salary to render assistance made necessary by this additional burden.

In the early part of December Earl N. Bell of Carthage was appointed chief clerk. He took the oath of office on Dec. 10, 1917, and acted as chief clerk until the termination of the labors of the Local Board. Prior to his appointment as chief clerk Mr. Bell had given about five months of his time exclusively to the Local Board work, for part of which services he received no compensation from the Government. As chief clerk, Mr. Bell proved himself to be competent and efficient in all the work of the board, but was of especial assistance in the preparation of the mobilization papers, the preparation of which required much time and great accuracy, and in keeping the classification list and other records of the board.

As times passed, the work multiplied, and the government authorized the appointment of additional assistants.

During the early part of the year 1918, Miss Julia Tate Noyes had rendered much gratuitous service for the Local Board, and, in view of her

acquaintance with the work and recognized competency, the Local Board made arrangements with her to act as one of the government employees from time to time as her services should be required. Accordingly, under appointment, she worked for the Local Board during the month of June, 1918, and thereafter intermittently as assistance became necessary until in the fall of 1918 when her employment became permanent and she continued in this work until January, 1919. She rendered further service in March, 1919, at the end of which month the labors of the Local Board were terminated and the members were discharged from service. Miss Noyes became thorough acquainted with the work of the Local Board, and was able to render, and did render, service of the highest order, greatly assisting in the complex work of the selective service system.

Other assistants who served for a more limited time were Miss Hazel Myers of Warsaw and Miss Emily C. Pennock of Carthage. This was under appointment and for the compensation allowed for that purpose. Miss Pennock had, theretofore, from time to time, rendered gratuitous assistance to the Local Board.

The Board was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Pennock and Miss Myers, both on account of their competency, and of their interest in the work and willingness to serve.

THE LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

But the Provost Marshal General had anticipated the vast amount of work involved in the questionnaire system, and so had provided for the establishment of Legal Advisory Boards in such numbers and within such districts as to be convenient to every registrant who was to appear before a Local or District Board, so that every registrant might apply to the Legal Advisory Board for all necessary advice and assistance in preparing claims, questionnaires, or any other papers required by the regulations to be submitted by a registrant. It was provided that every Legal Advisory Board should consist of three representative lawyers as permanent members, who should be held responsible that there should always be a competent force of lawyers or laymen available to the registrants at any time during which the Local or District Boards within such district should be open for business. It was provided that the Governor should nominate one of the permanent members as the chairman of the board, but the appointment was made by the President.

It was further provided that the Governor should call upon all members of the bar within the state, and, if necessary, upon competent laymen, to offer their services to such Legal Advisory Boards for the purpose of being present at the headquarters of the Local Boards and rendering aid and advice to registrants, which persons were to be known as associate members, and as to whom no formal appointment by the President should be necessary.

The members of the Legal Advisory Board, including associate members, were required to take a prescribed oath, and had power to administer oaths in any of the matters in which oaths were required under the selective service rules and regulations.

The three members of the Legal Advisory Board appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Governor, were merely to form a nucleus to direct the work of all the lawyers and laymen of the community who should be called upon to group themselves about the permanent board for this purpose.

As permanent members of the Legal Advisory Board of Hancock County, the President appointed Hon. Apollos W. O'Harra, Samuel Naylor and Lee Siebenborn, all of Carthage, with Mr. O'Harra as chairman.

This board took up the work promptly, by appointing associate members in many parts of the county so as to suit the convenience of registrants, such associate members being the lawyers of the county and one or more persons from every bank and such other laymen as were willing and able to render this service.

It was provided that the Legal Advisory Board, "consisting of disinterested lawyers, with associate members, consisting of capable lawyers and laymen," should be present at all times during which the Local Board was open for the transaction of business, whether at the headquarters of the Local Board or at some other convenient place or places.

Before the appointment of the Legal Advisory Board the headquarters of the Local Board had been moved from the courthouse to Mr. Scofield's law-office. It was not convenient for the Legal Advisory Board to hold its sessions at this law-office, and so rooms were arranged for at the courthouse, where the sessions of the Legal Advisory Board were held, being

about 300 feet from the headquarters of the Local Board. This was a convenient arrangement for all persons interested.

In view of some misunderstanding as to the functions of the Legal Advisory Board, Telegram A-637 was sent out on Dec. 11, 1917, wherein it was ruled that the Legal Advisory Board had no authority to advise the Local or District Board concerning interpretation, construction or application of the selective service law or the regulations issued thereunder; but that the primary duties of the Legal Advisory Board were to advise and aid registrants in making proper and truthful answers to questions and securing such supporting affidavits as might be required in particular classes of cases, and in filling out and executing questionnaires. For advice and interpretation of the rules and regulations, the Local Board was required to apply to the Adjutant General. However, this telegram was not intended to prevent the Legal Advisory Board from assisting the Local Board in every possible manner.

A telegram dated Dec. 14, 1917, required any member of the Legal Advisory Board, whether a permanent or associate member, to enter upon the left-hand margin of the front page of the questionnaire of the registrant to whom he had given advice or assistance the following, "Aid given by me," and sign his name, followed by the words, "permanent member," or "associate member," as the case might be.

Under the rules the services of members of Medical Advisory Boards and of members of Legal Advisory Boards, and of the Government Appeal Agents, were to be rendered without compensation.

It is with much pleasure that the Local Board of Hancock County bears testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the permanent and associate members of the Hancock County Legal Advisory Board, as well as to that of the Medical Advisory Board of our district and of the Government Appeal Agent of this county, in the discharge of their duties under the selective service rules and regulations.

MAILING QUESTIONNAIRES

The chief clerk began mailing questionnaires on Dec. 15, 1917, the date fixed upon for that purpose by the Provost Marshal General, and sent out 100 questionnaires daily, Sundays excepted, beginning with the lowest order number and continuing regularly to the highest. There were 2,240 registrants at the beginning, which number was increased by 19 others who registered from time to time and belonged to the first registration. Twenty-three days were required to complete the mailing of the questionnaires.

In the meantime the questionnaires were being returned, some of them imperfectly filled out or signed. Where registrants acted under the instruction of the Legal Advisory Board, or its associate members, their questionnaires were ordinarily in proper form when returned to the Local Board. But some registrants undertook to fill out the questionnaires themselves, or acted upon mistaken or improper advice, and in such cases it was necessary for the Local Board to notify the registrant to appear and correct his questionnaire, or for the Board to return the questionnaire to some capable person in the vicinity where the registrant resided and notify the registrant to appear before such person and make the corrections indicated.

CLASSIFICATION AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

As questionnaires were returned the Local Board examined them and classified the registrants and sent out the classification cards. The classification was indicated on the questionnaire, but particularly on the cover sheet, which enclosed the questionnaire, upon which the classification of the registrant and the action of the Local Board or of the District Board in all matters pertaining to such registrant were indicated under proper headings. Every ruling and action was entered also on the classification list or record.

As the work of classification proceeded, the Local Board was required to begin the physical examination of those registrants who were placed in Class 1. Notices were sent out accordingly and physical examinations were made as rapidly as consistent with the other duties devolving upon the Local Board. In certain cases the registrant was sent to Quincy for further examination before the Medical Advisory Board, which had appellate jurisdiction, and to which the Local Board, in case of doubt, could send the registrant for further examination. Re-classification was necessary as to those found wholly unfit for military service. Where any were found unfit for general mili-



Louise E Howard



John F. Howard

tary service, but qualified for limited service, the fact was indicated on the classification list, and such persons were sent to the service only when a call was made for some special work for which they were physically qualified.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

Not only was an appeal allowed to the District Board from a classification made by the Local Board, but the Government took care of its interests by appointing a Government Appeal Agent to take an appeal from any deferred classification which it was deemed proper to have reviewed by the District Board, and to take an appeal in behalf of an ignorant registrant who would not have sufficient understanding to protect himself, or to take an appeal when it should have been taken, and to investigate and report upon matters submitted for investigation and report by the Local or the District Board.

In this county the States Attorney, Mr. Earl W. Wood, was appointed Government Appeal Agent and discharged his duties ably and impartially as to all persons interested.

Delays in final classification arose in cases where claims were made for exemption on agricultural or industrial grounds, of which claims the District Board at Springfield had exclusive cognizance. While the District Board desired the Local Board to advise as to such exemptions, and a paragraph for recommendation by the Local Board as to such exemptions was contained in the questionnaire, yet all this was merely for the purpose of assisting the District Board in reaching its conclusion, and the sole jurisdiction on this subject remained all the time with the District Board.

And so the Local Board might pass upon claims for exemption on the ground of dependency or other ground cognizable by the Local Board and classify the registrant accordingly, and then, upon sending the questionnaire to the District Board for its decision upon the claim for exemption on agricultural or industrial grounds, be required, by the action of the District Board, to change the classification and place the registrant in a deferred class. Such would be the case also where the action of the Local Board would be reversed by the District Board, which, in fact, very rarely occurred. There were appeals in certain cases to the President, resulting in further delay. While these appeals were pending the registrants whose cases were involved were not subject to call for service.

Another reason for taking men off of the call-list arose during the spring of 1918. Not many farmers had been exempted or given deferred classification on the ground that they were farmers.

TEMPORARILY TAKING FARMERS OFF OF THE CALL-LIST

But it became necessary in the spring of 1918 to stimulate the farming population to unusual and excessive industry, in order that food might be provided, not only for our home population, but for the large army we were sending abroad, and to assist in feeding the armies and populations of our allies. It was, therefore, deemed important that those assiduously and continuously engaged in the planting and cultivation of crops should be passed over in the sending of men to the service in response to calls during the spring and early summer of 1918. And so the Local Board was instructed by the Provost Marshal General to omit from such calls until further notice those registrants in Class 1 who were thus assiduously engaged in farming.

This Local Board adopted a rule requiring the affidavit of the registrant to be presented, showing that he was assiduously engaged in farming, such affidavit to be supported by the affidavits of reputable neighbors, and that this showing should be renewed from time to time, so as to avoid imposition through a temporary engagement on the farm for the purpose of avoiding service. Many farmer registrants presented such affidavits, and their names were temporarily withheld in making up the lists of registrants to be sent to the camps. It was impossible for the board to determine in all instances whether or not these showings were made in good faith. Where complaints were made, or suspicious circumstances were brought to the attention of the board, investigations followed, and the affidavits were allowed to stand, or were disregarded, according to the facts of the case.

While a few of the boys used their utmost endeavors to secure exemption or temporary release on the ground that they were farmers, the farmer boys, as a rule, responded cheerfully when the time for their call and entrainment arrived.

On May 30th, this Local Board, in response to inquiry from the Adjutant General's office, sent the following telegram: "Number of men remaining in Class 1 (all current calls having been filled) physically qualified for general military service, 24 who are not farmers, and 216 who have been omitted to date because actively engaged in farming."

PATRIOTIC FARMERS

Among the many instances of patriotism among the farmers, we refer to the following (names withheld).

In the fall of 1917, the father of one of the registrants called upon the Board and stated that he was perfectly willing for his boy to go into the service in December or later, but he would like to keep him until the season for gathering corn was over, as he wanted his help in the cornfield. A day or two afterwards the boy called at the office of the Board and stated that if he was to be sent to the camp he wanted to go immediately, as he was not particularly interested in gathering a field of corn as preliminary to his military service.

In the spring of 1918, one of the registrants was passed on call because of his farming affidavits which were deemed sufficient by the Board. A few weeks later, he wrote to the Board a splendid letter in which he said that his crops had been planted, and that he had made arrangements to have them cultivated and harvested, and that there was no longer any reason why he should not be sent to the service of his country. This boy was entrained on the next call.

One of the Hancock County farmers brought his boys to Carthage for the purpose of ascertaining when they would be called into the service. He said he had not come to claim any exemption for them, or to ask that their call be deferred, but merely to find out about when they would be expected to go. He said his boys were no better than any other man's boys, and that when their turn came, they were ready to respond.

Soon after the registrants had been sent to the camp in September and October, 1917, the Local Board was required to notify those who would be next in the call to hold themselves in readiness for calls which were expected to follow at an early day. The change from the original plan to the questionnaire plan necessarily meant delay. Doubtless, there were other reasons also why the calls for the camps were suspended. But it was provided that any registrant who wished to go into the service could make application for special induction papers, authorizing the Local Board to send him forthwith to the designated camp. Under this arrangement men were sent to one or another of the camps, sometimes a single person, sometimes two or more, during the early months of 1918. Some of the boys, in expectation of an early call, had given up their places of employment, or had disposed of their effects, and were consequently without employment, and without means, and were unable to secure employment because of the uncertainty of the time when they would be called into the service. At the request of some of these young men, the Local Board wrote to the Adjutant General on the subject, stating the foregoing facts and asking whether or not we had the power, of our own initiative, to send these men to the service. The Board really knew in advance what the answer would be. The Board had no such power. It was open to any of the boys to apply for specific orders authorizing their induction.. And so the time dragged along heavily. The Adjutant General at this time was not able to give us definite information as to the time of the next call.

DEFECTIVE QUESTIONNAIRES

In the meantime the board was called upon to wrestle with the question of defective questionnaires which had not been filled out or signed conformably to the regulations. Failure to comply with the requirements in these regards was not due to obstinacy, but to lack of information, and the Board undertook in every such case to give the registrant an opportunity to put his questionnaire in proper form so that he would not be in default for non-compliance with the rules and would not fail as to any claim for exemption to which he was really entitled. It was not considered a safe practice to send any such questionnaire directly to a registrant, and this was not done except as a last resort. The questionnaire was ordinarily returned to some lawyer, banker or other citizen of the neighborhood where the registrant resided, with the request that he would have the registrant come in and make the necessary corrections in his questionnaire

and would return the questionnaire thereupon to the Local Board. It must be said in commendation of the many persons to whom such questionnaires were forwarded and of whom such requests were made, that, with few exceptions, they cheerfully and promptly complied with our requests and returned the questionnaires in proper form and condition. In a very few instances there was delay, but the delay was temporary, and the questionnaire was finally returned. In one case a questionnaire was mislaid or lost in the mail, and it became necessary for the Board to give the registrant an opportunity to make out and file a new questionnaire.

In every case in which the questionnaire was thus forwarded for correction, a notice of the fact was sent to the registrant at his address, with instructions to go forthwith before the person to whom the questionnaire had been thus entrusted and make there the proper corrections. The Board had power to require the registrant to come to its office for this purpose, but this would have been a hardship in many instances and the other course was ordinarily pursued in order to accommodate the registrant.

More or less of difficulty arose in connection with non-resident registrants, some of whom lived in distant states and some in Canada, but by patient effort the Board was able to reach all of them, and, as far as the editor now remembers, questionnaires, filled out and executed, were received, sooner or later, from all these men.

EXAMINATION AND MOBILIZATION ON TRANSFER

Another matter which devolved upon the Board was the examination of registrants for other jurisdictions, so as to save those who had registered in other counties or states and were temporarily in Hancock County from having to be at the expense and trouble of returning to the places of their registration for physical examination. There were many of these cases, necessitating examination by our physicians and the preparation and forwarding of the papers, together with the appropriate correspondence on the subject. In like manner other Boards conducted the physical examination of certain of our registrants who were residing abroad.

It was possible to transfer the case as well as the physical examination of the registrant, and such transfer was made by a number of Boards to our Board, whereby we were required to send the registrant to the mobilization camp, making arrangements for transportation and meals.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXEMPTIONS

In cases where claims for agricultural or industrial exemptions were made, the Local Board, after having classified the registrant except as to those claims, was required to send all the papers to the District Board at Springfield for disposition of the agricultural or industrial claims. In some instances the District Board called upon this Board for information, or returned the questionnaire to allow affidavits to be corrected, whereupon the Local Board was required to notify the registrant and return the questionnaire to the District Board after the affidavits had been corrected and inquire into the facts of the case and to furnish the requested information.

SECOND REGISTRATION

The necessity for the second registration, the manner in which it was authorized, and the manner in which it was conducted, are set forth in the following paragraphs from the Second Report of the Provost Marshal General:

"1. *Need for this registration.*—In the spring of 1918 it was apparent that the yield of effectives in the first registration would not suffice for the increasing demands of the military program; and a further registration for military service became necessary. On May 20, 1918, Congress passed a joint resolution (Pub. Res. No. 30, 65th Cong., S. J. Res. 124) requiring the registration of all males who had attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, on or before the day set by the President for their registration; and further authorizing the President to require the registration, at such intervals as he might prescribe, of all males attaining the age of 21 since the day of this second registration and on or before the next day set by him for such registration. This resolution made all such persons liable to military service under the act of May 18, 1917; but provided that they should be 'placed at the bottom of the list of those liable to military service in the several classes to which they are assigned.'

"June 5, 1918, was fixed by presidential proclamation as the date for this second registration.

"2. *Plan of registration.*—Anticipating the enactment of this legislation, a plan for conducting the registration was decided upon and communicated to the Local Boards three weeks in advance of the passage of the act. The registration organization was thus made ready in advance and was enabled to conduct the registration at an early date after the enactment of the law.

"An experienced and fully equipped organization—the Local Boards—was in existence to accomplish the registration, and the vast machinery found to be necessary for the first registration would have been cumbersome as well as useless. It was therefore decided that every person subject to registration would be required to register under the supervision of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which he permanently resided."

The regulations as to this registration provided that, in the rural districts, the office of the Local Board, wherever practicable, should be the place of registration. But it was further provided that if places of registration seemed to be necessary at other points, the Board was authorized to consult with the Adjutant General concerning the establishment of additional places of registration.

The Hancock Local Board telegraphed the Adjutant General, and wrote a letter to him, on May 24th, asking permission to designate seven places of registration for the county, being six in addition to the Local Board office at Carthage, so as to accommodate the people in the matter of registration; but the Adjutant General deemed it unnecessary to have so many places of registration, and gave the Board power to designate two places only besides Carthage. Warsaw and La Harpe were selected as the additional places.

The regulations provided that the Board members should act in the capacity of chief registrars. The Board had authority to appoint additional registrars.

The registration at Carthage was conducted by two of the Board members, Dr. S. M. Parr and Charles J. Scofield, by the chief clerk, Earl N. Bell, and by W. E. Miller, county clerk.

The registration at Warsaw was conducted by Philip Dallam, Board member, and by C. E. Wallace, L. Fairfax, M. T. Hunt, Henry B. Schafer and E. E. McAdams.

The registration at La Harpe was conducted by Clifford W. Warner and Charles D. Moon.

Every one of these persons served without compensation.

The registration at Carthage was at the courthouse, the registration at Warsaw at the city hall, and the registration at La Harpe at Mr. Warner's law-office. No charge was made for the use of any of these registration places.

The Board had sought to have this registration conducted without compensation, as a matter of pure patriotic service. This was done.

On June 6th, the Local Board reported to the Adjutant General a total registration of 209, being 208 in Group A and one in Group C. Three others were registered later. This made a total registration of 212, which was known as the Second Registration, to which was added the supplemental registration of August 24, 1918, treated also as part of the second registration.

The registration of August 24th was under proclamation of the President, issued pursuant to the joint resolution of May 20th, requiring the registration on August 24th of all male persons (except those exempted by law from registration), who, since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, had attained their 21st birthday.

There was but one place of registration, Carthage, on August 24th, and the members of the Board and the chief clerk acted as registrars.

On August 26th, the Local Board reported to the Adjutant General as follows:

"We send you herewith list of those registered on August 24, 1918; also copies of their registration cards. There are 49 of these registrants, one of them colored. The highest registration number of those registered on June 5, 1918, and the week or two following, is 212. The cards we are now sending you should begin (in numbering) with the number 213."

The order of liability in the second registration was determined by the second drawing at Washington, which occurred soon after the registration of June 5, 1918, and occupied a period of two hours and four minutes. Twelve hundred numbers were drawn. The first capsule was taken from the glass globe by the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, at 9:34 in the forenoon, and the number drawn

was 246. This number and the six following numbers were larger than our total registration of 212, and hence did not touch our registration. The 8th number drawn was 154, and the registrant whose registration number was 154 thus became No. 1 in the order of liability for service. This was Harry Hobart McDaniel of Plymouth. Serial numbers were not assigned for the second registration, but the registration numbers were used. The order numbers assigned, based upon the drawing, began with No. 1 and ended with No. 212.

The registration numbers of those who registered on August 24th and who thus belonged to the second registration, were Nos. 213 to 261 inclusive. The order numbers of those who registered on August 24th were assigned so that the order of liability of these registrants was the same as if they had registered on June 5th, which was accomplished by the use of letters after the order numbers. To illustrate:

Order No. 19 had been assigned to Rosco Glen Corder of the June 5th registration. In assigning order numbers to the registrants of August 24th, this particular place fell to William McKinley Mabry, but, inasmuch as two men could not have the same number, Mr. Mabry was given Order No. 19 with the letter "a" affixed, his order number being 19a, and his liability for call following immediately that of Mr. Corder whose order number was 19.

In the same manner the order number of Lewis Henry Brown, Jr., of the August 24th registration was No. 59a. Carl Ramsey Fleming was another man of the August 24th registration who came in the same place, but after Mr. Brown, and his order number was No. 59b.

For the same reason the order number of Homer Leffler was No. 196a, that of William Edward Hayes, No. 196b, and that of Orville Lester Walker, No. 196c, each of these three registrants being of the August 24th registration.

The registrant whose order number had no letter was liable to be called first when that number was reached, and then the registrant having the same number with the letter *a* affixed, and then the registrant, if any, having the same number with the letter *b* affixed, and then the registrant, if any, having the same number with the letter *c* affixed. There were but two numbers with the letter *c* affixed, and these were 193 and 196.

The plan devised for the assignment of order numbers to those who registered on August 24th, treating the two registrations of June 5th and August 24th as a single registration, was one of the most wonderful of all the provisions of the selective service regulations. This was the only instance in which the drawing preceded the assignment of those numbers, either serial or registration, by which, in connection with the drawing, the order of liability was to be determined, and no other plan for the assignment of order numbers of the August 24th registration could have been devised which would have been so absolutely fair and impartial as was the plan above outlined.

It is proper to state that the registration numbers of those who registered on August 24th were not assigned by the Local Board. Under the rules, the Local Board was required to send, and did send, these registration cards to the Adjutant General, who gave the cards their registration numbers.

FURTHER MOBILIZATION MOVEMENTS

In order to connect the registration of August 24th with that of June 5th, for the reason that they are regarded as but one registration, we have passed by certain important mobilization movements, to which we now return.

On June 14, 1918, this Local Board forwarded 13 registrants to the Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo., under call No. 612.

Call No. 660 for 110 men to be entrained for Camp Grant on June 24th was received by June 13th, and on that day the Local Board telegraphed the Adjutant General as follows:

"Agricultural county. Large crops. Call for 110 men will take farmers. Harvesting endangered. Farmers frantic. Postponement of call 30 days would save situation."

No person, except a Board member, can have any appreciation of the embarrassment caused by this call at this time, or of the work and nervous strain on the Board members in answering inquiries at the office and by telephone, and in endeavoring to pacify those who were vigorously protesting against the entrainment of the farmer boys in harvest time.

The request of our telegram for postponement for 30 days was not granted. At this particular time our boys who had crossed over were fighting on the battlefields of France and

the military emergency was such as to render further delay impossible.

And so, on June 24, 1918, this Local Board forwarded 108 men to Camp Grant, Ill., under call No. 660. With the exception of 5, these men were farmers. Crops had been planted and cultivated, and the Local Board was now instructed to send the farmer boys who had been omitted under previous calls, and this was done. The number of men to be entrained from this county under this call was 110, but on account of death in the family, two of the registrants, brothers, Daniel Enoch Martin and Edward Howe Martin, were not forwarded on Monday morning, the 24th, but were forwarded on Wednesday morning, the 26th, under power conferred upon the Local Board in such cases by the rules and regulations. On June 24th, this Board sent to the same camp for foreign jurisdictions, on transfer to this Board for that purpose, five men, Arthur Thomas for Local Board, Sweet Grass County, Mont., Charles Carroll Hoppe for Local Board, Boone County, Neb., Louis M. Biery for Local Board, Beaverhead County, Mont., Truman Christopher Buckert for Local Board, Nuckolls County, Neb., and Frank L. McMinimy for Local Board, Fergus County, Mont. These five were Hancock County boys, who had registered abroad, and were at home at the time of entrainment, and so were sent on transfer from this county.

The circumstances attending the mobilization of men for Camp Grant, on June 24th, were more distressing than those connected with any prior entrainment. The men were entrained by the Wabash road at 5:15 in the morning. There was a large number of them. Many of them had been permitted to remain at home during the night. It was necessary that the Local Board should call the roll and ascertain that the men were present, and, in case of the absence of any registrant called, to put a substitute in his place, and to change the lists of names accordingly, and to withdraw the physical examination and other papers relating to such registrant individually and to substitute for them the individual papers relating to the substituted registrant, to look after the details of collecting together and taking to the train the suit-cases of the registrants, to get the boys together in marching order and escort them to the train, to see to it that all the suit-cases were put on board, and that the registrants were in the cars, and to send, with one of the registrants in charge of the company, those papers which were to be delivered to the commanding officer at the camp, in which the board certified that all these men, giving their names, had left Carthage on that train for the camp. A large crowd was present, and there was more or less of confusion and much difficulty in preliminary arrangement and actual entrainment. The members of the Board and the chief clerk were at the courthouse yard by three o'clock in the morning. Some of the boys were already there or at the hotel.

Automobiles, with burning eyes, were speeding toward Carthage, one after another, from every direction, in obedience to a great mobilization order. It was awe-inspiring. It was indeed a great spectacle, a memorable occasion. When the company started to march from the courthouse yard to the Wabash depot, the men were lined up in some sort of order, but before the depot was reached, the word order could not be appropriately used in connection with the procession. Parents, brothers, sisters and sweethearts were on hand, and were crying out their words of farewell, and even rushing into the procession and taking part in the marching, so that when the depot was reached there was only a confused mass of human beings thronging the platform and the adjacent spaces. Calling of the roll was attempted and abandoned. Members of the Local Board stood at the car steps and endeavored to count the men as they went on board, but had to give up even that method of calling the roll. When the papers were delivered to the registrant who was given charge of the company of men, he was requested to ascertain on the train from Carthage to Golden whether or not all the men were on board, and to telephone the situation to Mr. Scofield from Golden. This was done. The boys were all there.

The transportation of the suit-cases from the courthouse to the depot was done through the courtesy and assistance of John J. Welch, Ed. L. Booth and others.

On Sept. 3, 1918, 16 men were forwarded to Camp Grant under mobilization order No. 1197, James Harry Braucht commanding. This order called for 15 limited service men. There was another man who was ready to go and we entrained 16 men as the regulations permitted us to do. These men left Carthage on the Wabash at 5:15 in the forenoon.



LESTER JOSEPH HOWARD
SARAH FRANCES HOWARD
VERA GERTRUDE HOWARD

On Sept. 5, 1918, we forwarded 22 men to Camp Forrest, Lytle, Ga., under call No. 1249, Virgil Samuel Rice commanding. Our allotment was 20 men, but we had 2 others who wanted to go, and we entrained them under rule 158 of the selective service regulations. These men were forwarded at 8:57 in the forenoon by way of Quincy.

On Sept. 6, 1918, we entrained 86 men for Camp Grant, under mobilization order 1234, Clem Duffie commanding. These men were forwarded on the Wabash train which left Carthage at 5:15 in the morning. With the exception of 12 men these were farmers. The difficulties which attended the entrainment of the men for the same camp on June 24th at the same early hour embarrassed the Local Board in the mobilization of these men on Sept. 6th. The call was for 85 men, but we forwarded an additional man who was anxious to go.

This ended the mobilization of men in large numbers. The mobilization of men in the Students' Army Training Corps was accomplished under different regulations and is considered in a subsequent part of this chapter, as is also the great registration of Sept. 12, 1918.

We wish to speak in this connection, however, of a large call received in October, 1918, under which the men were not mobilized. This was call A-1436-G for ninety-six men to be forwarded to Camp Greenleaf, Oct. 21st. The boys were selected in the order of liability for service, and notices were given, and it was thereupon ascertained that many of the boys were sick with influenza. On Oct. 18, 1918, the Local Board telegraphed the Adjutant General as follows:

"Call A-1436-G for ninety-six men from Hancock County to Camp Greenleaf, Oct. 21st. Many of the boys are sick with influenza. Three boys brought back from camps dead in one neighborhood. The most patriotic men feel that call should be deferred. This board requests that call be deferred. Please answer."

The situation was distressing. Parents were alarmed, not so much at the though of losing their boys on the battlefields of Europe, as of their suffering and death from influenza at the camp. The sight of the bodies of boys who had died at the camps and whose bodies had been returned for burial, intensified this feeling. It had been the practice of Mr. Scofield, as secretary of the Board, to sign his name as such to telegrams and letters, but this telegram was of such importance that it was signed, "Hancock County Local Board, Philip Dallam, Chairman, Charles J. Scofield, Secretary."

Thereupon the Adjutant General answered the telegram, postponing the call, which was not thereafter renewed because of the practical termination of the war by the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. Upon the cessation of hostilities calls for entrainment and individual induction were cancelled, and so it turned out that the 96 men who had been notified under the call for Oct. 21st did not have to go to the camp at all.

The armistice did not terminate the labors of the Local Board, which were continued without intermission until March, 1919, but it terminated any and all calls for entrainment so that the members of the Board were relieved from this distressing, exacting and highly technical part of their duties.

MOBILIZATION OF MEN UNDER SPECIAL INDUCTION ORDERS

In the year 1918 this Board sent men by special induction under competent orders to the following camps and places of service:

Camp American University, Washington; Camp Dodge, Iowa; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina; Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio; 31st Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; Signal Corps Training Camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Lewis, Washington; Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida; Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida; Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana; Military Aeronautic Corps, Vancouver, Washington; Lewis Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia; Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois; Loyal Order of Moose, Moosehart, Illinois; Camp Polk, Raleigh, North Carolina; U. S. Marine Corps, St. Paul, Minnesota; Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas.

MOBILIZATION OF MEN PRIOR TO JUNE, 1918, UNDER GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDERS

On April 1, 1918, 11 men were forwarded to Camp Dodge, Ia., on call No. 81. Lloyd J. Choate

was in charge of this company from Carthage to the camp.

On April 3, 1918, 111 men, under charge of Harry Berges Krieg, were forwarded to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., under call No. 98. Four of the men called did not respond, and four alternates were sent in their places. The four registrants who thus failed to appear were in distant states engaged in work. As to two of these, telegrams were received from the Local Boards of the counties in which they were working for permission to send them to the camps of those Local Boards. The other two set out for Carthage immediately upon receiving notices, but were unable to reach this county until the day following the entrainment. Upon inquiry, the Local Board ascertained that these young men were in no manner to blame for their failure to appear for entrainment. The Local Board wrote to the Adjutant General on the subject and he authorized the Board to send the two who had come to Carthage with the men to be sent on the next call for this county, and to permit the foreign jurisdictions to send the other two to their camps as proposed in their telegrams, and this was done accordingly. Two of the young men, Walter Henry Thorpe and Raydle F. Cunningham, were sent to Camp Dodge on April 30th under call No. 137, Leslie Edw. Williams was sent by the Local Board for the city of Great Falls, Mont., to its mobilization camp, and Benjamin E. Barnes by the Local Board for Division No. 4 of Louisville, Ky., to its mobilization camp.

On April 30, 1918, 35 men, under charge of Clarence C. Bruner, were entrained for Camp Dodge, Iowa, under call No. 137. With this company was forwarded a registrant of Fergus County, Mont., on transfer to this county, which registrant was for the credit of Fergus County. Thus, 36 men were actually forwarded at this time.

On April 30, 1918, three men were forwarded to Camp Grant, Illinois, under call No. 159. These registrants were colored men, whose names were Harry J. Williams, Clarence Cicero White, and Hugh Wesley Russell. Clarence Cicero White was a brother of Chester A. White who had been sent to Camp Dodge on October 27th of the preceding year. Thus, all the colored registrants of the first registration who were physically qualified were in the service.

On May 13, 1918, under charge of Verner Lloyd Jacob, 19 of our registrants were entrained for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, under call No. 181.

On May 24, 1918, 25 of our registrants, under charge of Ralph W. Wood, were forwarded to Jefferson Barracks, under call No. 549.

On May 27, 1918, under call No. 375, and under charge of James Elza Mecum, 112 men were entrained for Camp Gordon, Georgia. Less than one-third of these were farmers for the reason that farmers were being omitted from calls at this time in order that they might cultivate their farms.

On May 30, 1918, 30 men were entrained for Fort Thomas, Kentucky, under call No. 557. Harold Grandison Hungate was in charge.

Thus ended the induction of registrants until after the second registration.

THE THIRD REGISTRATION

This registration was provided for by Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917, as amended by the act approved in August, which section provided for the registration of all male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, such registration to be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President and upon proclamation by the President, or other public notice given by him or by his direction, stating the time or times and place or places of any such registration. The Third Registration took place on Sept. 12, 1918. All male persons who had attained their eighteenth birthday and had not attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before Sept. 12, 1918, were required to register on that day, with the exception of those who had registered theretofore under the First or Second Registration, and except certain persons who were already in the service.

The Local Board had immediate supervision and direction of this registration within its jurisdiction, and it was provided that no powers conferred upon any other agencies and no duties prescribed therefor should relieve the Local Board of any of the responsibilities imposed upon it by Registration Regulations No. 3, relating to the Third Registration.

It was assumed that one and one-third times as many persons would be liable for registration as were registered in 1917. There were nearly one and one-half times as many in this county.

The Local Board was required to appoint a registrar or registrars for each place of registration and to make certain that these registrars took the prescribed oath before entering upon their duties. There was to be a registrar for every 80 probable registrants at a place of registration, and he should be competent to do the clerical work, should be a citizen of the United States, and a resident within the jurisdiction of the Local Board, and should have lived long enough in that jurisdiction to be well acquainted with the residents thereof. Where there was more than one registrar, one of them was to be designated as chief registrar. It was required that there should be a place of registration in every voting precinct, or, if precinct boundaries were disregarded by authority of the Adjutant General, that then a sufficient number of convenient places should be established.

Blank registration cards and other forms and copies of the registration regulations were to be mailed to the Local Board by the Adjutant General. At the time the last installment of forms was sent to the Local Board, the Adjutant General was required to mail a statement of the total number of forms the Board should have received, and the Board was required immediately to verify this number and notify the Adjutant General by telegram that it had received all cards and forms and that all was in readiness in its jurisdiction.

It was required that blank registration cards, certificates, with the stamp of the Local Board on the back thereof, and other forms, should be distributed to the chief registrars on the basis indicated in the rules for redistribution among the registrars in the jurisdiction, and that the chief registrar would be held accountable for every such card and certificate, and the registrars under him would likewise so be held accountable. The use of special messengers in delivering these supplies to the chief registrars was authorized when necessary, although it was stated in the rules that this would be in an exceedingly small number of cases. There were numerous other provisions which it is unnecessary to refer to in this connection.

It was provided in the regulations that when compensation was claimed by any registrar, $4 per day might be paid for the services, but that volunteer registrars who offered their services free of charge might be appointed by the Local Board and sworn in in such number as might be conveniently used.

This Local Board believed that there were many competent men in every election precinct who would be willing to render this service without compensation, and that every such precinct would have a suitable room which would be offered, on request, without charge, for the registration purposes.

The time for preparation was short and many other necessary duties were pressing upon the Board for attention. It was thought that arrangements for this registration could be made through the supervisors of the county, one of whom resided in every town or township, and the Local Board wrote accordingly to every supervisor asking him to act as registrar and to name other competent men who would act with him, and asking him to make arrangements for a suitable building in which to hold the registration, and asking that this be done as a patriotic contribution to the service.

There were twenty-five supervisors in Hancock County. The supervisor of the town of St. Marys did not receive the letter of the Board, or did not receive it in time for action, but the other twenty-four supervisors responded cheerfully and promptly.

As to the town of St. Marys, the arrangements were made through the postmaster of Plymouth, Mr. Horace C. Aleshire. In every voting precinct a place of registration was furnished free. The supervisor and other registrars acting under him, or where the supervisor could not personally be present on registration day, those he had secured to serve on that occasion, and the registrars secured by the postmaster of Plymouth, all gave their services without compensation.

Sending out the supplies was the occasion of much anxiety to the members of the Board, but this was accomplished without a single failure. Heavy rains in Hancock Township interfered somewhat with communication by telephone and with the transmission of the papers to that township, but the papers were received by the registrars in time and the service was promptly performed.

The total registration was 3250 and all this was accomplished without any expense to the county. The names of those throughout Hancock County who thus participated in this great service are entitled to a place in this volume, but the records have been sent to the Govern-

ment and it is impossible to give their names, except the names of the supervisors, which will be found elsewhere in this volume (being the supervisors for the year 1918).

There was nothing in connection with the work of the Local Board more gratifying than the prompt and efficient response of the supervisors to the appeal of the Local Board for the performance of this important service without charge or compensation.

There were registrations afterwards of those who were absent from the county or unable to register on Sept. 12th, which added 40 names to the list of registrants, making a total registration of 3290.

The drawing for the purpose of determining the order of liability of the third registration began at noon on Monday, Sept. 30, 1918, and ended at eight o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1918, a period of 20 hours. The drawing took place in the Caucus Room, in the Senate Office Building. Seventeen thousand numbers were drawn. The first drawing was by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and the serial number drawn was 322. The second was by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, and the serial number drawn was 7277. The fourth drawing was by Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House, and the number was 1027. The fourteenth drawing was by Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and the number drawn was 438.

As in the first registration, serial numbers had been assigned to all registration cards before the drawing took place and lists showing the names and serial numbers of the registrants had been forwarded to the authorities as required in such cases.

The master list, giving the drawing for the Third Registration, was called "Master List No. 3." Although the Third Registration took place on Sept. 12, 1918, registration cards of the Third Registration which were in the possession of the Local Boards on or before Sept. 21, 1918, were given serial numbers, but registration cards received thereafter were held for the time being in the possession of Local Boards, without further action.

It was ordered that, for the purpose of identification and to distinguish the Third Registration from registrants of earlier registrations bearing the same order numbers, the letter "a" should precede every order number assigned to a registration of the Class of September, 1918.

In case a registration card was overlooked in the assignment of serial numbers, or two cards were inadvertently given the same number, or the serial number was improperly, erroneously or illegibly assigned, or in case of registration cards received after Sept. 21st, the assignment or correction of serial numbers were to be made by the Adjutant General in accordance with specific rules adopted for that purpose.

In assigning order numbers to the registrants of the Third Registration, the same general rules were followed as in the First Registration. Master List No. 3, containing 17,000 numbers, consisted of sixty-eight pages, with five volumns on each page and fifty numbers in each column.

A lead pencil line was drawn through every number which exceeded 3250, the number of our registrants at that time of the Third Registration. The first number drawn was 322. This was the serial number of Farnham Marshall Bell of Ferris, who thus became our order No. a1. The next two numbers drawn were larger than our registration and did not apply to this county. The fourth number drawn was 1027, Quintin Estes of La Harpe. The last serial number drawn which affected our registration was 2669, William Winsell of Tioga, our order No. a3250. These are given by way of illustration.

A single error occurring in the assignment of order numbers necessitated a great deal of care and labor in revision, especially if the error occurred in the early part of the list. As a final verification, the order numbers were written in the blank spaces at the right of each column of the list, and then these were gone over carefully again and again by members of the Board and by the clerks in order to make absolutely sure of the result. A mistake in the assignment of an order number might have resulted in sending a registrant into the service who might otherwise never have been reached on the call for service.

As a final test, Mr. Scofield used a powerful magnifying glass on the figures so as to make "assurance doubly sure." When the verification was accomplished, the order number was found to be correctly assigned, as to every registrant.

The preparation of the order number lists on

typewritten pages was an equally delicate task, and was performed with unvarying accuracy by the chief clerk.

It was all hard work, but it was fascinating.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

The Students' Army Training Corps was administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department at Washington. The primary purpose was to utilize the executive and teaching personnel and the physical equipment of the educational institutions to assist in the training of the new armies. Its aim was to train officer-candidates and technical experts of all kinds to meet the needs of the service.

This training was conducted in about 550 colleges, universities, professional, technical and trade schools of the country.

The corps was divided into two sections, the collegiate or "A" section and the vocational or "B" section.

The "A" or collegiate section was open to registrants who were members of some authorized college, university or professional school. Students of authorized institutions were permitted to join the Students' Army Training Corps by voluntary induction into the service, and thus became members of the army on active duty, receiving pay and subsistence, subject to military discipline in exactly the same manner as any other soldier.

Carthage College, of Carthage, Illinois, was one of the institutions of learning authorized to have a unit of a collegiate section of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The induction of registrants into the S. A. T. C. was one of the most difficult of all the duties of the Local Board. Some of the reasons for this are apparent. The work was done within a short time, during the latter part of September, all of October and the early part of November, a period of not more than five or six weeks. In most cases the induction was of a small number of persons, frequently of a single man. These men were inducted into many different institutions located in this and other states. A special method of induction was provided by special regulations, which followed the general rules for individual induction, but varied therefrom sufficiently to render careful study of the method and its application in order that the work might be properly performed. While those having charge of the S. A. T. C. at the institutions of learning understood the regulations, as a general rule, yet it must be borne in mind that the inductions were required to be made by the Local Boards, and some of the Local Boards seemed confused as to the manner of accomplishing such inductions. In addition to the preparation of the necessary papers, a great deal of correspondence became necessary in the performance of this work. Nov. 11, 1918, was certainly a glad day for this Local Board, as it terminated this part of their duties.

There were three classes of inductions into the S. A. T. C.: (1) Induction of our registrants into Carthage College, which was a home affair and easily accomplished; (2) Induction of our registrants into institutions of learning outside of Hancock County, whether in this or other states; (3) Induction of registrants of other Local Boards, on transfer, into Carthage College.

These inductions originated with the registrant and the institution of learning. The registrant applied to the institution of learning for what was called a Competent Order for his induction, and, if he was eligible, such order was made out by the proper authorities of the institution of learning. In the case of one of our registrants who was to be inducted into Carthage College, this Local Board, upon presentation of the Competent Order prepared the necessary papers, consisting of Form 1, Form 1029 (original and duplicate) and Form 1029 A. & B. Another form used was Form 2008-A. A certain disposition of these papers was made under the regulations, and the registrant was inducted into the S. A. T. C. of Carthage College. In the case of the induction of one of our registrants into an institution of learning outside of this county, the Competent Order in duplicate was delivered to the Local Board where the induction was to take place, and this Local Board, upon request of that Board, prepared and forwarded the proper papers, and the induction was presumably performed by the Local Board where the institution of learning was located, although, in practice, it was sometimes regarded as having been performed by the institution of learning itself. When a registrant of another jurisdiction desired induction into Carthage College, he made application to this Board, presenting the Com-

petent Order therefor, and this Board thereupon applied to the foreign Local Board which had jurisdiction of the registrant for the induction paper, and, upon receiving these, the registrant was inducted into the S. A. T. C. of Carthage College. As illustrating the difficulties with which this Local Board had to contend, we refer to the case of a certain registrant belonging to the Local Board of another county of the state, who presented a Competent Order for induction into the S. A. T. C. of Carthage College, but which registrant was unable to give his serial and order numbers. The Local Board to whom we made application refused to furnish the papers unless the serial and order numbers were given. We wrote to that Local Board as follows:

"We applied to you for induction papers for your registrant, X. Y. Z., into S. A. T. C., Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois. This was under Competent Order No. ——. Serial and order numbers are not given. Many applications have been made to this Board for such papers, and we have had to hunt up the name in our records, and we have invariably done so. It takes time, but there is no help for it, and it has to be done. Your registrant cannot obtain his serial number or order number except from your Board, and presumably he does not have them. At any rate we have done all we can do when we request you to furnish the papers. As a matter of course this Board has no means of ascertaining the order and serial numbers of your registrant. We regret that you are put to any trouble in the matter. We hope to receive the papers at an early day."

This letter was written on Oct. 15th, and, after some delay, the papers were sent us, and the registrant was inducted on Oct. 29th.

As a general rule the various Boards and the authorities at the various institutions of learning were very attentive to this work and courteous in their dealings with this Local Board, and misunderstandings arising from misapprehensions of the regulations were always cleared up by correspondence and correction of papers, and the work of induction accomplished in conformity with the requirements.

Occasionally there was some delay as in the case above mentioned. Technically the Local Board which demanded the serial and order numbers of its registrant was justified in this demand, for it was the duty of the registrant to ascertain his serial and order numbers immediately after they were assigned by consulting the lists posted in the office of the Local Board, or by applying for the information. But, in practice, it was found that many registrants had not acquired this information, or had forgotten their numbers, or had interchanged their numbers, giving the serial number for the order number, or the reverse, and it was found to be necessary to be very patient with these boys and to take the time to look up their numbers for them whenever the use of their numbers became necessary. It is no impeachment of a boy's intelligence that he did not remember his serial or order number. The writer heard an intelligent witness testify in court that it was unreasoanble to expect a man to give the date of his marriage or the dates when his children were born.

In all the dealings of this Local Board with the young men who were inducted into the S. A. T. C., whether the Carthage College unit, or some other unit, there was only one instance in which any discourtesy was shown toward this Local Board. In that case there had been unavoidable delay in preparing or forwarding the induction papers, and the young man became very indignant, and wrote this Local Board, threatening arrest and punishment if the papers were not forthwith forwarded, whereupon the members of this Local Board, on the theory that a soft answer turneth away wrath, wrote the young man a mollifying letter, as follows:

"Your letter of Oct. 8th was written the next day after your induction papers into S. A. T. C. had been forwarded (here the name of the Local Board was given). You have no conception, and in fact could have no conception without being here, of the vast amount of work which has been required of this Local Board. We have done this work as best we could, and with the desire of helping and accommodating the thousands of persons in this county who are interested in the selective service law and the enforcement thereof. On many days there have been from 75 to 100 persons in this office, asking for information on all conceivable questions, and there have been also a great many telephone calls demanding attention, and all this in addition to the unending duties otherwise growing out of the service, and imposed by the selective service regulations and by numerous orders and circulars from the Provost Marshal General or the Adjutant General

[illegible] and this Board thereupon applied to [illegible] Local Board which had jurisdiction of the registrant for the information necessary [illegible] receiving these, the registrant was inducted into the S. A. T. C. of [illegible] [illegible] this Local Board had to [illegible] to the case of a certain registrant belonging to the Local Board of another county of the state, who presented a Competent Order for induction into the S. A. T. C. at Carthage College, but which registrant was unable to give his serial and order numbers. The Local Board to whom we made application refused to furnish the papers unless the serial and order numbers were given. We wrote to that Local Board as follows:

"We applied to you for induction papers for your registrant, X. Y. Z., into S. A. T. C., Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois. This was under Competent Order No. ——. Serial and order numbers are not given. Many applications have been made to this Board for such papers, and we have had to hunt up the name in our records, and we have invariably done so. It takes time, but there is no help for it, and it has to be done. Your registrant cannot obtain his serial number or order number except from your Board, and presumably he does not have them. At any rate we have done all we can do when we request you to furnish the papers. As a matter of course this Board has no means of ascertaining the order and serial numbers of your registrant. We regret that you are put to any trouble in the matter. We hope to receive the papers at an early day."

This letter was written on Oct. 15th, and, after some delay, the papers were sent us, and the registrant was inducted on Oct. 20th.

As a general rule the various Boards and the authorities at the various institutions of learning were very attentive to this work and courteous in their dealings with this Local Board, and misunderstandings arising from misconstructions of the regulations were always cleared up by correspondence and correction of papers, and the work of induction accomplished in conformity with the requirements.

Occasionally there was some delay as in the case above mentioned. Technically the Local Board was [illegible] numbers of its registrant was justified in this demand, for it was the duty of the registrant to ascertain his serial and order numbers immediately after they were assigned by consulting the lists posted in the office of the Local Board, or by applying for the information. But, in practice, it was found that many registrants had not acquired this information, or had forgotten their numbers, or had interchanged their numbers, giving the serial number for the order number, or the reverse, and it was found to be necessary to be very patient with these boys and to take the time to look up their numbers for them whenever the use of their numbers became necessary.' It is no impeachment of a boy's intelligence that he did not remember his serial or order number. The writer heard an intelligent witness testify in court that it was unreasoanble to expect a man to give the date of his marriage or the dates when his children were born.

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John H. Mungate



Florence W. Mungate

of the State. Attention to your application was only one of hundreds of duties pressing upon this Board, and such attention was given your application as soon as it could be done under the circumstances."

The universities, colleges and technical schools into whose units of the S. A. T. C. our registrants were inducted are the following: Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.; School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wis.; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.; Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.; Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.; University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.; Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.; Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.; Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; De Paul University, Chicago, Ill.; Navy Mobilization Station, Evanston, Ill.; Naval Section, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Park College, Parkville, Mo.

HOW THE SELECTIVES ARE TREATED BY UNCLE SAM IN CAMP

By Julius R. Kline, Lieutenant Colonel, Illinois National Guard. Published by the Government Printing Office at Washington in 1918.

The watchword of the United States Army is "efficiency." It seeks to train and drill men to become 100 per cent efficient, and to do so it requires men healthy in body and mind. The first duty of the soldier is to win battles, and his individual duty is to become proficient enough to be able to win those battles. The Army must have normal, virile, healthy men, efficient, for efficiency will win this war.

That which most interests the immediate relatives of the selected men is as to the care which is given to each individual person selected for this service. When a man is selected, or drafted, he is notified to report at a particular place, and he is then entrained for the point designated by the United States Army Board for him to receive training. Before so reporting each man is advised by the Government to supply himself with the following articles: Comfortable shoes, to relieve the feet from the new shoes issued; extra suits of underwear; extra pairs of socks; face and bath towels; comb, brush, toothbrush, toothpowder; razor and shaving soap; blanket. When a man reports at the place of entrainment, he is placed in charge of a leader, selected by the Local Board to take charge of his fellows, until the point of destination is reached. When the journey is of any length or duration the men are transported in Pullman or tourist cars, and the person in charge is furnished with meal tickets, the maximum cost of each meal being 60 cents.

When the destination is reached, an Army officer meets the men and takes charge and the recruits are assigned their quarters. The quarters usually consist of large, commodious two-story structures made of wood. Each man has a cast-iron cot with steel springs of full length and extra width, which is occupied by only one person. Bed clothing is issued according to the climate and consists of not less than two, and sometimes three, soft khaki wool blankets and two comforters. Only a limited number of men sleep in the same quarters, the number being regulated by hygienic rules, each man requiring a given number of cubic feet of air at all times. Windows are kept open top and bottom to allow a free circulation of air. Everything about the quarters is scrupulously clean and sanitary. The floors, in addition to the daily cleaning, are treated with a solution preventing dust and antiseptic in its effect. To the rear of these quarters, as a rule, are located the lavatories, with water pressure and furnishings of the latest design, similar to those used in the leading hotels of the country. Four to six shower baths are installed to be used by each military unit or company formation. Cleanliness of person and surroundings is an absolute requirement in the United States Army.

After quarters are provided, the men are then subjected by the surgeons to a rigid physical examination to ascertain their condition. They are also subjected to rigid tests to discover disease of all kinds, and all tests known to medical science are applied by the examining surgeons. In addition to the regular medical staff of the Army, a dental surgeon and an orthopedic surgeon are attached to each staff. If the recruit passes the required medical examination, he is then treated by what is known as biologic medicine, which is the injection of certain serums and streptococci into the blood flow, which prevents the patient from acquiring certain diseases and renders him immune from such disease for a period of practically three years. During this treatment the recruit

is kept isolated and under medical observation for from two to three weeks.

The Army system of building up physical structure and preventing and controlling disease will produce many millions of healthy, strong men that can not fail to leave the seal of their physical identity on the generations to come.

When the recruit is inducted into the Army, clothing is issued to him consisting usually of a pair of gloves and, if mounted, riding gloves; also a slicker, raincoat, or poncho for protection against the rains; an overcoat, two suits, trousers, and blouse; two suits of underwear; six pairs of hose; one pair of field shoes and one pair of dress shoes; two outside khaki shirts; two pairs of leggins, hats, etc.; and as this equipment becomes worn or shabby it is replaced by the Government.

The Army is fed three times daily, and the food is acknowledged to be the best that the market affords. Plenty of fruits and vegetables as the season or the market permits. The foods are so selected, arranged, and served to the men that the highest per cent of food values are obtained, and of such variety and such combination as the latest scientific research on food and dietetic questions suggests. A day's ration taken haphazard as served at Camp Grant, Illinois, is as follows:

Breakfast.—Corn flakes and milk; coffee with sugar and milk; scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and a sauce.

Dinner.—Coffee with milk and sugar; beef tongue; baked potatoes; peas; bread and butter; raisin sauce, and pineapple cobbler.

Supper.—Iced tea; bread and butter; cold roast beef; potatoes, radishes, onions, and corn.

Butter, as a rule, is served twice daily; pie once or twice a week, and prunes and dried fruits, in the shape of a sauce, three times a week at least, together with a variety of all vegetables available. Liberal portions are always served, and all the men appear to be satisfied. The men are given four classes of diet, according to their physical condition and the amount of work they are compelled to do. These are, respectively, regular diet, light diet, soft diet, and liquid diet.

The men are required to arise at 5:45 a. m. What is known as "setting up" exercises occupy about an hour's time daily. There is the usual drill and Army routine. Men have from the supper hour until 9 p. m., when lights are supposed to be out in the camp. This does not prevent, however, conversation among themselves until 10 or 10:30, at which hour the camp is supposed to be entirely quiet.

At the end of a march the feet of the men are examined and cared for by the orthopedic surgeon. Special care is taken of the teeth and mouth by the dental surgeon. Every morning there is a sick call, at which time each man ailing or suffering from any complaint may report the same to the Medical Corps attached to his command and receive attention. About every 15 days the men are inspected and medically examined. Regular bathing is required. Every precaution is taken as to the sanitation of the various camps by the Sanitary Corps, special attention being paid to proper drainage and scientific disposition of all camp offal. The Army must have healthy men and is exhibiting the greatest care for their physical welfare.

The Army psychology is in vogue, and a record is kept of each man, together with his history, his occupation, and various other matters of moment. His capacity and tendencies are analyzed closely, and he is placed in the branch of service where he can be of most avail by reason of these tendencies, together with his occupation in civil life.

While caring for the physical structure of men, the Army has not forgotten their morals. The use of intoxicating liquors is positively forbidden. Within nearly every camp the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, together with many others, have established places of entertainment and instruction, the Y. M. C. A. as a rule having a general headquarters and subordinate headquarters close to each command. In the structures erected for these agencies are reading rooms containing standard works and the latest publications, together with the means of amusement and instruction.

In the different camps are many representatives of the various religious faiths, so that no matter what may be the religion of the conscripted man he has a chance to avail himself of spiritual consolation of his faith. It has developed that many of the conscripted men who had never paid much attention in civil life to any particular religion are now deeply interested in religious topics.

In addition to the efforts of these organizations, the Army is endeavoring to amuse its

members in manly sports, baseball games, boxing matches, athletic competitions—all of them cleanly and morally healthy. Betting, gambling, or gaming is prohibited within the limits of the reservation. In fact, everything is being done compatible with the time the men have from their ordinary duties to furnish clean, healthy amusement.

Many of these men can obtain a pass or furlough so that they can visit, after the discharge of their duties, the various towns or cities near which the camps are located. Many of the citizens entertain the men of the Army in their homes on various occasions, and the different boards of the State councils of defense are making arrangements for hospitalities to the men. In practically every camp are one or two moving-picture theaters, which are under the supervision and control of the Government.

The greatest of care is taken to preserve the health and morale of the Army. Men when returning from pass or furlough are usually questioned as to the probability of their being exposed to contagion or to acquiring disease, and the moment the medical officer is informed of such exposure the approved steps known to medical science are taken to eradicate, neutralize, or prevent the acquired disease.

The enactment and passage of the 5-mile-limit law, which practically regulates and prohibits vice within 5 miles of any Army post, has done much toward the purification and prevention of vice conditions. In many localities a proper supervision under this law has done more to create better conditions in these communities than ever existed prior to its being put into effect.

The men are taught a pride in themselves, as well as in the service they have the honor to represent. Instructions are given to avoid discussions and altercations with civilians, which, as a rule, are invariably followed.

The personal appearance, neatness, and behavior of the men is supervised by commanding officers. Each commanding officer takes a genuine pride in the appearance and address of each man under his control.

The United States Army now has a supervision, direct or indirect, over nearly 3,000,000 men—more people than the average entire State contains. Each civil State has its machinery for the preservation of public order, with its numerous courts, judges, grand juries, and its police department to supervise and hold the people under discipline and control; yet to the credit of the armed forces of America the infractions of the rules of the service, immoral in their effect, are very few and far between, crimes committed by the service men so rare that when one by chance is committed it is considered the rare exception.

Perhaps no army has ever been assembled that is so free from infractions of the moral code or whose personal conduct has been so much in consonance with the moral law as the present armed forces of the United States of America.

Lists of Registrants Sent to the Service by This Local Board, Whether Under General Mobilization Orders, or Competent Orders for

INDIVIDUAL INDUCTION

The lists following give the names of men inducted and entrained by this Local Board. These men, without exception, reported to the commanding officer at the place of destination. There was one registrant whose name was checked off by the commanding officer of the camp as not having reported, but this was by mistake or oversight of the commanding officer for the man had in fact reported, and the card showing that he had reported and had been accepted at the camp was afterwards received by this Local Board. Upon writing the commanding officer on the subject, he requested new papers for this registrant, and the same were sent him accordingly. But the registrant was not in default. Not one of our boys attempted to evade his duty after entrainment by this Board.

Some of the men thus forwarded to the camps were not accepted. Before final acceptance at the camps the registrants were given a rigid physical examination with the result that some of them were returned to their homes as not physically qualified for military service. Registrants entrained were not actually in the service, but only provisionally or conditionally so. Acceptance at the camp was necessary, and those not accepted at the camps were regarded as never having been in the service, and Hancock County received no credit for them on its quotas.

While it could be stated with *tolerable* accuracy which ones of the boys were rejected at the camps, this is not attempted, for many reasons, among them, that the records have

been transferred to Springfield or Washington, and are not now readily accessible for that purpose, and *absolute* accuracy is hardly possible.

The final report of the Provost Marshal General shows that 823 men were called from Hancock County; that 835 men were inducted, and that 59 men were rejected at the camps, leaving a total of 776 who were accepted.

These figures did not include registrants who were released by the Local Board that they might enlist in the army or navy, of whom there were many in Hancock County, for, in such cases, while the Board was instructed that it was its duty to release the men for this purpose except at times when the men were needed for entrainment purposes, yet the Board was also instructed that the county would receive no credit on its quotas for the men so released. Such regulations were like thorns in the flesh to the members of the Local Board, who were thus required to release good men so that they might enlist, and yet receive no credit for so doing.

Neither do the lists following contain the names of men from Hancock County who enlisted before they were subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Board. Many men of this county enlisted before or soon after war was declared. Men who did not belong to the First Registration, if otherwise qualified, had the right to enlist in the service before they became subject to subsequent registrations. Thus there was a considerable number of Hancock County men who were in the service, who were not inducted by the Hancock Local Board, and whose names do not appear in the following lists. If it is possible to obtain the names of these enlisted men, this will be done, in which case their names will appear in some part of this volume.

Following the lists of men regularly entrained for the camps, there is a list of men inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps, for which this county was entitled to credit as if these young men had been sent to the camps instead of universities, colleges and other schools.

There is necessarily some discrepancy between the figures given in the final report of the Provost Marshal General and the number of men contained in the following lists. Such discrepancy is readily explained.

1. It is not a criticism of the Provost Marshal General's Report to say that it need not be accepted as absolutely final, but as subject to modification which may result from revision. This is illustrated by additions made to Illinois credits during the Civil War.

When the call was made on October 17, 1863, Illinois stood credited with 125,321 men, which was many thousands less than the credit should have been. Through the persistent efforts of the Adjutant General, there was a thorough revision of the rolls, supported by reports and returns called for and made, which resulted in adding 10,947 to Illinois credits. In addition thereto, it was ascertained that 6,032 citizens of Illinois had been enrolled and mustered in the volunteer regiments of the State of Missouri, while 1,659 residents of Missouri had been enrolled in Illinois regiments, leaving, as between the States, a credit of 4,373 in favor of Illinois. These additional credits raised the total of Illinois credits to 140,641. Later, it was ascertained that Illinois was entitled to further credits, raising the number of men furnished to a number in excess of all quotas up to the time of the October 17, 1863, call, so that Illinois, up to that time, had never been really subject to the draft.

Under proclamation dated February 5, 1864, the State Adjutant General gives the following reasons why the above information had not been communicated to the public at an earlier date:

"That this information has not been communicated to the public sooner is fully explained in the uncertainty which has existed as to the credits which would be allowed by the War Department, the unadjusted account between our own and neighboring States of the volunteers of the one enlisted in the regiments of the other, and the incomplete returns of the new recruits enlisted just prior to and about the first day of January, 1864."

2. The lists we are giving contain the names of the 59 men who were rejected at the camps and must be reduced by that number of men.

3. In a few instances the same name appears in two different lists, as, where a registrant, having been rejected at one camp, was sent, under a later call, to another camp. This Local Board did not often offend in this particular, but the Local Boards of some neighboring counties fell into the habit of sending men who were rejected at one camp to another camp under a subsequent mobilization order, and were reprimanded by a general order for so doing, because

of the fact that some men who had been rejected at one camp, were accepted at another, and the seeming inconsistency was embarrassing. There was not necessarily any inconsistency at all for the reason that a registrant might not be in good condition at one time and might be physically qualified at another.

4. Some of our registrants who were rejected at the camps were nevertheless good men physically for limited or special service. After the regulations had been changed so as to enable the Government to avail itself of such services as registrants were able to render, even though not physically qualified for the field of battle, some of the registrants who had been rejected at the camps were forwarded under mobilization orders for limited or special service, and these names (there are not many of them) appear in two lists.

It is proper to say that this Local Board did not in a single instance fail to entrain the full number of men required. If Hancock County fell behind in its quotas at any time, this was because of rejections at the camps. The Local Board had power to make up losses occasioned by rejections at the camps, but this Local Board did not undertake to do that, for the reason that the Government, after the classification system had been adopted, was pressing this county hard for its Class I men and getting practically all of them, so that there was no occasion for making up losses. Our large percentage of Class I men placed us at a disadvantage. From time to time before calls were made, the Adjutant General would require, ordinarily by telegram, this Local Board to give the number of Class I men physically qualified and ready for service, and would base the call upon our answer, so that Hancock County was practically "trimmed" most of the time.

It is with pride that this Local Board asserts that Hancock County did its full duty, promptly, energetically and patriotically, whether at the camps, or over-seas, in this World War.

Here are given the lists above referred to.

The following registrants were forwarded to Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Sept. 5, 1917:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1	John Peyton Sea	258
13	Earl Henderson	1752
31	James Paul Working	2148
44	James Stockwell	2099
107	John Bartholomew	606
187	Albert Hugh Kirby	1334
268	Curtis Guy Roberts	1217
306	Roy Battrell	345
314	William A. Ringold, Jr.	1221
351	Louis Finley Neaterour	2051
391	William Henry Bower	656

The following registrants were forwarded to Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Sept. 22, 1917:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
6	Charley R. Smith	1878
18	Ray Cronk	837
20	John Ray Boyles	337
28	Orville Ancelet	1913
29	Ervin Taswell Akers	596
39	Clark Oliver Showalter	1732
41	Lewis Paul Link	107
43	Minor Edgar French	1563
48	John Leslie Cludray	1676
49	Arthur F. Voorvaart	1266
56	Arthur Choulet	810
60	Edward Lloyd Rich	309
62	Earl Wilford Cogburn	1324
74	Arthur Lawrence Lefler	514
75	Tressler Hulen Shinn	433
83	Seth B. Hasten	487
90	Edwin Everett Murphy	1922
91	Earl Richard Grauf	1723
103	Carl H. Buckert	1322
109	Glenne S. Beard	1771
110	Earl Laugharn	513
120	Edgar Martin Gleason	117
128	William C. Kettenring	721
131	Otto Gisbert Nichelous Derksen	1549
132	Lacy Lawrence Guymon	1476
133	Carl Henry Goessling	280
136	Russell Barker Sweet	983
146	Frank A. Douglas	2107
166	Ralph Parker	1613
182	Lester Ryan Mapes	1470
184	Earl Swisegood	2135
185	Harry Anthony Sandine	218
199	Irwin James Reid	770
203	Locie A. Kent	2119
207	Fletcher Marcellus Northup	1211
211	Edward Justin Nichols	2034
213	Homer Lefler	183
220	Elmer James Buhl	5
225	Everett Ray Simpson	1714
228	Hugh C. Weir	440
238	Frank Marden Dennis	638
241	Harry Berges Krieg	269

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
242	Fred Eugene Dunsworth	685
243	Irven Meyer	1141
244	Ferdinand S. Pilkington	1314
253	Carl Thomas Smith	923
255	Isaac N. Alexander	341
257	Jesse Welch	1764
261	William McHone	970
263	Wm. Clifton Carle	1675
269	Lee Smith	571
271	Frank Joseph Holtman	488
273	Francis Marion Stell	2102
278	Orvil Vernon White	356
287	Walter Harland Alther	11
291	Merrill Alan Ferguson	363
292	Henry J. Morhart	1287
302	Harry T. Baxter	957
307	Joseph Franklin Paulus	1595
313	Julius Ancelet	1912
316	Arthur Joseph Scheetz	1625
317	Lawrence Arnold Daniels	556
318	Jesse Emry Goolsby	1565
332	Floyd B. Schafer	773
335	Chris Harberts	519
337	Robert Lee Bundy	25
340	Hjalmer H. Johnson	2231
345	Jacob Ahrenda Schmidt	2186
346	Preston Welch	588
354	Samuel Fred Linkemann	2023
360	Homer Leroy Huff	122
364	Virgil Clair Neill	1639
366	Walter V. Smith	1715
368	Carl Henry Kurrle	1337
369	Pete Demoff Ganevcky	2226
378	Evans Wilson Ayers	1425
381	Russell Hurley	1101
384	Hubert Thomas	1698
390	Floyd Walter Niggamyer	919
398	Rudolph Pohl	1167
401	Neil Hutson	1234
411	Robert Wallace Reed	1616
312	Charles Clark Lefler	292
414	Edward A. Kane	504
423	John W. Spinauger	1507
424	Carl Edward Harrison	1729
426	Edwin W. Morhart	1284
428	Charles L. Alton	191
441	Elmer H. Bubb	1774
446	Archell Fortney Reed	1188
451	Alfred Reed	175
456	William Ed. Reidner	1622

The following registrant was forwarded to Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Oct. 27, 1917:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
304	Chester A. White	1744

The following registrant, having been inducted into military service, was entrained for Camp American University, Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
903	Harry Washington Shoup	946

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Feb. 21, 1918.

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1491	Millard R. Tilton	163

The following registrant was entrained for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on March 8, 1918.

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
777	Harold M. Carper	1248

The following registrant was entrained for Kellyfield, San Antonio, Texas, on March 11, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
93a	Chester Ford Gardner	2247

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, on March 11, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
827	Homer Hanson Williams	590

The following registrants were entrained for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on March 12, 1918:

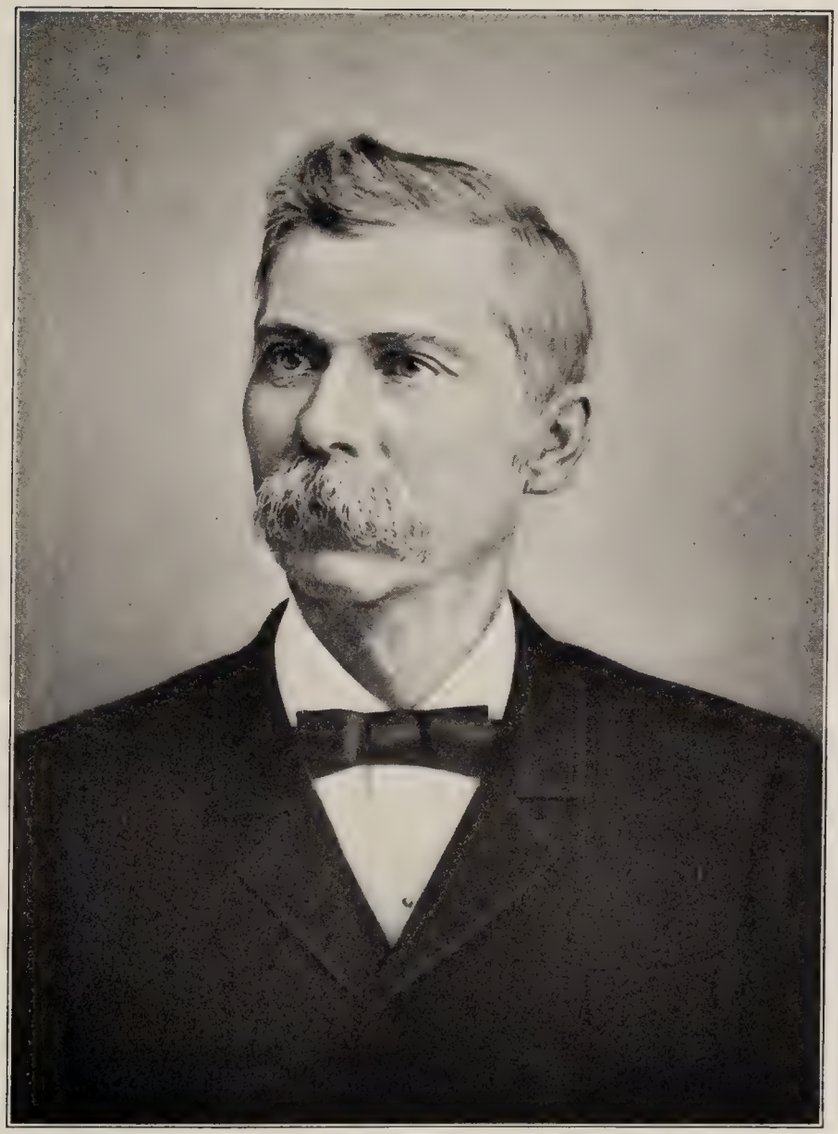
Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
553	Leslie H. Goehrig	1024
947	Ralph Norman Edwards	864

The following registrant entrained for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on March 25, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
975	Arthur Eyman Klump	1110

The following registrants were entrained for Camp Dodge, Iowa, on April 1, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
2	Wilber D. Gibson	458
21	James R. Hurley	676



WILLIAM H. JACKSON

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
35	John Fredrick Salisbury	126
38	Harry Newton Link	784
42	Clovis Henry Climer	1546
58	Vaughn Darrold Stillwell	1682
81	Fredrick Jacob Hupfer	1331
85	Lloyd J. Choate	1323
88	Eldon Spiker	140
105	Clyde Truman Jackson	1103
108	Clarence Czar LeFort	182

The following registrants were entrained for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, California, on April 3, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
112	Alfred Hohl	1020
125	Lester Forsee Workman	1818
241	Harry Berges Krieg	269
293	Emil John Morgenthaler	1142
312	Ora Norman	1585
326	Edwin Lapsley	1073
327	Harry Ludwig Bennett	30
328	Fay Brooks	199
333	Charles William Bartholomew	608
355	William Logan Rand	944
358	Ralph Glenn Ruddell	1943
403	Firman E. Hiser	1360
405	Lester Vere Longenecker	1118
418	Clarence William Perry	1510
427	Guy Thomas DeHaven	90
436	Guy Linton Diffenbaugh	858
443	David Alonzo Charles	840
449	Bernard Paul Babington	657
452	Frank Wooldridge	2147
455	Albert Earl Schlosser	2177
457	Frithiof E. Lawson	1240
460	Louis Bruns Meals	532
461	George William Raich	1172
462	Arthur Roy McLellan	532
464	Leland A. Bolton	1851
466	George Brewster Miller	1139
469	Wilbur Ody Duncan	1952
473	Ralph Donald Bradshaw	8
477	Clay Seaton	1192
480	Clarence A. McCredie	1143
481	Thane Dickinson	557
486	Charles Leslie Martin	1798
491	Thomas D. Kelly	1464
505	Bernard Paul Darham	857
513	Martin J. Durant	1059
521	Oliver Duffy	1881
527	William Benhart Tammen	2199
534	Edward B. Hackett	715
554	Burns J. Anderson	1291
558	Heman George Lawton	2159
560	Frank I. Johnson	1043
565	Arbry S. Vancil	2137
575	Robert Rolla Upton	1260
578	Wallace E. Phipps	1588
591	James Wooldridge	2145
606	James P. Frey	1975
611	Henry Carl Burger	808
631	Argyle Wesley Lunt	1633
636	Charles E. Wilhelmy	1270
641	Henry H. Williams	1824
644	Eddie Spiker	284
645	Paul Bert Peyron	133
661	Everett R. Merideth	1963
669	Guy Marion Clark	1435
678	Charles Edw. Montgomery	1376
679	Lucius E. McAndrews	1379
685	Henry Reyer	1189
697	Irving Marshall Graham	1977
698	Joe Wilber Bryan	4
700	Clarence W. Porter	1871
704	William Palmer	1180
707	Frank James Schlosser	2178
711	Walter John Giller	872
721	Claude E. Gavillet	1976
725	Irwin F. Nagel	544
733	John P. West	929
739	Virgil Austin Rampley	1667
748	Cyprien Bedioun Crum	861
761	Orville M. Geddes	237
765	Ernest Walter Athey	344
766	John Finley Shipe	2072
771	Robert E. Martin	1799
778	William H. Riley	1174
779	Arthur L. Winfield	964
784	Clyde Oliver Lamb	886
789	Elbrige Lionel Lynn	1373
799	Warner J. Arnold	1293
801	Benjamin F. Schumard	566
807	Roy John Harvey	124
816	Truman H. Tilton	1740
821	William R. Henicke	1028
822	Herman Silas Whitledge	2092
832	Arthur Murtland Spangler	1877
842	Henry Harrison Quesenberry	447
848	Warren Clayton Francis	1592
853	Marian Cecil Dunsworth	1350
857	Fay I. Barber	993
860	George A. H. Koch	1048
872	Daniel Lovitt	187
879	James Crenshaw	836
890	John V. Earls	1953

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
892	Hubert Kelly Rose	1176
895	Perry Lane Daugherty	617
904	John R. Moffitt	1283
905	Immanuel Young	968
916	William A. Langhorst	1072
923	Homer Ray Green	860
928	John Bradford Compton	2171
934	Arlie Lester Owsley	100
936	George Emerson Mayor	1138
949	Jarrel John Martin Burrow	29
951	Cornelius John Newton	918
959	Earl Moody Hamilton	151
964a	Earl Roscoe Moore	2243
964	Robert McConnell Gittings	61
971	Peter Hyhouse	1463
973	Joel C. Smallwood	1505
976	Frank Taapken	777
983	William W. Atkinson, Jr.	954
990	Richard DeJaynes	2174
996	Loyd Raymond Knowles	1842

The following registrant was entrained for 31st Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on April 8, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
245	Harold G. Hart	1016

The following registrants were entrained for Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, on April 10, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
347	Clyde Earl Dulaney	856
493	Wilber C. Mussetter	1077

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Zachary Taylor, on April 11, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
950	Benjamin E. Barnes	1830

The following registrant was entrained on April 22, 1918, for Signal Corps Training Camp, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1603	Harry H. Baldwin	803

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kansas, by Local Board for Dodge County, Fremont, Nebraska, for Local Board of Hancock County, Carthage, Illinois:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
702	Roy Gleason	115

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Lewis, Washington, on April 27, 1918. He was inducted by the Great Falls, Montana, Local Board for the Local Board of Hancock County:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
760	Leslie Edw. Williams	2206

The following registrant was entrained for Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, on April 27, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1729	Charles Ebbert	1902

The following registrants were entrained for Camp Dodge, Iowa, on April 30, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
153	Charles Henry Haueise	1887
453	Phillip Hoover	300
454	Ralph Lester Duncan	278
574	George F. Dachroth	978
582	Chester Ross Rombaugh	2058
602	Walter Henry Thorpe	2084
637	Raydle F. Cunningham	862
715	Charles H. Winfield	965
785	Carl Tilton	1820
894	Arthur Harold Hayes	416
946	Floyd Mitchell Gardner	647
957	Elmer Mahe	1397
998	John Leb Pryor	1170
1006	Charles A. Mooney	224
1017	Cleo Clifton Brown	1241
1018	Vernon Butler	41
1026	Amon Carlos Salisbury	127
1027	Fred C. Haas	1086
1028	Ernest Eugene Hatfield	1481
1032	Lloyd Howes	1890
1038	Clarence C. Bruner	2169
1047	Harry Warren Tharp	1683
1050	William Claude Turner	586
1059	Blair E. Schram	1197
1060	Harry W. Harrison	932
1063	Thomas Davis	863
1074	Leo Francis Aleshire	1833
1075	Willie Pugh	1703
1078	Walter Chapman	1787
1079	Louie Cooper	2103
1098	Roy Adlai Launer	1609
1101	Homer Sperry	259

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1106	Benjamin Harrison Lyons	1374
1108	Paul Caleb Lawrence	1631
1134	Walter Gaites Hummer	1310

The following registrants were entrained for Camp Grant, Illinois, on April 30, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
374	Harry J. Williams	321
940	Clarence Cicero White	1745
1567	Hugh Wesley Russell	740

The following registrant was entrained on May 9, 1918, for Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1701	William Vernon Pearson	1665

The following registrants were entrained for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on May 13, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
658	Stanley W. McGinnis	1968
1114	Varner Lloyd Jacob	1333
1117	James Olen Fife	232
1121	Pinkney Hillyer	1927
1137	John Allen Price	1184
1145	Fred C. Hatch	2112
1148	Truman E. Bradshaw	7
1149	Paul Davis Corbin	846
1172	William Carl McGrew	1145
1176	Walter Ray Cass	82
1178	William Nelson Gardner	1884
1185	Virgil A. Massie	1921
1188	Ernest L. Merideth	1962
1191	Benjamin N. Hatch	2113
1205	Lewis Grover Pearce	431
1207	Frank Spencer Layton	106
1219	Edward Charles Reiter	1618
1227	William Hungate	238
1232	Charles J. L. McVay	1493

The following registrants were entrained for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on May 24, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
573	Roy John Eichman	555
633	Owen Perry	1702
1233	Arnold F. D. Spitze	1226
1235	Earl Thomas Leonard	1338
1245	Carl Lewis Boedecker	973
1252	Oscar Madison Knox	408
1256	Raymond Frederick Mesick	230
1276	Oscar H. Knoche	1046
1278	Lawrence G. Buffington	615
1280	Richard L. Gaule	455
1285	Joseph S. Grindle	483
1292	Keith Gayley	457
1303	Carlisle Meaux	912
1304	George Henry Boos	1938
1311	Jerry D. Stopp	2134
1314	Carl Errett Hill	695
1315	Roy Scott	947
1324	Fred J. Schleicher	1252
1332	Ralph William Wood	1003
1334	Otha Paul Byers	1855
1337	Clem William Ballinger	815
1341	William G. Fenor	869
1343	Clarence Glen Golden	1599
1350	William Roscoe Martin	724
1448	John P. Gaule	414

The following registrants were entrained for Camp Gordon, Georgia, on May 27, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
96	Biard Layton Byler	18
1165	Louis A. Jacobs	1104
1202	John W. Harrison	1992
1352	Lee H. Pitt	1317
1357	Joseph Ernest Harris	1990
1361	Earl Ewing Strader	1515
1364	Rennie Lucien Ancelet	1914
1365	Allen E. Stockton	1718
1377	Charles Monroe Smith	1734
1386	Frank L. Eid	980
1391	Fred Franklin Emmert	1449
1400	Ray Harold Boston	825
1408	Tressler V. Lane	1131
1415	Claude F. Kearney	746
1416	Horace Elisha Nelson	1582
1423	Burton Frank Mayo	914
1428	Wilbert Lichtenberger	1116
1433	John H. Heizer	1925
1442	Claud Jackson Walker	1540
1449	Max Graham Rodman	763
1466	Earl Emert Glines	459
1474	Reno Wm. Easterday	361
1487	George Lewis Morrill	1096
1494	Roy Carl Schmitt	1224
1496	Bundy Freeman Austin	1202
1497	Theodore J. Gross	1015
1500	Harry McAfee Osborn	2217
1502	Harry A. Isenberger	405
1507	Stephen Bergmeier	959
1513	Earl Marion Benjamin	823
1515	Rudolph A. Launer	1610

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1521	Guy E. Pilkington	1315
1523	Harry B. Hummell	1063
1534	Edgar Hiland	1926
1535	Herbert C. McClure	2031
1536	James Elza Mecum	1136
1540	Thomas Leo McCarty	916
1546	Charles E. Lowary	2026
1554	Elmer G. Schleicher	1220
1555	George Rombaugh	2059
1560	Robert B. Hopkins	1030
1563	Roy Glenmore Krauth	2125
1565	James Eddy Symmonds	577
1572	Orville Mahe	1399
1575	Ralph Kendall	1900
1585	Paul Bryian Gasaway	1279
1590	Carl A. Fahr	2214
1596	Ira Carson Pogue	1872
1598	Frank E. Christy	1052
1605	Bert Ernest Taylor	1696
1606	Yancy M. Gardner	648
1611	Joseph Fifer Reed	946
1626	Charles Wm. Dunbar	1438
1627	Oliver G. Argast	953
1631	Frank Crenshaw	835
1632	Frank Morrill	467
1640	John Edw. McCarty	915
1652	Sidney G. Vedder	313
1653	Roscoe H. Hutson	1235
1673	Clarence Newton	1290
1677	Marvin A. Sack	1223
1683	Everett J. Dorothy	844
1684	Jesse Elmer Hurt	716
1691	John Gray	887
1694	Otto J. Swarts	2097
1695	Homer Halbert Cravens	1867
1699	Clyde Ernest Huff	1462
1700	Loy Henry Neaterour	2054
1705	Alfred C. Munzenmaier	1378
1707	William A. Bernhardt	903
1725	Eldan C. Nickel	545
1731	Otis Perry Burkhead	998
1732	Franklin P. Watts	317
1743	Joseph F. Stotlar	1190
1744	William J. Meals	787
1746	James Arthur Cook	81
1749	George Gleich	2235
1750	Orville John Biery	826
1755	John Martin Windman	1005
1757	Leland W. Crosley	380
1761	Charles H. Bright	27
1762	Eugene D. Pagett	547
1770	Lemuel R. Hutson	1233
1771	Eugene G. White	589
1781	Clifton J. Schramm	1708
1782	Richard Weinreich	443
1787	James D. Summers	1693
1796	Charles J. Folkerts	1974
1799	John Wm. Dillard	1803
1800	Ray Myers	728
1815	Clifton Loie Hough	693
1823	Harry Lee Bird	1936
1825	Marvin Watts	2080
1831	Harry R. Schlosser	2182
1833	Livereous W. Barker	247
1834	Elbert W. Lambert	1468
1840	George H. Ippensen	1930
1841	George F. Peasley	253
1842	William Bonheur DuBois	1273
1846	Lewis Clifford Myers	732
1855	Dallas Amerine	811
1858	George M. Lathrop	1759
1859	Perl R. McArthur	1078
1863	Arlie David Long	108
1864	Charles R. Huff	2240
1871	Herbert Gilbert Pitt	1496
1872	Harry J. Argast	952
1879	McKnown Bennett	607
1883	Edward J. Rose	1219
1887	Clyde Lora LeFort	184
1889	Percy Edwin Grauf	1724
1890	Henry Zobel	1542

The following registrant was entrained for Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida, on May 28, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
2054	George Howard Gelsinger	888

The following registrants were entrained for Fort Thomas, Kentucky, on May 30, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1262	Arthur Henry Spiker	282
1712	Loren Hartley	697
1715	Harry Clinton Dill	210
1854	Lawrence Otto Koltzenburg	2018
1891	Lee Alexander	819
1910	Alfred Hale Salisbury	137
1936	Samuel Theodore Kirby	159
1942	Henry L. Andrews	165
1943	Harry Wellington Eckstrom	1351
1958	Elisha E. Fenton	644
1959	Thomas William Davis, Jr.	683
1960	Ralph R. Hudson	1062
1974	Harry Bower Brumby	1410
1998	Elmer Argie Simmons	2193

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
2006	Ralph Edward Austin	820
2017	Harold Grandison Hungate	152
2023	Arthur Edw. Johnson	1388
2027	Cleophas Starr	1342
2028	Arthur Holman	1308
2029	William H. Grindle	484
2032	Ernest Vaughn	314
2041	George Albert Mead	1375
2048	Louis Leo Haigh	367
2067a	Carl Davis	2248
2069	Albert Henry Staaf	2079
2071	Frank C. Stephens	1524
2075	Clarence R. Gittings	39
2079	Joseph L. Lanam	510
2084	Antony Rohrbough	765
2089	Richard Clifton Christy	1444

The following registrant was entrained for Signal Corps Training Camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 7, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
615	George A. Peluse	1971

The following registrants were entrained for Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, on June 14, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
300	Fayette Henry Davis	1448
570	Theodore Francis Roberts	1593

The following registrants were entrained for Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri, on June 14, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
638	Milo Franklin McClintock	1638
834	Harry R. H. Cannon	1863
1066	Arlo William Kunkel	745
1504	Raymond Virgil Kress	885
1668	Howard B. Coovert	339
1738	Floyd E. Heberer	1017
1832	William Bernard Goldenstein	1721
1909	Alfred James Isenberger	404
2117	Henry Ray Clark	842
2174	Lowell Arthur	1402
2199	William A. Knowles	508
2206	Bayne Franklin Rings	304
2238	George Sawyer Hutson	403

The following registrants were entrained for Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, on June 15, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
393	Frank Lionberger	1339
676	William Harrison Davis	843
911	Ralph Emerson Massie	1154
1201	Lloyd Edward Zern	1826

The following registrant was entrained on June 19, 1918, for Military Aeronautic Corps, Vancouver, Washington:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1354	Charles Milton Wardlow	1526

The following registrant was entrained, on June 22, 1918, for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
2116	Asaph C. Hammond	908

The following registrants were entrained on June 24, 1918, for Camp Grant, Illinois:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
2107	Albert Elbe	865
2110	Henry Windsor	1532
2112	Charles Alexander Bullock	201
2115	Enileme Daphne Zern	1825
2119	Clifford E. Hertenstein	1019
2121	Charles Morton Tharp	1646
2141	Charles Donald Moon	227
2145	Glenn Darling	1328
2155	Frank Lee	110
2179	Loyd Hollen Brill	2
2213	Oliver Ira Lane	471
2225	George Burns Chapin	376
2233	Clinton J. Stetler	578
2236	Howard Perry Foley	1870
45	Floyd Edward Davison	1369
52	William Lester Hamrick	486
141	John Albert Andrews	332
144	Leonard Hartweg	1560
151	Henry G. Johnson	2124
169	William McKinley Mecum	726
186	William Henry Dicks	620
229	John Henry Limkeman	1485
237	William Whiticker Cheesbro	841
239	Levi E. Balmer	1032
281	Henry Stoll	2082
310	Frederick Urban Logan	103
324	Carl C. Deeg	1057
339	Charles Walter Staff	2081
377	Willis Mathes	707
431	Rolland John Rucker	1187
495	Carl Arthur Woolbrink	781

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
500	George Bergmieir, Jr	958
502	Enoch Starr	1343
504	John Duffie	1804
524	Albert Carl Siegrist	492
546	Farriel George Sherrow	1979
547	Charlie Logan Haveland	875
557	Elmer Everette Hageman	1556
568	Maurice Marcus McBride	1156
572	Caples Porter Jenkins	2013
583	William Elzie Kelley	1391
588	Elmer Wilhelm Wollbrink	2096
594	Virgil G. Miller	935
610	Elmer L. Boegner	1034
613	William R. Morrison	1571
629	Fred Habel	1477
650	Henry Mahe	1398
656	Rupert B. Ort	1313
675	Paul Ronald McGrath	146
682	George Kyburz	410
692	Charles Blender	19
699	John Peter Dickwisch	1859
710	Walter Marvin St. Clair	136
713	Tjark J. Huls	2122
743	George P. Browning	2168
744	Ben F. Louden	91
747	Willie Ray Barrett	1416
767	Lester Wibbell	1766
809	Floyd Emery Boos	1937
813	John M. Botkin	582
818	Grover F. Hughlett	2117
836	Joseph Alexander Spangler	1879
849	Ralph E. Gunlock	672
863	Melvie Wesley Patrick	1181
864	Leslie Anderson White	1545
865	Elmer Henry Nagel	1490
875	Daniel Arthur Gooding	650
877	Fred Allan Gatts	1553
897	Emanuel Baker	609
899	Albert Herman Wilke	316
901	Clarence Mull Duffy	274
965	Frank Tombline Alexander	1834
968	Frank William Meyersick	2130
982	James Fredrick Walton	2223
909	Albert Carl Hast	63
1003	Emile Reamer Rea	1498
1009	Cecil Francis Walker	1534
1011	Albert R. Harrison	931
102	John J. Huls	1998
1013	Isadore C. Eid	1013
1016	George Lloyd McCallister	449
1021	Ernest Edison Dickson	48
1029	Ray Orien Shipe	1643
1043	Walter E. Bolton	1038
1046	Aris Monroe Kindred	473
1048	Carl William Pfeiferling	1614
1056	Harry Jacob Herzog	1888
1057	Charlie Urca Duncan	89
1064	Earl Yeager	358
1080	Julius Mulch	2050
1096	Dee Rea	1497
1097	Arthur William Yungmann	1819
1107	Edwin C. Wellner	1268
1128	Truman Grimes	671
1135	Benjamin McCleary	98
1136	Irwin L. Christy	1053
1143	Earl Glenn Carter	44
1146	Walter Stephens Hambly	2183
1160	James R. Egbers	641
1170	Herschel George Perry	942
1193	Albert Edw. Harrison	1993
1197	Boyd Hill	674
1206	James E. Thompson	1428
1209	Bernard Landon Moore	425
1387	Donald Eddie Layton	109
1657	Herbert Sharon	2200
1215	Leland George Lambert	1469
1216	Roy Arthur Ikerd	1754

The following registrants were entrained for Camp Grant, Illinois, on June 26, 1918:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
380	Daniel Enoch Martin	1151
796	Edward Howe Martin	1152

The following registrants were entrained for Syracuse Recruit Camp, Syracuse, New York, on July 30, 1918:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
130	Roy Lindsay Meaux	786
265	Ed G. Easterday	360
792	Hale Tenhaeff	2136
804	Frank H. Clark	1777
1259	David Homer Ayers	1424

The following registrants were entrained for Lewis Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois, on Aug. 14, 1918:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
111	Walter K. Gumble	67
664	Breece L. Root	560
1234	Karl Herbert Hart	1479

The following registrants were entrained for Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on August 14, 1918:



F. W. Klemz

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
1647	Ralph Allen Jenkins	476
2058	Ellsworth James Schenck	1960

The following registrant was entrained on August 29, 1918, for Camp Gordon, Georgia:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
2008	Edward Hiel Stevenson	1980

The following registrant was entrained on Aug. 31, 1918, for Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal Street, Chicago, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
106	Henry Warren Monroe	194

The following registrants were entrained on Sept. 3, 1918, for Camp Grant, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
231	John Herman Jugens	741
429	Richard Johannes Wichman	2204
536	Dempster Shinkle Fleming	539
651	Freddie A. Johnson	265
687	Gilbert Royce Brown	58
706	Sandusky B. Corder	1865
1361	Earl Ewing Strader	1515
1364	Rennie Lucien Ancelet	1914
1400	Ray Harold Boston	825
1415	Claude F. Kearney	746
1546	Charles E. Lowary	2026
1606	Yancy M. Gardner	648
1673	Clarence Newton	1290
1684	Jesse Elmer Hurt	716
1815	Clifton Loie Hough	693
814	James Harry Braucht	1409

The following registrants were entrained on Sept. 5, 1918, for Camp Forrest, Lytle, Georgia:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
597	Thomas H. Osborn	1150
2039	Henry Harmen Kunz	1483
2053	Conrad E. Klein	723
2055	Clarence Orvil Logan	101
2056	Charles William Grennig	116
2057	Earl Ray Suter	795
2061	Lewis Harrison Bennett	333
2067	Fred L. Harrison	1991
2074	John Lester McGrath	147
2101	Earl W. Wilson	591
2108	Virgil Samuel Rice	177
2126	Roy Siegfried	495
2153	Henry G. Hamma	1089
2159	Oscar Hinman	370
2163	Levi Chesterfield Kelly	1841
2166	Elzie Ernest Morrison	143
2169	Everett Merrill Salisbury	434
2175	Joseph J. Eid	1060
2182	Carl J. Haas	1088
2191	Herman Morgenthaler, Jr	710
2193	Harry Thomas Kirlin	678
121	Malcolm Hoffman Keeler	6

The following registrants were entrained on Sept. 6, 1918, for Camp Grant, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
1664	Harve Beach	928
1704	Antone Tjark Johnson	1755
1708	Clem Duffie	1801
1714	Charles Leo Coleman	1678
1716	Lester Reidner	1499
1717	Harry Wells	381
1723	George Charles Sugars	498
1727	Clyde V. Choulet	831
1808	Dick Taylor	1697
1754	Clyde C. Hosford	1381
1809	Antone Lawson	1239
1810	Virgil Ogden Symmonds	219
1844	Jasper Kent Webb	577
1850	Loren Elden Mecum	727
1857	Ora Henry Jenkins	897
1894	Carl John Alton	166
1899	Robert R. Reimolds	2046
1904	George Wesley Dunn	208
1906	Earl Banks	1403
1908	William Otis Lewis	785
1921	Herman J. James	266
1923	Cecil Charlie Mason	1635
1924	Elbert Peck	1849
1929	Martin L. Golden	1085
1939a	Lester Alfred Christy	2253
1964	Frank E. Bott	996
1297	Elmer Froman	646
1299	Ovide M. Pittenger	2185
1318	Chester A. Ruffcorn	2062
1319	Ray Chester Myers	1134
1322	Harley Seigfreid	1653
1330	Henry B. Stackman	2197
1353	Henry Fecht	1587
1398	Charles Johnson Akers	598
1410	William Flint Anderson	1828
1436	Harry M. Bollin	1036
1441	Albert Dickinson Markillie	1486
1467	Adam Franklin Luft	2035
1490	Clarence Otto Blythe	1408
1518	Ray William Robertson	768

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
1520	Frederick K. Baxter	955
1529	Conrad Samuel Haase	365
1544	Homer A. Buckert	1854
1568	Richard Henry Hambly	2187
1588	Alva W. Robbins	1982
1610	James Walker Thompson	2000
1613	Louis Fleming	1973
1617	Warren Earl Argast	812
1620	Side Beents Loeschen	454
1650	Frank Eugene Schneider	1196
1655	John William Schafer	2070
1656	Guy Virgil Kirbye	1335
7	Kent Eallace Dunham	136
70	Linus LeClair Stambach	924
167	Frank Stockwell	2100
200	Andrew Perry Hubbard	882
236	Edward Exon	1022
334	Charles E. Jackson	406
375	Arnold John Neiderer	736
389	Avis Alger Crank	1857
503	James Robert Dunbar	1439
677	George C. Kraushaar	1050
797	Fred G. Schmuck	776
854	Carroll B. Johnson	2118
977	Charles Floyd Comstock	33
984	James Wood	1533
1054	Arthur James Tilton	2211
1089	Leo A. Sellers	1225
1171	Joe W. Peeler	1701
1221	Phillip Kyburz	462
1223	Roy N. Williams	2142
1224	George Henry Bricker	1299
1247	Clarence O. Bagby	1773
1261	Henry Louis Hast	65
1265	Floyd E. Sims	1988
1288	Paul Bernhard Geissler	1598
1294	Orva Ross Huff	62
1973	James Ancelet	1911
1977	Delmer Franklin Cuerden	340
1981	William Edward Meyer	729
2003	Mark Fred Lung	1371
2007	Charles Albert Runyon	1958
2018	Theodore Clyde Hardy	520
2030	Benjamin H. Kettenring	722
2038	Dow Witt	1816
2200	Orville J. Karnes	505

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, on Sept. 17, 1918:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.
1793	Joseph Floyd Seacord	389

The following registrants were entrained on Sept. 18, 1918, for Loyal Order of Moose, Moosehart, Illinois:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
52	Mark Earl Bollin	13
135	Joseph F. Lewis	85

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, on Sept. 18, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
168	Harry Ketchum McAfee	127

The following registrants were entrained for Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, on Oct. 15, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
19a	William McKinley Mabry	229
20	Jennings Bryan Yetter	70
30	Walter Clifton Momberg	135
44	Robert Jewett Fulton	82
49	George Herman Rigg	102
78	Atlee Frank Crabill	39

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Polk, Raleigh, North Carolina, on Oct. 18, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
a2277	Rudolph Jacob Tanner	1391

The following registrant was entrained on Oct. 24th, for U. S. Marine Corps, 154 E. Seventh St., St. Paul, Minnesota:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
a1185	Harry Edwin Cox	887

The following registrant was entrained for Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 5, 1918:

Order No.	Name.	Serial No.
a436	Frederick Pennock Miller	947

S. A. T. C., Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2696	Clyde Howard Meriwether	59	10-11-'18
a2382	Roy Turner Wilson	60	10-11-'18
a71	Lloyd Russel Skinner	61	10-11-'18
a2368	Lawrence Trevor Helfrich	285	10-11-'18

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1982	Roy Eugene Yetter	286	10-11-'18
a762	Kenneth Crawford Berry	453	10-11-'18
a767	Aubrey Cruise Hamrick	455	10-11-'18
a2438	Raymond Merrill Luedde	572	10-11-'18
a3089	Nathan Burton Worrell	706	10-11-'18
a2205	Rufus Albert Amen	809	10-11-'18
a346	John Earl Davison	960	10-11-'18
a3244	Floyd Homer Griffiths	1395	10-11-'18
a2341	Carroll Lee Swanson	1505	10-11-'18
a131	Donald Robert Gordon	1507	10-11-'18
a1598	James Poling Guthrie	1512	10-11-'18
a1739	James Leonard Yeast	1560	10-11-'18
a1441	Wilbur Nelson Long	1612	10-11-'18
a2070	Philip Louis Miller	1789	10-11-'18
a68	Edward Llewellyn Hill	1858	10-11-'18
a2497	Samuel Porter Miller	2108	10-11-'18
a2063	Paul Schell Recher	2720	10-11-'18
a2838	Loyd Truman Taylor	2724	10-11-'18
a719	Chalmer Roswell Hecox	2726	10-11-'18
a2600	Clifford John Carlton	2729	10-11-'18
a2450	Orville Edward Lyon	2732	10-11-'18
a2059	Jerome Outhier Emmons	3103	10-11-'18
a456	Harry Dayne Walton	80	10-11-'18
a1751	Lloyd Vern Parker	1374	10-22-'18
a1135	Roy Earl Alexander	577	10-22-'18
a1262	Jesse Gilbert Shore	589	10-26-'18
a325	Vale Hycle Wright	2743	10-26-'18
a2194	Melvin Leon Andrews	1665	10-26-'18
a714	Edward Webster Wilcox	2721	10-26-'18
a69	Raymond Bernard Flynn	2981	10-31-'18
a3021	Wendell Ivison Walker	2984	10-31-'18
a1860	Stanley Lentard Shoemaker	1154	10-31-'18
a2282	Orland Floyd Estes	2718	10-31-'18
a516	William Lloyd Horney	807	10-31-'18
a813	Charles Otis Roberts	805	10-31-'18
a2778	Theodore Clifton Frey	2649	10-31-'18
a3052	Donald Herbert Swisegood	2951	10-31-'18
a989	Roscoe Eldon Lyon	2192	11- 2-'18

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, S. A. T. C., Section A, Peoria, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1890	Fay J. Burkhart	1751	10- 1-'18
a894	Wallace William Hummel	1357	10- 1-'18
a1219	Karl Raymond Burg	2288	10-14-'18
a2824	Richard Powell Baxter	1383	10-22-'18

S. A. T. C., Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2984	Otis Cleone Jacob	2710	10- 8-'18
a156	Richard Gary Simpson	2705	10- 8-'18
a998	Karl John Reinhardt	1876	10- 9-'18
a3124	Glen Edward Robinson	1999	10-18-'18
a2742	George Christian Harsch	1389	10-18-'18
a1708	Harold T. Garvey	1183	10-19-'18
a188	Harlow Newton Hosford	3101	10-24-'18
a640	James Henry Williams	284	10-30-'18

S. A. T. C., Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a180	Russell Wells Bickford	784	10-15-'18
a342	Harold Silas Huey	2561	10-16-'18
a328	Orin DeLoss Cooper	665	10-16-'18
a435	Howard Erastus Huey	2099	10-17-'18
a1380	Paul Elsbury	482	10-29-'18

S. A. T. C., State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2794	William C. Reimbold	1384	10-12-'18
a248	William Dewey Bicker	1388	10-20-'18

S. A. T. C., University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2717	Jonathan Dearborn Weinberg	2942	10-11-'18
a765	David Galbraith Smith	1296	10-11-'18
a1949	Charles Lawrence Rice	1984	10-14-'18
a2627	Ernest Paul West	2936	10-14-'18
a2049	Adolph Benton Weinberg	3179	10-14-'18
a2737	Estle Marion McConnell	1245	10-14-'18
a3146	Howard Robert Baker	559	10-15-'18
a1794	Ralph Talbot Decker	1061	10-15-'18
a3075	John Connor Worthen	1376	10-17-'18
a1532	Ward Cleveland Brill	2303	10-22-'18
a2635	Mark Stark Coffman	3185	10-22-'18
a3020a	Floyd Everett Jones	3251	10-29-'18
a1974	Harvey VanAusdall Kerr	1221	10-30-'18

Inducted by Champaign County Local Board No. 2 into Naval Section, S. A. T. C., University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1103	Waldo Emerson Simmons	1796	10- 1-'18
a954	William Ronald Bruce	1643	10- 1-'18
a1176	Walter Wallace Simmons	1797	10- 2-'18
a1490	Ray Dewey Robison	1394	10- 2-'18
a20	Lyman Hall Jenkins	832	10- 2-'18
a1388	Albert Joseph Lewis Dory	1241	10- 2-'18

S. A. T. C., Navy Mobilization Station, 619 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2616	Harold Powell Reimbold	1392	10- 9-'18

S. A. T. C., Park College, Parkville, Missouri. (Inducted at Platte City, Missouri:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2993	Charles Alden Johnson	3239	10- 1-'18

S. A. T. C., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1193	Lucian Gregory Rheinberger	287	10-15-'18
a1771	Junius August Beger	1380	

S. A. T. C., De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2394	Harry Ludwig Dickey	2835	10- 9-'18

S. A. T. C., Iowa State College, A. & M., Ames, Iowa. (Inducted by Local Board, Story County, Neveda, Iowa):

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2307	Marion Luther Cravens	664	10- 9-'18

S. A. T. C., School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1291	Irwin William Lee Standley	779	10-10-'18

S. A. T. C., Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a791	Paul Henry Walsh	2758	10-10-'18

S. A. T. C., University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a519	John Lewis Culkin	449	10-11-'18

S. A. T. C., Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1670	Oscar Julius Yanson	1093	10-11-'18

S. A. T. C., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin:

S. A. T. C., Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a1809	James Dewey Melvin	1013	10-12-'18

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Date inducted
a2673	Joseph M. Scott	2706	10- 1'18

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS

List of registrants of Hancock County Local Board, Carthage, who voluntarily enlisted in the army, navy and marine corps, and the names and addresses of their nearest relatives. (Some of these men enlisted by permission of the Local Draft Board, under the rules. Others enlisted, not knowing that permission was required, but their patriotic service was accepted as a sufficient excuse.)

First registration: Phillips, Everett; no relative given; R. R. 4, Carthage, Ill. Fisher, Elmer C.; no relative given; Nauvoo, Ill. Hufendick, Harry William; P. H. Hufendick, father; Mallard, Ill. Twaddle, Rellie Osa; no relative given; Plymouth, Ill. Lemley, Harry; no relative given; R. R. 6, Carthage, Ill. Smith, Paul; no relative given; R. R. 4, Carthage, Ill. Wheatley, Vivian Wm.; no relative given; Colusa, Ill. Plantz, Truman, Jr.; Truman Plantz, Sr., father; Warsaw, Ill. Chandler, Gail Ellsworth; Mrs. Rachel A. Hopkins, grandmother; Dallas City, Ill. Simmons, Joseph

Franklin; Curtis Simmons, father; Carthage, Ill. Krueger, Waldomar E.; Mrs. Minnie Krueger, mother; Nauvoo, Ill. West, William Roy; Mrs. W. O. West, mother; Augusta, Ill. Winters, Chester G.; John K. Winters, father; Augusta, Ill. Wood, Russell B.; Calvin M. Wood, father; Augusta, Ill. Akers, Fuller Roscoe; no relative given; Ferris, Ill. Beard, John Lane; no relative given; Augusta, Ill. Howard, Leander Ray; Lottie E. Howard, mother; Stillwell, Ill. O'Harra, Roswell B.; A. W. O'Harra, father; Carthage, Ill. Harris, Max Lee; H. L. Harris, mother, La Harpe, Ill. Johnston, James E.; no relative given; Warsaw, Ill. Beachler, Cecil Clarence; no relative given; Stillwell, Ill. Worrell, Joseph L.; Amy A. Worrell, stepmother; Bowen, Ill. Hopson, Carman Roy; no relative given; Stillwell, Ill. Ketchum, John W.; Aaron Ketchum, father; Augusta, Ill. King, Burton E.; Milton B. King, father; Plymouth, Ill. Scott, Allie Edward; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Kerl, Waldo W.; Frank Kerl, father; Nauvoo, Ill. Glines, John A.; no relative given; Hamilton, Ill. Van Dyke, Roy; no relative given; Carthage, Ill. Hatfield, Charlie Clyde; Clara Hatfield, mother; R. R. 1, Stillwell, Ill. Bardens, William Marsh; Mrs. H. S. Bardens, mother; Warsaw, Ill. Fleming, James Cleveland; W. J. Fleming, father; Basco, Ill. Conrad, Frantz, C.; Mrs. C. M. Conrad, mother; Burlington, Iowa. Behnke, Alfred Warren; no relative given; Hamilton, Ill. Wheatley, Claude D.; no relative given; Colusa, Ill. Hohl, Lewis V.; Lewis E. Hohl, father; Nauvoo, Ill. Windman, Ernest Paul; Mrs. Hattie Windman, mother; Carthage, Ill. McConnell, John Wesley; Madeline McConnell, wife; Ft. Green, Ill. Kinkade, George B.; no relative given; Hamilton, Ill. Loudin, Forrest Allen; James P. Loudin, father; Poyen, Ark. Pence, John Wesley; Mrs. John W. Pence, wife; No. 3 Howard Apts., Oberlin, O. Burton, James B.; no relative given; Hamilton, Ill. Dennis, Howard Paul; no relative given; Augusta, Ill. Heitman, Gleason H.; Olive Heitman, mother; Nauvoo, Ill. Crette, Leland A.; no relative given; Hamilton, Ill. Shriver, Millard Kent; Gene Shriver, mother; La Harpe, Ill. Speer, Ezra Elliott; no relative given; Dallas City, Ill. Raich, Fred Elbert; no relative given; Warsaw, Ill. Bunnell, Carl Ollin; Elmer E. Bunnell, father; R. 2, Carthage, Ill. Clark, George; Mrs. Virginia Clark, mother; Carthage, Ill. Brown, Walter Clarence; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Culkin, William Purcell; Ellen D. Culkin, wife; Carthage, Ill. Dickeson, Elmer Thomas; Hattie Dickeson, mother; Denver, Ill. Hutson, Lester Lord; Charles B. Hutson, father; Boicourt, Kans. Meyer, Henry Fred; H. H. Meyer, father; Steeleville, Ill. Gillett, Newton M.; George Earl Gillett, brother; 1707 S. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill. Yeich, Vernon Brooke; no relative given; Carthage, Ill. Tuck, Horace H.; N. H. Tuck, father; Plymouth, Ill. Whittington, William Edward; E. E. Whittington, father; Plymouth, Ill. Custer, Prosper Nanry; Mrs. Louise Jane Custer, mother; Augusta, Ill. Curtis, Victor; M. C. Curtis, father; La Harpe, Ill. Hamilton, Albert Daniel; Mrs. Ida Hamilton, mother; La Harpe, Ill. Corbitt, Sidney C.; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Behnke, Arthur C.; Herman H. Behnke, father; Hamilton, Ill. Martin, Edward S.; Ada J. Martin, wife; Carthage, Ill. Lambert, Earl Logan; George M. Lambert, father; Dakota, Ill. Robbins, John C.; Victoria A. Robbins, mother; Augusta, Ill. Head, F. Ward; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Sanderson, William H.; no relative given; Stillwell, Ill. Bertschi, Phil Albert; no relative given; Niota, Ill. Hartzell, Franklin MacVeagh; Wm. H. Hartzell, father; Carthage, Ill. Alexander, Roy Harmon; Mary Alexander, mother; La Harpe, Ill. Mills, Ray; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Louis, Karl Thomas; Mrs. C. R. James, sister; Bowen, Ill. Smith, Roscoe Peyton; Mrs. D. C. Smith, mother; Floyd, Virginia. Clark, Roger G.; Levi Clark, father; Augusta, Ill. Dunham, Clarence Leroy; Nettie M. Dunham, mother; La Harpe, Ill. McCarty, James Daniel; James McCarty, father; Carthage, Ill. Wayland, Thomas Alfred; Myrtle Wayland, wife; Macomb, Ill. Botts, Paul Orville; J. W. Botts, father; Plymouth, Ill. Monroe, Raymond Francis; no relative given; Niota, Ill. Seay, Harold Fred; no relative given; La Harpe, Ill. Lawless, Carl Emerson; C. M. McMillan, uncle; Carthage, Ill. Johansen, Virgil Martin; J. Johansen, father; Carthage, Ill. Tanner, Louis Johannes; George Tanner, father; Nauvoo, Ill. Hamrick, Earnest Alva; Alva Hamrick, father; Hamilton, Ill. Beacom, Dean Nolon; D. F. Beacom, father; La Harpe, Ill. Working, Walter C.; Fern Working, wife; Augusta, Ill.

Second registration: Dory, Victor Paul; Mrs. Harriet M. Dory, mother; Warsaw, Ill. Mosley, John Avery; Marion R. Mosley, father; Carthage, Ill. Hammond, Leonard Ayers; Mrs. Rose

Hammond, mother; Warsaw, Ill. Houston, William C.; Dr. W. W. Houston, father; Good Hope, Ill. (See last chapter.)

CHAPTER XVI

AMERICAN RED CROSS AND AMERICAN LEGION

HANCOCK COUNTY CHAPTER—ORGANIZING THE COUNTY—COUNTY CHAPTER—ADRIAN BRANCH—APPANOOSE BRANCH—AUGUSTA BRANCH—BASCO BRANCH—BURNSIDE BRANCH—DALLAS BRANCH—DENVER BRANCH—ELVASTON BRANCH—EAST CARTHAGE BRANCH—FERRIS BRANCH—FOUNTAIN BRANCH—HAMILTON BRANCH—HANCOCK TOWNSHIP BRANCH—LA HARPE BRANCH—NAUVOO BRANCH—PLYMOUTH BRANCH—POWELLTON BRANCH—ROCKY RUN BRANCH—STILLWELL BRANCH—SUTTER BRANCH—TIOGA BRANCH—WARSAW BRANCH—WEST POINT BRANCH—WYTHE BRANCH—DURHAM AUXILIARY—HELPING HAND AUXILIARY—INDEPENDENCE AUXILIARY—MT. ZION AUXILIARY—SHILO AUXILIARY—SONORA AUXILIARY—ST. MARY'S AUXILIARY—JUNIOR RED CROSS—PRE-WAR ACTIVITIES—AMERICAN LEGION—POSTS IN COUNTY.

HANCOCK COUNTY CHAPTER

The history of the Red Cross work in this county which follows has been taken from a history prepared by Dr. Katharine Cherrill under appointment of her for that purpose by the Hon. O. F. Barry, chairman of the Hancock County Chapter of the Red Cross. Doctor Cherrill received much assistance from Senator Berry and Mrs. Laurie M. Bruce, the secretary, in her preparation of the history.

The Hancock County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized under proper authority as The Carthage Chapter on April 21, 1917, at the Hancock County National Bank of Carthage. The movement was inaugurated by Mrs. Adelaide Glenn Ferris and Mrs. Vera O'Harra. The petition was signed by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferris, Mrs. Vera O'Harra, Miss Abigail Davidson, Miss Julia Noyes, Miss Evaline Crawford, Miss Marguerite Geiger, Hon. A. W. O'Harra, Sen. O. F. Berry, Judge David E. Mack, Dr. G. K. Fleming and Dr. Katharine Cherrill. These petitioners were the committee on organization. Sen. O. F. Berry was elected chairman, Mr. J. J. Welch, vice-chairman, Mrs. Pearl Mack Swigert, secretary, and Mr. Junius C. Ferris, treasurer. The following is a list of the board of directors afterwards elected: Miss Mary Davidson, Mrs. Clyde P. Johnson, Mrs. J. C. Ferris, Mrs. Henry Rams, Miss Letta Simmons, Hon. A. W. O'Harra, Judge David E. Mack, Rev. J. W. Ferris, Dr. E. M. Robbins, Mr. James McCarty, Prof. S. D. Faris, Judge Charles J. Scofield, Mr. A. C. Williams, Mr. L. W. Berry and Mr. Thomas Rand.

An executive board was chosen, consisting of five persons, Miss Mary Davidson, Prof. S. D. Faris, Hon. A. W. O'Harra, Mr. James McCarty and Dr. E. M. Robbins.

ORGANIZING THE COUNTY

Prior to the organization of the county chapter on April 21, 1917, there were seven members of the Red Cross in Hancock County as follows: Miss Blanche Hoyt, La Harpe; Mrs. J. C. Ferris, Carthage; Dr. George Long, Warsaw; Father Louis Landreth, Carthage; Rev. W. F. Hertel, Nauvoo; and Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Huston, Fountain Green.

The jurisdiction of this county was vested in Carthage, the county seat. The chairman, Sen. O. F. Berry, had charge of the organization of the county, and gave his time earnestly to this work, and assisted personally in the organization of most of the branches and auxiliaries. Many of our people were uninformed as to the work which the Red Cross was expected to do, and, for this reason, were slow to take hold of the work. The idea prevailed in some localities that membership in the Red Cross was equivalent to some sort of connection with the army. This mistaken idea had to be overcome before such persons could be induced to take membership. In June, 1917, an active campaign of the county was made under John F. Scott as chairman, which resulted in a total membership of 4,098. Another campaign was conducted during Christmas week of 1917, under Clifton J. O'Harra as chairman, whereby the membership was increased to 5,818. In Jan-



T. J. Turby

ıary, 1919, a third campaign was conducted un-
ıer George R. Hearne as chairman. When the
ıistory above mentioned was published the
ıembership in the county was 6,395.

There were many committees, each of them
ıaving some special work in charge, and there
vere other classes and kinds of work, under
lirection of the Red Cross, such as First Aid
Classes, Class in Surgical Dressings, Sewing,
Knitting and Surgical Dressings Departments,
Publicity Committee, Comfort Kit Committee,
ınd Home Service and Civilian Relief Commit-
ees.

During the epidemic of influenza which af-
ected many parts of the county, and the S. A.
C. boys at Carthage College, valuable as-
istance was rendered by the Red Cross and
ts auxiliaries.

The splendid influence of the Red Cross was
ıot limited to the furnishing of supplies to those
vho were in the service, but it was also mani-
ested in the stimulation of patriotic feeling
ınd endeavor throughout the country. As the
eople came to understand the great work which
vas being accomplished through this instru-
ıentality, they were ready to enlist in this
ervice, and, as a general rule, they responded
enerously to all requests of the Red Cross
or service or contributions.

COUNTY CHAPTER

Organized April 21, 1917.

Chairman, Sen. O. F. Berry, April, 1917-April,
919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. J. J. Welch, April, 1917-
pril, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Pearl Mack Swigert, April,
917-November, 1917; Mrs. Frances Payne, No-
ember, 1917-March, 1918; Mrs. Blanche Cher-
ill, March, 1918-October, 1918; Mrs. Laurie
ruce, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Feurs, April, 1917-April,
919.

The branches and auxiliaries were as follows:

ADRIAN BRANCH

Organized July 7, 1917.

Chairman, A. C. Booz, July, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. A. M. Shaw, July, 1917-
pril, 1919.

Secretary, H. I. Marks, July, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. G. F. Wilson, July, 1917-August, 1918; Mrs. Chas. Anguish, August, 1918-April, 1919.

APPANOOSE BRANCH

Organized June 18, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Mary Webb, June, 1917-September, 1918; Mrs. George Haigh, September, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Heberer, June, 1917-February, 1919; Mrs. Rose Davis, February, 1919-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sadie Lewis, June, 1917-February, 1918; Mrs. Kittie Boeddecker, February, 1918-April, 1919.

Chairman of second workroom, Mrs. Helen Briley, January, 1918-September, 1918; Mrs. Clara Pallmiller, September, 1918-April, 1919.

AUGUSTA BRANCH

Organized June 20, 1917.

Chairman, W. M. Clarke, June, 1917-December, 1918; F. W. Leonard, December, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. O. L. Pitney, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. S. E. McAfee, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Otis E. Lemmon, June, 1917-December, 1918; Mrs. Albert Estes, December, 1918-April, 1919.

BASCO BRANCH

Organized June 30, 1917.

Chairman, J. B. Elder, June, 1917-October, 1918; C. L. Steffey, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. Vivian Stowe, June, 1917-October, 1918; George Cacheaux, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Damron, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Albert Naegelin, June, 1917-April, 1919.

BOWEN BRANCH

Organized June 15, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, W. S. Dennis, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Miss Tina McNeall, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, W. J. Carlin, June, 1917-April, 1919.

BURNSIDE BRANCH

Chairman, Rev. A. Harmon, June, 1917-December, 1917; Rev. J. P. Peterson, December, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. George Layton, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Rev. A. T. James, June, 1917-December, 1917; Mr. R. H. Wilson, December, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Ella Thompson, June, 1917-December, 1918; Mrs. E. P. Hull, December, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Loomis, June, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. E. P. Hull, June, 1918-April, 1919.

DALLAS BRANCH

Organized June 13, 1917.

Chairman, C. J. Doty, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. O. C. Kirkpatrick, June, 1917-April, 1918; Mrs. Vallie Siens, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Miss Ruth Maynard, June, 1917-April, 1918; Mrs. S. G. Rowe, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mr. L. M. Loomis, June, 1917-April, 1919.

DENVER BRANCH

Organized October 7, 1917.

Chairman, Carl Bunnell, October, 1917-October, 1918; Mrs. Eva Walton, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. Walter Klippert, October, 1917-October, 1918; Mrs. Minnie Garner, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Louise Vance, October, 1917-October, 1918; Mrs. Grace Milsted, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mr. Walter Klippert, October, 1917-October, 1918; Miss Mattie Ramsey, October, 1918-April, 1919.

ELVASTON BRANCH

Organized June 16, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Mabel Moore, June, 1917-September, 1917; Miss Dora Cameron, September, 1917-August, 1918; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, August, 1918-January, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss Dora Cameron, June, 1917-September, 1917.

Secretary, Mrs. Arvilla Poland, June, 1917-June, 1918; Miss Ferne Phipps, June, 1918-November, 1918; Mrs. Arvilla Poland, November, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Della Baughman, June, 1917-October, 1917; Miss Anna Poland, November, 1917-April, 1919.

EAST CARTHAGE BRANCH

Organized April 9, 1918.

Chairman, Miss Eleanor Kimmel, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Hardy, April 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Tom Murphy, April, 1918-April, 1919.

FERRIS BRANCH

Organized June 16, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Thornber, June, 1917-September, 1918; Mrs. Ada Casburn, September, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss May Abbott, June, 1917-September, 1918; Mrs. Malinda Abbott, September, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, W. E. Thompson, June, 1917-September, 1918; Miss Minnette Richards, September, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, F. N. Casburn, June, 1917-September, 1918; W. E. Thompson, September, 1918-April, 1919.

FOUNTAIN GREEN BRANCH

Organized June 9, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Mina Allen, June, 1917-August, 1918; Mrs. Cecelia L. Jackson, August, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Nellie M. Proffitt, June, 1917-August, 1918; Nellie M. Bouseman, August, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Miss Martha Walker, June, 1917-April, 1919.

HAMILTON BRANCH

Organized June 18, 1917.

Chairman, Miss Clemence Dadant, June, 1917-October, 1918; Mrs. Homer Williams, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss Margaret Russell, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Miss Marie Yeast, June, 1917-October, 1918; Miss Viola Crouch, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Waggoner, June, 1917-October, 1918; Miss Clemence Dadant, October, 1918-April, 1919.

HANCOCK TOWNSHIP BRANCH

Organized May, 1918.

Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Yetter, May, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Miss Ruth Lewis, May, 1918-June, 1918; Miss Alma James, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Miss Emma Furchtbar, May, 1918-April, 1919.

LA HARPE BRANCH

Organized June, 1917.

Chairman, Mr. W. F. Bradfield, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mr. Q. W. Hungate, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mr. Albert J. Moore, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mr. C. S. Coulson, June, 1917-June, 1918; Mr. W. C. McClure, June, 1918-April, 1919.

NAUVOO BRANCH

Organized May 25, 1917.

Chairman, Jos. Nelson, May, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Dr. L. B. Hobbs, May, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Louis Hohl, May, 1917-January, 1918; Grace Argast, January, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Miss Lois Hobbs, May, 1917-September, 1918; Miss Clara Kimball, September, 1918-April, 1919.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH

Organized June 15, 1917.

Chairman, S. S. Groves, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, J. P. Metzger, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, A. E. Cole, June, 1917-April, 1919.

POWELLTON BRANCH

Organized January 19, 1918.

Chairman, Mrs. Ida Moore, January, 1917-August, 1918; Mrs. Edythe Siegrist, August, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss Dorothy Kelly, January, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Lewis, January, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Morrill, January, 1918-August, 1918; Mrs. Bernice Crurden, August, 1918-April, 1919.

ROCKY RUN BRANCH

Organized March 27, 1918.

Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Sack, March, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Weaver, March, 1918-August, 1918; Mrs. Bessie Frederick, August, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. R. Weaver, March, 1918-August, 1918; Mrs. Bessie Frederick, August, 1918-April, 1919.

STILLWELL BRANCH

Organized July 1, 1917.

Chairman, Dr. F. A. Hanson, July, 1917-July, 1918; Wm. Crear, July, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. M. F. Arthur, July, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Golda M. Howard, July, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Wm. Crear, July, 1917-April, 1919.

SUTTER BRANCH

Organized April 18, 1918.

Chairman, George Hackamack, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. Nellie Humke, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Ewing, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Will Duerkop, April, 1918-April, 1919.

TIOGA BRANCH

Organized September 4, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. S. West, September, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. R. Ensminger, September, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Helen Ensminger, September, 1917-September, 1918; Fredonia Linnenburger, September, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. Weiler, September, 1917-September, 1918; Mrs. G. H. Heitman, September, 1918-April, 1919.

WARSAW BRANCH

Organized May 18, 1917.

Chairman, Rev. George Long, May, 1917-October, 1917; Rev. J. M. Thompson, October, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Rev. J. M. Thompson, September, 1917-October, 1917; Rev. George Long, October, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, W. A. Dodge, May, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Matzke, May, 1917-April, 1919.

WEST POINT BRANCH

Organized June 19, 1917.

Chairman, W. Grover Barnard, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, J. Karl Gordon, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, J. L. Miller, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Clara Younge West, June, 1917-April, 1919.

WYTHE BRANCH

Organized May 15, 1918.

Chairman, Mrs. D. W. Reed, May, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss May Smith; Mrs. J. D. Piggott.

Secretary, Miss Olive Parker, May, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. V. Allen, May, 1918-April, 1919.

DURHAM AUXILIARY

Organized June 28, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Ollie Irwin, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. George Layton, June, 1917-March, 1917; Mrs. Bertha Hoerntlein, March, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. Walter Bartlett, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Hoerntlein, June, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. C. L. Kern, June, 1918-April, 1919.

HELPING HAND AUXILIARY

Organized April 3, 1918.

Chairman, Alice M. Tuck, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Emma Mauk, April, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Alice Wilson, April, 1918-April, 1919.

INDEPENDENCE AUXILIARY

Organized October 17, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. A. B. Walker, October, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Miss Ava Walton, October, 1917-January, 1918; Mrs. Ray Grove, January, 1918-October, 1918; Mrs. W. S. Walton, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Harold Black, December, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. E. M. Harter, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Benton Aleshire, October, 1917-October, 1918; Mrs. Ray Grove, October, 1918-April, 1919.

MT. ZION AUXILIARY

Organized June 26, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Robert Baird, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. George Bell, June, 1917-June, 1918.

Secretary, Mrs. Ernest Robinson, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Miss Blanche Bell, June, 1917-June, 1918; Mrs. Elmer James, June, 1918-April, 1919.

SHILOH AUXILIARY

Organized June 3, 1918.

Chairman, Harry Cannon, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Vice chairman, Mrs. Geo. Crumps, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Miss Nellie Cannon, June, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Glen Huey, June, 1918-April, 1919.

SONORA AUXILIARY

Organized September 8, 1917.

Chairman, Hattie Bolton, September, 1917-October, 1917; Mrs. Jennie Bolton, October, 1917-April, 1919.

Secretary, Sadie Johnston, October, 1918-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Anna Enright, September, 1917-April, 1919.

ST. MARY'S AUXILIARY

Organized May 27, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. Lydia Talbot, June, 1917-April, 1919.

Treasurer, Mrs. Floyd Richards, March, 1918-April, 1919.

Secretary, Mrs. Floyd Richards, March, 1918-April, 1919.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Junior Red Cross was duly organized and rendered effective service under the principal organization.

PRE-WAR ACTIVITIES

After the signing of the Armistice the county chapter accepted a large quota of refugee garments, both new and old, and a cash quota of $6,000 for relief and reconstruction work in the war-devastated countries of Europe. With a credit of approximately $1,500, the cash quota was reduced to about $4,500. This amount was raised by requisitioning a percent of funds in the chapter and branch treasuries sufficient to meet the quota.

The work took on a different phase with the return and discharge of the soldiers. The Red Cross was asked to act as agent for the Government in making personal contact with the soldier, and in investigating conditions in the home, relation to discharge from service.

Securing of bonuses, travel pay, arrears in allotment and pay, delivery of Liberty Bonds, compensation, hospitalization, and Public Health Service for ill and disabled men, securing of vocational education, and services of like nature were, also, rendered by the chapter.

In August, 1920, it was determined by the county officers to enlarge the work of the chapter by promoting a program of general health and welfare work, in addition to continuing and enlarging the scope of Home Service work, under the direction of the secretary of the Home Service Section.

Classes were organized in every community in the county and a Red Cross nurse employed to instruct them, in this way affording women and girls opportunity of securing instruction in home care of the sick and elementary hygiene. This instruction laid a foundation for public health and gave an impetus to the interest in the work of the organization.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

This is really the third organization of the kind since the war of the Revolution. In fact, the organization of the first order was before the treaty of peace was signed between the Colonies and Great Britain. It was known as the *Order of the Cincinnati*, and was formed in April, 1783, at the suggestion of General Knox. Unlike the *Grand Army of the Republic* and the *American Legion*, the membership of the *Order of the Cincinnati* was confined to *officers* of the army and navy. The time for the disbandment of the army was approaching, and the officers were apprehensive that the gratitude of the people would not outlast the strenuous situation which had demanded their sacrifices, and they thought it wise that a society should be organized to foster in all future time the friendships of the military service of the past eight years, and to enable them to consider in the privacy of the lodge room those measures which they should deem necessary to the maintenance of the union and the perpetuation of the liberties for which they had fought, and to transmit to their descendants "some more tangible honor than the recollection of their poverty and their wounds."

But strenuous opposition was forthwith de-

veloped. These good officers were accused of seeking to obtain some sort of hereditary honors, of endeavoring to constitute themselves an order of hereditary knighthood. Not only was the order condemned by the common people, but by men of the highest distinction, among them, Samuel Adams and John Adams. It was Franklin, who then represented us at the French Court, who wrote home, designating the order as an order of "hereditary knighthood," and ridiculing it generally in the good old Franklin way. Even the legislative bodies of some of the colonies criticized the order with severity, Massachusetts declaring it to be "dangerous to the peace, liberty, and safety of the Union. The opposition in South Carolina was violent. In Rhode Island, those who joined the order were disfranchised.

And yet, there was nothing in the order, its purposes, workings or effects, which justified such criticism.

The *Order of the Cincinnati* was comparatively short-lived. The serious error of its organizers was the restriction of its membership to the *officers*, and this did savor somewhat of exclusiveness and did give the order an odor of aristocracy which was very offensive to the non-commissioned nostrils of that day.

(One of the authorities for the foregoing statements is *McMaster's History of the People of the United States.*)

In the organization of the *Grand Army of the Republic*, membership was extended not only to the *officers* who had commanded, but also to the *soldiers* who had fought the battles. Hence, there could be no charge of exclusiveness, for the doors of the organization were open to all those who had participated upon the field in the great Civil War. But other charges were preferred. Those who are determined to criticize are never at a loss as to grounds of criticism. If one ground turns out to be without foundation, another will be sought for and will be found. It was charged that the Grand Army was a political organization; that it had been organized to assist in keeping the dominant party in power, and to use its influence for legislation on the subject of pensions, thus imposing upon the people, from time to time, an increased burden of taxation for this purpose. But the history of the Grand Army has refuted these charges. While there may have been some members of this organization, as there are of all orders, and even of all churches, who were actuated by improper motives, yet such was not the fact as to the membership generally. The career of the Grand Army has been one of exalted patriotism. The few remaining members may well look back with pride on the history of their order, congratulating themselves upon their membership in this organization which represents the highest ideals of loyalty and patriotism.

The *American Legion* grows out of the great *World War*, and is yet in its infancy, although it is a vigorous infant, and promises to excel its great predecessor in membership, and, because of larger membership, in power and influence. We regret that we are not able to give a more detailed account of the organization of Hancock County Posts than which is here presented. These splendid young men have the virtue of modesty, and they have not magnified their order. The next historian will be able to furnish a record of great accomplishment.

PHILLIP HARTZELL POST NO. 74, AMERICAN LEGION. This post has been named after Phillip Hartzell, son of the Hon. William H. Hartzell of Carthage, who fell gloriously on the field of battle in France.

The American Legion, temporary headquarters, 19 West Forty-Fourth Street, New York. Charter for the Phillip Hartzell Post, State of Illinois, No. 74. Charter dated July 29, 1919, signed by Henry D. Lindsley, chairman National Executive Committee, and Eric Fisher Wood, secretary National Executive Committee and by George G. Seaman, state chairman and Earl B. Searcy, state secretary. Charter members are: Bert M. Cavanaugh, George B. Miller, Edward S. Martin, John A. Moore, Franklin M. Hartzell, John A. Price, Henry Reyer, Harley Siegfried, Loyd P. Shipton, J. Elza Mecum, Ralph W. Wood, Neal W. Harper, Edward C. Mack, Roswell B. O'Hara, G. E. Pumphrey, B. F. Mayo, R. D. Denton, O. M. Geddes, and John H. Symonds. There are ninety-eight members.

LA HARPE POST NO. 301, AMERICAN LEGION, was organized and chartered on November 5, 1919, with a charter membership of twenty-eight, as follows: Otis Mills, Harlow W. Lefort, Atlee R. Hancock, Jarrel M. Burrows, Truman E. Bradshaw, George F. Peasley, Oscar J. Ganson, Gerald Marlatt, Bertram A. Hedges, Ralph B. Bradshaw, Millard R. Tilton, John P. Sea, Paul R. Peyron, Fred D. Gittings, Charlie H. Bright, Earl M. Hamilton, Charles D. Moon, Donald J. Melvin, Kent Shriver, William L. Hamrick,



Joseph H. Kirschbaum

W. C. Towler, Clifford Ingram, Lloyd H. Brill, Harry B. Krieg, James O. Fife, Charles W. Greenig, Alfred H. Salisbury, Lloyd Rich.

The charter organization was officered as follows: Bertram A. Hedges, post commander; Charles D. Moon, vice post commander; Ralph D. Bradshaw, adjutant and treasurer; W. C. Towler, sergeant-at-arms.

At the close of the year 1920, the post had a total membership of seventy-eight members.

Two members of this post have died: W. C. Towler and Charlie H. Bright.

HAMILTON POST NO. 629 AMERICAN LEGION, received its charter on May 6, 1920, having at that time the required fifteen members. At the end of the year 1920, the total membership was forty-five, being nearly 100 per cent of all ex-service men in the locality, as practically all the men were in favor of an organization that in years to come, will serve the same purpose for the veterans of the World War as the G. A. R. has done for the veterans of the Civil War.

The name "Hamilton Post" was decided upon after much deliberation inasmuch as there were service men living in the locality and in Hamilton, who were killed in action, died as the result of wounds and died in the camps from sickness. In order that there would be no discrimination between the men, who had given their lives, and inasfar as the post could not be named after all the men, who made the supreme sacrifice, it was thought best to take the name "Hamilton Post," and that all the former comrades in and near Hamilton, who gave everything, would always be remembered and thought of and included in the name selected. That the stronger the Hamilton Post became, and the more good and service the post could render the public and themselves, the greater would be the memorial to all our friends, who heard the last call of "taps."

At this time the post has no permanent quarters, but it is hoped to have suitable club rooms before another year, where the members can spend their leisure hours, and hold their meetings. The members have taken an active part in Decoration Day exercises and in furnishing the proper escorts and firing squads for military funerals where soldiers have been returned for burial.

The charter members as shown by the charter are as follows: Arthur L. Lefler, H. H. Williams, Walter Y. Smith, William B. Ackley, Edgar Lefler, Jesse V. Shields, Lloyd J. Choate, John V. Earls, Earl C. Laughorn, Russell I. Bell, Ernest A. Hamrick, I. N. Alexander, F. J. Meier, C. B. Crum, G. H. Rigg.

RALPH PARKER POST NO. 682, AMERICAN LEGION. The post of the American Legion at Warsaw, Illinois, was organized August 19, 1920, and the name of Ralph Parker Post No. 682 was adopted.

There were twenty charter members, namely: Irvin Meyer, Roy Schmitt, William Langhorst (Adjutant), W. J. Giller, Ralph Edwards, A. C. Hammond, Harvey Kerr, George W. Raich (Commander), William Bernhardt, William Riley, Clyde Jackson, W. G. Ferror (vice-commander), S. H. Fluent, Wilbur Mussetter, Henry Binger, Arnold Spitze, Hugh M. Russel, George Koch, Henry Zobel (Finance Officer), Otto Derksen. The present membership is thirty.

DALLAS CITY POST NO. 380, AMERICAN LEGION. Officers: Arthur M. Loomis, post commander; Frank A. Walter, secretary and treasurer; Leroy Mutter, adjutant; Guy V. Kirby, acting adjutant. This post has twenty-one charter members.

NAUVOO POST, AMERICAN LEGION, was organized February 1, 1921, with twenty-five charter members. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: G. J. Dachroth, post commander; C. H. Johnson, vice-commander; Harold Reimbold, adjutant; Ralph Hudson, finance officer; Theodore Gross, sergeant-at-arms; Harry Argast, athletic director; Joe Eid, chaplain.

CHAPTER XVII

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

POSTS IN HANCOCK COUNTY—EARLY CONDITIONS—STIRRING ADDRESSES—OBJECTS OF POST AND CORPS—CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

This is not the place for a history of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the Woman's Relief Corps, generally, for information as to these matters may be easily obtained from the

encyclopædias and general histories. The editor would be glad to be able to give in this connection, however, a full account of the organization and proceedings of every post or corps in Hancock County, but finds this to be impracticable, in view of the time and effort which would be required to obtain the desired information. Some of the posts have been disbanded and the records are not easily accessible. A representative of the publishers has furnished the following information: that in 1885, the order was in a flourishing condition, and there were posts in Hancock County as follows: Russell Post No. 86; Union Post No. 302; Thomas P. Mix Post No. 311; Arthur Marsh Post No. 343; Robinson Post No. 364; Tobias Butler Post No. 428; Geddes Post No. 142; Nauvoo Post No. 207; and Alexander Sympson Post, of Carthage No. 455. The same informant states that in 1887 the Corey Post No. 616, was in existence at West Point, but had only seven members in the spring of 1919, the officers at that time being W. J. Richey, Commander; M. K. Spence, Vice-commander; James Major, Adjutant; J. B. Kelley, Quarter-master; John Hicks, Outside Guard; J. R. Garner, Chaplain. Corey Post at one time had thirty-four members. There may have been other posts in Hancock County than those above named, but information on the subject is not at hand.

It is now about fifty-six years since the Civil War was brought to a victorious termination, and most of those who participated therein on the field, or otherwise, have passed hence. The posts which were large and flourishing during the early years of their organization are now reduced to a small membership, or are wholly disorganized. Perhaps an idea of the work done by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps in this county may be obtained from a few articles at command, and which relate especially to the post and corps at Carthage, but are typical of the work of every post and corps in this county.

One of these articles is a short address delivered by Mrs. Florence McMechan of this city as part of a program given by Alexander Sympson, W. R. C. No. 70, on a recent occasion, which address is as follows:

"I am not going to fight the battles of the War of 1860-65 over again, but sufficient to say—2,000,000 young Americans were fighting for the preservation of this country, and back of them were the no less loyal women. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand paid the tribute of final devotion to country and there was not one dollar with which to care for the dependent ones deprived of husbands and fathers save as it was given by a comrade. Slowly, oh so slowly, the Nation began to pension those who had lost so much in the War.

"But after the close of the war, in 1883, the Grand Army of the Republic found that the relief work was greater than they could do and sent out an appeal to the mothers, wives and daughters of soldiers and to all loyal women to come to their assistance, and help care for the widow and orphan. Thus was born the Woman's Relief Corps but before the war, Florence Nightingale of England had done relief work, and before her time even there had been one who sought the bleeding feet of our Elder Brother and bound them up. She was the first relieving woman of the world, and all who have followed and have aided the blind and stumbling have been animated by the same love which led the first woman to break the precious box of ointment upon the feet of the Savior.

"It is to assist the Grand Army in their ministrations that we are organized. Our order now numbers 360,000 members, and as the years go by we hope to add strength to our organization. Since 1883, the Relief Corps has expended more than $4,000,000 for the relief of the comrades and their widows and orphans.

"From the moment that band of loyal women joined hands with their soldier comrades, the keynote of fraternal patriotism was sounded. To the Woman's Relief Corps belongs the credit of the now universal patriotic instruction in all public schools, as a part of a child's education. United effort has placed the Declaration of Independence in every school house. Patriotic literature is also there. Patriotic songs are taught and sung by all. The story of the Flag is often repeated to millions of children and they are taught to know, as they salute it, what it means to say—"One Country, one Language, one Flag." To the Woman's Relief Corps is accredited the placing of flags on schoolhouses from Boston Harbor to the Golden Gate. Flag Day—June the 14th—is now celebrated in all public schools.

"On the seventeenth of Marcn, 1885, Alexander Sympson W. R. C. was organized and officers installed March 31st by Mrs. Sarah M. Bradford with twenty-six charter members. Since we were first organized, God in His Providence, has

called into eternal rest twelve of our charter members—Mrs. Mary Quinby, Mrs. Martha Swigert, Louisa Kelley, Angeline Woodburn, Amanda Shultz, Sarah E. Taylor, Mary H. Wilson, Lillian F. Smith, Mary Foutch, Lizzie Carlton, Mary Strader. These women helped to make this the grandest and most noble organization in the world, and we will ever cherish their memories.

"Some have dropped out; some have removed to other places, leaving only four active charter members who answer to the roll call of No. 70—Emma Mathews, Josephine Helfrich, Lydia Duffy and Florence McMechan. Our Corps now has over fifty-eight members, and our meetings are most harmonious and pleasant. From its organization to June 1919, it raised (all corps combined) and expended over $5,181,924.09.

"With its watchwords of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, it calls the best of American womanhood to enlist under its banner.

"In closing, I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. It has been a pleasure to give this little sketch of our Order, and I most sincerely thank the Program Committee.

"Yours in F. C. & L.

"Florence McMechan."

Another article is an address delivered by Miss Mary Davidson at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Alexander Sympson W. R. C., No. 70, which was on April 1, 1910, which address follows:

A BIT OF HISTORY

Alexander Sympson Corps, No. 70, W. R. C., of Carthage, celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization.

Miss Davidson's Sketch:

"Alexander Sympson Corps No. 70, W. R. C., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, Monday evening, April 1st, at Memorial Hall.

"Mrs. Lydia Duffy presided. The program was conducted by Miss Martha Quinby, chairman of the entertainment committee and was as follows:

Song—America.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Duffy, President of Corps.
Response—Dr. J. N. Markle.
Recitation—George Hearne.
Song—Star Spangled Banner.
Reading—Turner Foley.
Reading—Memorial Ode to Col. Alexander Sympson, Mrs. Emma Mathews.
Historical Sketch—Miss Mary Davidson.
Quartette—'Jefferson Davis' Last Ditch,' Messrs. Campbell, Brink, Hendricks and Loomis.

"Mrs. Duffy's address was full of patriotic expressions for the old soldiers and the Relief Corps. Dr. Markle in response referred feelingly to the origin of the Relief Corps in the bands of women who gave voluntary aid in hospitals and battle fields to the sick and wounded soldiers during the war.

"The recitations by George Hearne, Turner Foley and Mrs. Mathews all gave tone to the evening. The quartette carried off the palm in their clever rendition of the war-time song and by bringing in Jeff on the encore disguised in his wife's clothes.

"After the program the ladies served refreshments.

"It seems presumptuous for one of this generation to attempt the history of an organization which is now a memorial of a period in which he had no part—a period whose memories embalm passions of strife and victory and emotions of grief and joy, and about which lingers a fragrance of romance that war and only war can create.

"To be a true historian of that period, one would have to live through it. One would have to know of the fierce debates on this side and that of vexed national problems. One would have to know the sound of the first shot that opened a four-years' civil war. One would have to know what it meant for mother, sister, wife or sweetheart to bid good bye to the brave lads as they marched away, and be left to fend for themselves; and one would have to know the anguish of suspense and apprehension, the paralyzing news of death and woe from the front. One would have to know of the pitiful efforts of inexperienced women battling for bread for their fatherless children in a man's world of business, where so few occupations were open to women. One would have to live through such a reign of terror to throw about this history the proper atmosphere.

"Acknowledging our unfitness for the task, we accept the commission assigned us in obedience

to our superiors and in a spirit of reverence for the men and boys who faced the shot and shell at the front and for the brave women who endured the anxiety, privations and unromantic part of staying at home to wait and endure and watch and pray and keep body and soul together while the head of the family reaped glory from the dismal swamps of a fratricidal war.

"In the files of The Carthage Republican for 1863, we find its late editor, J. M. Davidson, who that year bought this paper, early suggesting a lecture course or literary society through which funds could be raised for sick and disabled soldiers. His Christmas editorial that year urged that those who were about to enter into the good things God's providence had given them, should set apart from their profuse bounty, a liberal share for 'some poor woman surrounded by little children, whose husband is far away in some tented field, perhaps in some hospital, perhaps dead.' Again we find this paper announcing a grand wood hauling for the benefit of the families of 'our brave soldiers in the field or those who have died in the service.'

"Thus early were efforts for relief to the soldiers and soldiers' families made by citizens.

"The reconstruction period did not alone affect the south. In bowed and silent submission to the laws of custom did the widowed women of the north face the awful problem of supporting their families when so many were in the same situation and where nothing but domestic service seemed open to them. We can hardly realize the pitifulness of the struggle at that time, when now we see the professions and the trades all open to women, when the ballot is practically hers and when she stands on terms of civic equality with men.

"So urgent was the need for relief to the sick and disabled soldiers and the helpless wives and children, that finally the veterans formed organizations to work toward this relief.

"The honor of the first organization or post of the Grand Army of the Republic lies with Illinois. On April 6, 1868, the first post was organized at Decatur by Maj. Benj. F. Stephenson.

"Carthage had the fifth post organized in the state. Post No. 5 was its name and it was organized in 1867. This organization did not survive and a second one was later chartered.

"On August 12, 1884, a post was organized in Carthage with forty-three charter members, who were mustered in by Gen. E. B. Hamilton of Quincy. The post was called Alexander Sympson Post No. 455, named for a former distinguished citizen and comrade, Col. Alexander Sympson.

"Colonel Sympson it will be remembered, being past the age limit for field service, but arduous in the country's cause, accepted the commission of quartermaster and rendered valuable and highly commended service in that capacity. His acceptable and gallant service won him the rank of Lieut. Colonel and he retired from the commission only when shattered in health.

"Capt. Geo. T. Wilson was the first commander of Alexander Sympson Post.

"Rendering relief to needy families is naturally a woman's work. It is the mothering instinct that finds the need and administers unto it with unerring intuition. With all the brotherly love and generosity the organized soldiers had for their distressed comrades or their families they found they needed woman's assistance to secure adequate results. Consequently in July of 1881, at the meeting in Denver, Colo., of the Fourteenth National Encampment, the G. A. R. received the various women's organizations formed to furnish aid to soldiers' families as auxiliaries of the G. A. R. Henceforth the two organizations have worked to the same end.

"Illinois now stands third in Relief Corps membership, having 12,000 members. Massachusetts stands first and Ohio second.

"In 1887 Alexander Sympson Post issued a call to the women to assemble for the purpose of organizing a Relief Corps in this city. On March 17th, such a meeting was held and Mr. R. J. Swifert presented a resolution that the ladies present, who would leave their name with the secretary, should constitute a woman's auxiliary to Alexander Sympson Post No. 455, which was adopted. Twenty-seven ladies as follows, reported to the secretary of the meeting and became charter members of Alexander Sympson Corps No. 70: Mrs. Mary A. Quinby, Mrs. Florence McMechan, Mrs. Mary F. Riley, Mrs. Anna G. Randolph, Mrs. M. H. Swigert, Miss Emma Hubbs (Wetzel), Mrs. Louisa Kelley, Mrs. Angie Woodburn, Mrs. Emma Mathews, Mrs. Etta Hubbs, Mrs. Amanda E. Shultz, Mrs. Sarah E. Taylor, Mrs. Nannie A. M. Hardy, Miss Mamie C. Helfrich (Wolfe), Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, Mrs. V. Rand, Miss Sadie Newton, Mrs. Mary Gill, Mrs. Laura M. Noyes, Mrs. Lillian

F. Smith, Mrs. Lydia E. Duffy, Mrs. Mary Foutch, Mrs. Lizzie Carlton, Mrs. Clara Starkey, Mrs. Lizzie Fletcher, Mrs. Mary Strader, Mrs. Josephine Helfrich.

"On March 31, 1887, Mrs. Sarah M. Bradford of Augusta, sister of Maj. R. W. McClaughry, formally opened the work of the corps, installing the officers, Mrs. M. V. Riley being the first president. Mrs. Bradford was a great help and inspiration to the corps. She acted as installing officer for several successive years and was also department inspector.

"Of the charter members but five remain active members—Mrs. McMechan, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Helfrich. Ten are bivouacked with the dead. The others have dropped out or removed from town.

"The corps did much relief work independent of the post, but as an auxiliary to the post it was very active and furnished funds and personal service in many of the philanthropies of the post.

"Aside from the relief work the corps has not only met its own expenses and entertained frequently but it has done much toward furnishing the different halls occupied—window shades, curtains, a carpet, an organ, a bunting flag and a silk flag for the post, two sets of silk flags for the color bearers and a piano for the present memorial hall. In the last enterprise the post gallantly came to the rescue with $75 in cash. In the twenty-five years the corps has been organized, about $500 in funds and provisions have been distributed.

"This seems a small sum, when we know that a woman's society of a church in this city pledged and raised $833 1/3 a year for three years on a new church.

"But those who have experience with philanthropic work, know that a little help in time of need goes a long way. They know that a family temporarily in distress may be quickly relieved or a period when work cannot be obtained can be tided over by a small cash gift or a supply of provisions. This is demonstrated in our town by the fact that our charity committee does an immense amount of good with the $16 or $17 collected at Thanksgiving services together with the clothes and provisions donated.

"The demand for relief work in Carthage was so inconsiderable that a large part of these philanthropies fell to the soldiers' home at Quincy, the widows' home at Wellington or to sufferers from disastrous floods, famines or fires. The corps never refused a call from a sister corps or from other posts.

"In 1905, while Mrs. Martha Swigert was president, she called a joint meeting of the corps and the post and presented a plan she had for raising funds with which to erect a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war at some suitable public place in this city. The matter was taken up with enthusiasm and all pledged their support. A committee was appointed to raise funds for this object: Mrs. Swigert, Mrs. Helen Moore, Mrs. Josephine Helfrich, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Florence McMechan. A subscription paper was circulated and several hundred dollars were pledged by citizens for the purpose. Some money was given. In the midst of this enterprise the chairman, Mrs. Swigert died, and the cash was deposited in the Dime Savings bank and with accrued interest amounts to $44.69. The papers remain in the hands of the committee and it is the hope of the corps to revive interest in the enterprise.

"It is impossible to give a detailed history of the acts and doings of this body, but we herewith give a few items of interest, taken from the secretary's books. December 6, 1888, $58.58 paid for carpet for hall. October 17, 1889, served at the organization of the John Helfrich Camp, Sons of Veterans No. 287. April 4, 1890, purchased organ for hall for $48. May 25, 1890, Mrs. J. F. Hubbs read a paper on her experiences as an army nurse. March, 1892, fifth anniversary of corps, celebrated. October 4, 1900, district convention held in Carthage—supplies sent to Galveston flood sufferers. January 6, 1905, beautiful silk flag presented to post with appropriate program. February 22, 1905, Washington tea at Mrs. McMechan's. May, 1905, committee appointed to raise funds for monument. September 2, 1908, picnic at Elvaston. January 2, 1909, furniture from old hall disposed of at auction. January 8, 1908, first meeting held in memorial hall of the new courthouse.

"We would be glad to give special mention to those zealous members who have been so active in the good of the cause, but that is a difficult thing to encompass and we leave the proper credit to be bestowed by the grateful memories of those who had intimate knowledge of their good works. We will say, however, that our corps has been recognized away from home and

Mrs. Duffy has been district president, an office of honor which Mrs. Emma Mathews of our corps, now holds. Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Markle are national aides. Department aides: Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Josephine Helfrich, Mrs. Swigert, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. McMechan. Department inspectors: Mrs. Josephine Helfrich, Mrs. McMechan, Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. Mathews.

"Those who have served the corps as president are as follows: 1887, Mrs. Mary E. Riley; 1888, Mrs. Anna G. Randolph; 1889, Mrs. Sarah E. Taylor; 1890, Mrs. Mary Gill; 1891, Mrs. Vannie Rand; 1892, Mrs. V. Rand, Mrs. Isabelle Cutler; 1893, Mrs. Lydia Duffy; 1894-5, Mrs. Helen Moore; 1896, Mrs. Florence McMechan; 1897, Mrs. Emma Mathews; 1898, Mrs. Angie Woodburn; 1899, Mrs. Martha Swigert; 1900, Mrs. Mary Symonds; 1901, Mrs. Josephine Helfrich; 1902, Mrs. Florence McMechan; 1903, Mrs. Helen Moore; 1904, Mrs. Eva Barger; 1905, Mrs. Martha Swigert; 1906, Mrs. Sue P. Markle; 1907, Mrs. Angie Woodburn; 1908-9, Mrs. Lydia Kirkpatrick; 1910, Mrs. Mary Johnson; 1911-12, Mrs. Lydia Duffy.

"Those who have died while members are: Mrs. George Haney, died September 30, 1890; Mrs. Mary Strader, died June 11, 1892; Mrs. Mary Quinby, died December 24, 1893; Mrs. Lizzie Carlton, died January 14, 1896; Mrs. Louisa Kelly, died April 8, 1900; Mrs. Henrietta Worrell, died June 26, 1903; Mrs. Sophia Hoch, died December 16, 1903; Mrs. Mary Wilson, died January 7, 1904; Mrs. Lora Conklin, died June 6, 1905; Mrs. Martha H. Swigert, died December 30, 1905; Mrs. Martha Miller, died March 21, 1906; Mrs. Elizabeth Verdelia Sample, died January 31, 1906; Mrs. Mary Biery, died August 22, 1907; Mrs. Mary E. Lane, died January 26, 1908; Mrs. Myra Cutler, died February 6, 1909; Mrs. Nellie Mosley, died March 3, 1910.

"The veterans and widows now receive adequate pensions. The soldiers' children have become self-supporting men and women, the need of relief for which this order was organized is not so insistent as in earlier days so that now both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps are memorial bodies. As such we greet them today. We cordially acknowledge their work well done and the present generation joins in loving and patriotic salutation to the orders which keep in sacred memory the heroism of men in battle and the heroism of women at home during the great crisis of our country's history."

Since the foregoing article was written the presidents of the corps have been as follows: 1913, Mrs. Martha Boswell; 1914-15, Mrs. Florence McMechan; 1916, Mrs. Mary Symonds; 1917-21, Mrs. Etta Shipton, who is still serving.

The following items of interest are taken from *The Carthage Gazette* of 1866 and 1867. It should be stated that Post No. 34 mentioned in these articles was purely experimental and the organization was abandoned. Afterwards, on August 12, 1884, the Alexander Sympson Post No. 455 was chartered, and began a period of active and successful service.

The *Gazette* articles are given in chronological order, and include a letter by "a democratic soldier," which will illustrate the varying views entertained as to this proposed organization less than two years after the close of the Civil War.

The Carthage Gazette—July 26, 1866.

"A 'Post' of the Grand Army of the Republic has been established at Carthage, and the soldiers are being rapidly initiated. It is intended to keep alive the remembrance of the field and camp, and to make provisions for suffering and destitute soldiers."

The Carthage Gazette—August 2, 1866.

"We are requested to inform those gentlemen who were 'eavesdropping' around Griffith's Hall, on Monday night, that the meeting above was a meeting of 'Post No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, District of Hancock,' an order organized for the protection and care of soldiers' orphans and widows, and for the perpetuation of that friendship among comrades in arms, which was formed amid the perils and dangers of the field. The said gentlemen are further informed that only honorably discharged soldiers are entitled to participate in its meetings, and the company of those who kept up a 'fire in the rear' on those who were fighting the rebellion in front, is not desired—*even under the windows.*"

The Carthage Gazette—September 6, 1866.

"GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

"Soldiers, Attention!

"Pursuant to orders from Department Headquarters, the members of the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, District of Hancock, will meet in convention at the office of the undersigned in Carthage, on Monday, Sep-



Daniel Klopfer

tember 10th, 1866, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of completing the organization of the District. A full representation of the different posts is requested.

"John D. Hamilton,
Commander Post No. 34. G. A. R.
F. E. Fowler, Adj't."

The Carthage Gazette—October 25, 1866.

"G. A. R.—Post No. 34.

"This Encampment meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Griffith's Hall. Members from other Encampments are invited to attend.

"John D. Hamilton, Com.
"Frank E. Fowler, Adj."

The Carthage Gazette—November 22, 1866.

"G. A. R.—Fall In!

"A meeting of Post No. 34, for special business, will be held in David Mack's office, next Monday evening, at 6½ o'clock, *sharp!* By order of Commander.

"F. E. Fowler, Adj."

The Carthage Gazette—January 10, 1867.

"At a meeting of Post No. 34, G. A. R., held January 5th, 1867, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: John D. Hamilton, P. C.; A. E. Boude, P. V. C.; H. M. Sleater, P. A.; J. B. Reinoehl, P. Q. M.; F. D. Huestis, O. S.; F. G. McMechan, O. G.; L. B. Moore, C. and J. K. Boude, P. S."

The Carthage Gazette—February 7, 1867.

Harmony Township, February 1, 1867.

"Ed. Gazette:

"Sir—An article in the *Democrat*, of your town, having been shown me, in relation to the Grand Army of the Republic, I feel disposed to give it some attention. I am a Democrat, always have been a Democrat, and always expect to be a Democrat. I am also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the article I refer to has had the effect to have passed into my hands the names of eleven other Democratic soldiers, as candidates for membership in that Organization. Without answering any of the scurrilous contents of the article alluded to, I will proceed to give the principles of the Order, as I, and every other member, understand them:

"In the first place, it is not a society organized to make nominations, or carry elections, for office, nor a mere sect to further the ambitions of political aspirants, but its purpose is to promote the cause of *active loyalty*, and to advance, by all legitimate and proper influences, the general welfare and interests of the soldiers lately in the United States Army. And for the purpose of refuting the calumny contained in that article, I would state that it has its secret ceremonies and signs of recognition, the same as the Masons, and other similar societies, wisely and judiciously adopt. It attempts no concealment as to its existence or membership, and has no object, that it is not ready to avow, on all proper occasions; and conscious of the justness of our principles we inscribe them upon our banners so plainly that all may know and understand them.

"The benevolent object of this society is to care, particularly, for the interests of the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, to aid in securing employment to the disabled heroes of the war, and to secure, by every means in its power, the interests of those who, during the past contest for the supremacy of the Government, united in pledging their lives and limbs for its defense.

"All I have to say, in conclusion, is, that any man who does not endorse these principles, is a *traitor*, and should be punished as such.

"Mr. Editor, knowing as you do, something of the workings of the G. A. R., you will not be surprised to find many Democratic soldiers joining your ranks, as the result of such articles as that written by 'fifty-cents-on-the-dollar.'

"Yours with respect,
"A Democratic Soldier."

The Carthage Gazette—March 14, 1867.

"G. A. R.

"Post No. 34 will meet in David Mack's office, on next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Members will find it to their advantage to be present."

The Carthage Gazette—March 21, 1867.

"Attention—G. A. R.

"An adjourned meeting of the G. A. R. will be held on next Monday evening, March 25, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Arrangements for the proposed entertainment."

ALEXANDER SYMPSON POST, NO. 455 G. A. R., CARTHAGE, ILLINOIS

On August 12, 1884, Post No. 455, Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, was

organized at Carthage, Illinois, by Gen. E. B. Hamilton, commander of John Wood Post of Quincy, Illinois, assisted by Comrades C. Rohrbough and S. P. McGaw of Hamilton, Illinois, Post, and Comrades Arnold and Lowry of Ferris, Illinois, Post. At the suggestion of Capt. Thomas C. Miller, and by vote of the members, the organization was called *Alexander Sympson Post*, being named for Mr. Alexander Sympson, a prominent and much-loved citizen of Carthage. The charter members were as follows: George T. Wilson, W. M. Tolbert, Peter Jackson, W. A. Symonds, Thomas C. Miller, J. A. James, James Sample, E. M. Robbins, J. G. Layton, N. P. McKee, Henry Bartels, James Corbin, S. W. Merrill, W. L. Rand, G. E. Hainey, Jacob Hayes, Robert Jackson, Joseph Helfrich, B. N. Woods, John Elder, H. W. Williams, S. S. Wilson J. F. Hubbs, R. T. Biery, W. P. Damron, C. W. Taylor, John S. Duffy, E. P. Owen, Geo. M. Kellogg, V. B. Corey, M. V. Riley, James C. Westbrooks, Thos. J. Curry, Theophelos Mack, John A. Fletcher, Levi Barber, Jr., Adam Curry, B. B. Cason, R. J. Swigert, Jas. A. Woodburn, Fred Stepp, John Helfrich, A. C. Shultz, W. H. D. Noyes, Wm. Seiverd, F. G. McMechan, T. J. Lane.

The first officers were: Commander, George T. Wilson; senior vice-commander, Thomas C. Miller; junior vice-commander, John S. Duffie; officer of the day, John Elder; officer of the guard, T. C. Lane; surgeon, W. H. D. Noyes; chaplain, James Sample; quartermaster, S. W. Merrill; adjutant, Peter Jackson; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph Helfrich; sergeant major, Stephen S. Wilson.

The commanders of Post No. 455 from its organization have been: August 12, 1884 to January 1, 1885—George T. Wilson; January 1, 1885 to January 1, 1887—John Elder; January 1, 1887 to January 1, 1888—Peter Jackson; January 1, 1888 to January 1, 1890—E. M. Robbins; January 1, 1890 to January 1, 1891—George T. Wilson; January 1, 1891 to January 1, 1892—W. H. D. Noyes; January 1, 1892 to January 1, 1893—Joseph Helfrich; January 1, 1893 to January 1, 1894—Charles W. Taylor; January 1, 1894 to January 1, 1896—Thomas J. Curry; January 1, 1896 to January 1, 1897—Thomas C. Miller; January 1, 1897 to January 1, 1899—John S. Duffy; January 1, 1899 to January 1, 1900—E. McClure; January 1, 1900 to January 1, 1902—William McCurdy; January 1, 1902 to January 1, 1903—John Elder; January 1, 1903 to January 1, 1904—Fred Stepp; January 1, 1904 to January 1, 1906—S. J. Shoup; January 1, 1906 to January 1, 1907—E. R. Paris; January 1, 1907 to January 1, 1908—J. N. Markle; January 1, 1908 to January 1, 1909—J. M. Sheets; January 1, 1909 to January 1, 1910—J. I. Walker; January 1, 1910 to January 1, 1911—J. N. Markle; January 1, 1911 to January 1, 1912—A. Martinis; January 1, 1912 to April, 1912—W. L. Rand (died in office); April, 1912, to January 1, 1913—S. W. Prentis; January 1, 1913 to January 1, 1914—J. W. Kimbrough; January 1, 1914 to January 1, 1916—Thomas J. Lane; January 1, 1916 to January 1, 1918—J. N. Markle; January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1921—Fred Stepp; January 1, 1921—E. M. Robbins, who is still serving.

For more than thirty years Mr. F. G. McMechan has served as quartermaster, and Mr. W. A. Symonds as adjutant, for Alexander Sympson Post. (See last chapter.)

CHAPTER XVIII

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA—WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—PATRIOTIC ORDER OF EAGLES—COURT OF HONOR—P. E. O. SISTERHOOD—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—HANCOCK COUNTY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—TRI-STATE COUNTIES MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

It matters not where one goes, he will find one or more secret societies organized and working for the good of mankind. While there are numerous semi-secret orders, or lodges, their chief object being that of a mutual benefit insurance, this chapter will treat of both classes of lodges, purely secret fraternities, and the various "insurance orders," represented in Hancock County. Fifty or a hundred years ago

secret orders were little understood and those who did not belong to them had great prejudice against them. Not so today, for the people generally have come to know that these orders are intended only to promote the good of the masses of the people. The teaching of the Bible is taken largely for the standard of such orders as the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Many members of these societies and lodges are believers in and doers of the words of the Master.

MASONS

HANCOCK LODGE No. 20. The first Masonic lodge in the county was organized under dispensation from Grand Master Meredith Helm in 1843 and was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois on October 2, 1843. Soon thereafter it was constituted and its officers installed by Brother Bishop Nye of Boston, Mass., duly authorized for that purpose. It was then composed of sixteen members as follows: Officers—Louis Evans, Worshipful Master; Benjamin A. Gallop, Senior Warden; Benjamin Avise, Junior Warden; Samuel Comer, Treasurer; Chauncey Robison, Secretary; Elam S. Freeman, Senior Deacon; William Darnell, Junior Deacon; William G. Yetter, Tyler. Brethren—David Baldwin, Daniel Prentiss, Ellis Hughes, F. J. Bartlett, Johnathan Berry, Edwin B. Baldwin, George Buckman, Thomas Bennett.

The first meetings under dispensation were held in January or February of 1843 in rooms in Artois Hamilton's Hotel on the south side of North Main street. Soon after the southwest jury room in the courthouse was secured and used for lodge purposes whenever the brethren met, until the fall of 1852. Some time in 1844 the lodge ceased to hold regular meetings on account of the Mormon troubles in this county. It was generally believed by Masons here that "clandestine" Masons were being made at Nauvoo, hence no more meetings were held at Carthage until the autumn of 1850, and during that time it is not known that there were any officers elected. In 1851, peace having been restored, we find a report to the Grand Lodge. The jury-room was used as a Masonic Hall until 1852 when the lodge moved its effects to the second story of a building erected by the lodge, jointly with the directors of the Carthage school district, on the lot now occupied by the Cutler House, the lower room being used for school purposes. This hall was used by the lodge until the night of December 27, 1855, when it was burned, together with the charter, records, and nearly all of the paraphernalia and furniture. A few hours before the fire mentioned above the following had been elected officers and by authority of the Grand Lodge were permitted to go ahead with Masonic work: David E. Head, W. M.; John M. Ferris, S. W.; William R. Hamilton, J. W. The old jury room was again used by this lodge for a short time, until rooms were leased from Caswell R. Hendricks. The lodge remained there until the fall of 1858, when it took possession of the north hall in the third story of the Sholl building, on north side of the public square, under a twenty-year lease, where it remained until December 26, 1887, the date of the first meeting in the hall now occupied by the lodge. This building cost $10,000 and was erected in 1887.

On October 2, 1856, a second charter was granted to the lodge with its original name and number. At that date it was composed of fifty-six members. The officers are: Lee Siebenborn, Worshipful Master; Robert C. Crum, Senior Warden; Stephen H. Ferris, Treasurer; Baptist Hardy, Junior Warden; William H. Bartels, Secretary. The membership is about 200.

DALLAS CITY LODGE No. 233 was organized at Dallas City on October 7, 1857, the charter having been issued really on March 7, 1857. The first minutes of the lodge show the following as organizers: B. F. Newlon, Jacob Ruth, B. F. Toof, James Gasaway, R. W. Crane, O. S. Avery, J. Avis, and a few others.

Records extant show the first officers to have been: B. F. Newlon, Worshipful Master; R. W. Crane, Senior Warden; Jacob Ruth, Junior Warden; O. S. Avery, Treasurer; B. F. Toof, Secretary; J. Avis, Senior Deacon; James Gasaway, Junior Deacon; J. B. Duffy, Tyler; J. R. Walker and R. B. Newlon, Stewards. This lodge has a membership of about 121.

The presiding officers of this lodge have been to date as follows: B. F. Newlon, 1857-1861; O. S. Avery, 1861; W. H. Rollosson, 1862; B. F. Newlon, 1863; W. H. Rollosson, 1864; B. F. Newlon, 1865; O. S. Avery, 1866; B. F. Newlon, 1867; B. Mendenhall, 1868; J. P. Rand, 1869; J. P. Rand, 1870; B. F. Newlon, 1871; B. Mendenhall, 1872; B. F. Newlon, 1873; B. F. Newlon, 1874; M. Dickey, 1875; P. O. Walker, 1876; B. F. Newlon, 1877; J. Rice, 1878; J. Rice, 1879; B. F. Newlon, 1880; P. C. Walker, 1881; B. Men-

denhall, 1882; B. Mendenhall, 1883; J. Rice, 1884; J. P. Rand, 1885; B. Mendenhall, 1886 to 1889; W. M. Byler, 1889; B. Mendenhall, 1890 to 1893; W. M. Byler, 1893 to 1897; G. M. Cummings, 1897-98; C. E. Duvall, 1899-1900; A. P. Tayton, 1901 to 1904; G. M. Cummings, 1904 to 1906; H. L. Jackson, 1906; A. P. Layton, 1907; M. J. Cummings, 1908; A. P. Layton, 1909; B. K. Peters, 1910-11; E. K. Symmonds, 1912; H. F. Black, 1913; S. W. Carothers, 1914-15; S. G. Rowe, 1916; H. G. Cummings, 1917-18; E. L. Logan, 1919.

The third story of the First National Bank Building, Dallas City, a brick structure, is owned by the Masons, was built in 1907, and cost the order $6,000.

Plymouth Lodge, No. 286 was organized at Plymouth under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 7, 1858. The charter members of this lodge were: Jonas Aleshire, Claiborne H. Dodd, Lemuel Johnson, John McCoy, William Darnell, James McCoy, John Hamilton. The membership of this lodge is about seventy-three.

Jonas Aleshire was appointed Master by the Grand Lodge in 1858. The officers are: J. D. Hall. Worshipful Master; F. B. Swisegood, Senior Warden; Elmer Lawton, Junior Warden; Fred L. Smith, Treasurer; F. S. Emery, Secretary. The living past presiding officers are: R. L. Cloud; Fred L. Smith; A. E. Hamilton; S. M. Talbot, Jr.; F. W. Phelps; H. M. Lawton; J. P. Metzger.

Warsaw Lodge No. 257 at Warsaw was organized on October 30, 1858. It was instituted by Harrison Dills, Grand Master; H. Matherey, Deputy Grand Master; F. M. Blair, S. G. W.; A. J. Kuykendall, J. G. W.; H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. The present number of members in this lodge is about eighty-two. The officers are: H. E. Nelson, Worshipful Master; H. G. Ferris, Senior Warden; J. W. Wilson, Junior Warden; Fred Schildman, Treasurer; J. M. Cherry, Secretary.

The past presiding officers are: Edward Conn, Peter Baker, James B. Dodd, G. P. Heberling, W. I. Price, William Raleigh, W. F. Frazee, G. O. Griswold, H. C. Moss, E. F. Britt, W. E. Dorwin, A. Reesler, Henry Beach, J. H. Boscow, James F. Crawford, Phillip Dallam, William A. Dodge, John W. Wetzel, John B. Worthen, C. C. Crawford, Walter K. Worthen, J. C. Crawford, John W. Marsh, H. E. Nelson, Edward Ketterer, Earl A. Wallace.

A building was erected in 1892 by the Masonic Building Association, the stockholders being Masons. The building is of brick, 40x100 feet, the first story, a storeroom is rented for commercial purposes, while the second story is devoted to lodge uses and contains the lodge rooms, preparation room, reception room, banquet room, kitchen, toilet, etc.

The first effort toward forming a Masonic lodge at Warsaw was in the winter of 1851-52, when Hannibal P. Westfall, Orin Warner, Robert Miller, George Rockwell, S. B. Murphy, William Baker, Joseph Scott, Charles Hay and others (residing in the town of Warsaw and the State of Illinois) petitioned to be "congregated" into a regular lodge, and in response thereto Thomas J. Pickett, Grand Master, on February 11, 1852, granted a dispensation to form and open a lodge to be known as "Warsaw Lodge U. D.," the dispensation to continue in full force until the next communication of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master designated as first officers: H. P. Westfall, Worshipful Master; Orin Warner, Senior Warden; Robert Miller, Junior Warden; and subsequently the lodge elected William Baker, Treasurer; J. M. True, Secretary; S. B. Murphy, Senior Deacon; George Rockwell, Junior Deacon; S. B. Brown, Tyler; George Barrett, Chaplain.

But in November, 1852, the lodge surrendered its dispensation and ceased to exist. In the fall of 1857 Thomas Hollowbush, W. S. Hathaway, J. M. True, William F. Frazee, W. I. Price, G. P. Heberling, Peter Baker, James Billings, and T. F. O'Daniel petitioned for the establishment of a regular lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Warsaw, and in response thereto Harrison Dills, Grand Master, granted a dispensation therefor on October 9, 1857, and appointed first officers as follows: Thomas Hollowbush, Worshipful Master; William I. Price, Senior Warden; Peter Baker, Junior Warden; subsequently the Worshipful Master appointed T. F. O'Daniel, Secretary; D. H. Cox, Treasurer; E. Conn, Senior Deacon; G. P. Heberling, Junior Deacon; T. J. M. Dees, Tyler.

On October 6, 1858, in response to a petition signed by Edward Conn, W. I. Price, Peter Baker, W. S. Hathaway, J. M. True, William F. Frazee, George P. Heberling, James Billings and others, Warsaw Lodge No. 257 was duly constituted under authority of the Grand Lodge, naming Edward Conn, Worshipful Master; W.

I. Price, Senior Warden; Peter Baker, Junior Warden. Other officers were appointed on October 30th.

Note:—It may not be amiss to note that among the Masons interested in the first efforts to establish a Masonic lodge in Warsaw were Dr. Charles Hay, whose son John Hay subsequently became secretary of state and is recognized as one of the Nation's most distinguished diplomats, and George Rockwell, who later was the father-in-law of Lieut. General Ada R. Chaffee, whose record in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer Uprising in China gave him a place among the foremost in the history of the United States Army.

Bowen Lodge No. 486 was organized on April 27, 1866, with charter members as follows: Mathew McNeal, W. B. Pomeroy, J. W. Whiteside, T. C. Clayton, Arthur McNeal, A. E. McNeal, Joseph Thompson, G. L. Sayler, Jesse Palmer, William Prescott, Nicholas Hanson. The first officers were as follows: M. McNeal, Worshipful Master; S. Mann, Senior Warden; Thomas Crawford, Junior Warden; L. Greathouse, Treasurer; Dr. A. E. McNeal, Secretary; William Prescott, Senior Deacon; J. W. Whiteside, Junior Deacon; G. L. Sayler, Tyler.

The officers are: E. W. Bennett, Worshipful Master; Frank Crossland, Senior Warden; Elmer Mayer, Junior Warden; J. Smith, Treasurer; Clyde M. Smith, Secretary; R. E. Perry, Senior Deacon; E. L. Denny, Junior Deacon; J. C. Robertson, Tyler. This lodge owns a hall, a frame building, valued at $2,000.

Basco Lodge No. 618 was organized on October 5, 1869, by Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. State of Illinois, with charter members as follows: D. McGinnis, Frederick Maire, Felix G. Mourning, Alphonso Cook, Russell McNitt, Thomas J. Lester, Andrew J. Davis, C. W. Baldwin, C. D. Waldo, Constant Cacheux, William E. Cook, Lewis Hartman, Alexander Wilson, G. C. Gordon, Christian Knabe, John N. Forster, M. D. Huff, J. Tarbill, James Hughes, J. R. Carns, John A. Forster. The original officers were: Dorance McGinnis, Worshipful Master; John A. Briard, Senior Warden; James A. Anderson, Junior Warden. Basco Lodge owns its building.

Present officers: I. F. Stowe, Worshipful Master; John Richardson, Senior Warden; George Clere, Junior Warden; C. L. Steffey, Senior Deacon; Frank Carlisle, Junior Warden; Albert Naegelin, Treasurer; William H. Damron, Secretary; William Priessman, S. S.; P. C. Caldwell, J. S.; Jacob Schlosser, Tyler; M. N. Harrison, Marshal.

The present membership of this lodge is about twenty-four. The past presiding officers are: W. N. Biggs, William T. Damron, James A. Anderson, M. C. Garard, J. R. McGinnis, F. G. Mourning, W. R. Hendricks, G. C. Gordon, W. S. Wetzel, W. Berger, Lyman Doty, William Priessman, Albert Naegelin, William H. Damron, R. A. Saunders, James B. Elder, Grant Plumlee, C. L. Steffey, E. C. Wetzel, John N. Forster.

J. L. Anderson Lodge No. 318 is located at Augusta and was organized October 5, 1869, by James C. Bertholf, Master; George W. Hawley, Senior Warden; Abner J. Short, Junior Warden, with these charter members: James C. Bertholf, Henry G. Dearborn, Abner J. Short, Nicholas Hansen, William W. Willmott, George Gordon, John H. Wynkoop. The total membership of this lodge is about 108.

The first officers were: James C. Bertholf, Master; H. G. Dearborn, Senior Warden; Abner J. Short, Junior Warden; George Gordon, Treasurer; S. M. Standish, Secretary.

The officers are: George H. Minier, Master; John H. Ogden, Senior Warden; Frederick W. Beard, Junior Warden; Samuel E. McAfee, Treasurer; George H. Slingerland, Secretary.

The lodge owns the second story of a brick building which was erected in 1882, and is valued at $3,000.

Elvaston Lodge No. 715 was organized at the village of Elvaston on October 18, 1874, by John A. Foster, Samuel S. Wilson, William R. Hendricks. The charter members were—John A. Foster, Samuel S. Wilson, William R. Hendricks, William A. Walker, Ash P. Phelps, William S. Phelps, Alex. Watt, R. H. Williams, Perrin Fay, B. Cozad, William H. Speckman, John Phelps, Thomas B. Ewing, F. W. McClellan, Alex Wilson, F. M. Hawes, Robert W. Ewing, J. S. Johnson, David Miller. The present membership is about twenty-nine.

The original officers were: John A. Foster, Master; Samuel S. Wilson, Senior Warden; William R. Hendricks, Junior Warden; William L. Phelps, Treasurer; William A. Walker, Secretary.

The officers are: Thomas Garvey, Master; F. M. Rohrbough, Senior Warden; W. C. Runyon, Junior Warden; S. R. Reagin, Treasurer; A. J. Linsly Secretary.

Nauvoo Lodge No. 1,021 was organized April 27, 1918, by E. L. Charpentier of West Point, Illinois, and was constituted under charter on January 2, 1919. The charter members were: Walter F. Griffith, Fred Salm, Jr., Jesse La Croix, J. F. Argast, George Hart, Leslie E. Reimbold, Sid E. Fowler, R. Arbuckle, Floyd E. Heberer, Ed. Hanausky, Tony M. Schlangen, L. R. Hutson, L. H. Michael, Thomas Humphrey, Conrad Hasse, Phil Bertschi, G. C. La Croix, W. Pitt, Jr., George Gross, J. W. Reimbold, F. M. Whitcomb, G. W. Rudolphi, Milo Fulton, Jacob Haessig, Edward Argast, John Hamman, Irwin C. Reimbold, R. Soland, E. L. Soland, Glen O. Siegrist.

The first officers were: W. F. Griffith, Worshipful Master; Fred Salm, Jr., Senior Warden; Jesse La Croix, Junior Warden; Sid E. Fowler, Treasurer; J. F. Argast, Secretary. The present membership of this young Masonic lodge is about sixty-one.

Denver Lodge No. 464, A. F. & A. M. was instituted October 3, 1861, with a charter membership as follows: T. M. Orton, A. K. Coffman, James Breckenridge, W. F. Hanan, J. Millburn, B. F. Summers, B. F. Spicer, J. W. Carlton, H. Willis, J. Wright, J. Hendricks, Henry Brumback, G. M. Browning, John Groves, M. Irvin, James McCoy. The present total membership of this lodge is forty-two.

The first officers were T. B. Brumback, Worshipful Master; T. M. Orton, Senior Warden; Henry Brumback, Junior Warden.

The past presiding officers from 1874 are these: Louis Hartman, Thomas Orton, E. McClure, E. E. Mock, C. M. McMillan, P. E. Long, J. J. Reaburn, W. L. Clark, H. D. Siegfried, R. C. Maberry, I. Mouldin, W. E. Scott, F. M. Harter, George B. Shinkle, J. W. Fleming, H. F. Harter, J. W. McMillan, Evan Wigle, C. A. Groves, S. G. Fleming.

The officers are: George Shinkle, Worshipful Master; D. S. Fleming, Senior Warden; R. E. Lyon, Junior Warden; C. A. Groves, Treasurer; F. M. Harter, Secretary.

Burnside Lodge No. 683 was organized and charter dated, October 1, 1876. The present total membership is about 105. The charter members were as follows: Charles H. Phelps, Robert C. Hutchinson, Oliver C. Ing, Smith Howd, L. V. Aleshire, W. R. Burbridge, J. J. Perkins, E. W. Walters, A. M. Glaze, J. B. McMillen, John H. Roath, N. O. McKay, Isaac Stambaugh, David Akin, John F. Scott, J. S. Gordon, William Hamrick, D. J. Thompson, John T. Bates, William Aleshire, H. C. Yetter, W. H. Logan, James McCormick, R. H. Henderson, Warren Yaple, J. L. Shinn and William Tyner.

The first officers were: Charles A. Phelps, Worshipful Master; Robert C. Hutchinson, Senior Warden; Oliver C. Ing, Junior Warden.

The present officers are: A. J. Harris, Worshipful Master; Ernest Siegfried, Senior Warden; C. C. Showalter, Junior Warden; S. F. Furrow, Treasurer; J. L. Sprague, Secretary.

About 1839 a Masonic lodge was organized at La Harpe, and held meetings in the Oatman Hotel. The members were Dr. George Coulson, Lewis R. Chaffin, William Case, George Frampton, Robert McFurling, John Hecock, Lyman Oatman, Lott Moffit, H. Comstock, Jr., and Isaac Soule. Owing to the Mormon troubles they surrendered their charter in 1843 or 1844.

La Harpe Lodge No. 195 was organized on March 29, 1856, by William Reynolds, Past Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, and Most Worshipful Grand Master W. B. Herrick of Illinois. The petition for a dispensation was signed by Coleman C. Sympson, Samuel James, John W. Bray, William Smith, Henry Comstock, Jr., Samuel Cogswell and Lewis James.

At first a few meetings were held in a building which stood where now stands the M. P. parsonage, then in the second story of the A. J. James building. In 1859 it moved its quarters to the third story of the old Gochenour building. The next home for the lodge was the third story of the Ab. Tuttle building. In 1886 the lodge built over the La Harper office and the Peyron and Gillon rooms. The fire of October 15, 1893, which destroyed the lodge room, destroyed the south side of the Coulson block to the Wilkinson corner. This forced the order to build their pleasant commodious home, which they did during the following year.

Past Worshipful Masters: Coleman C. Sympson, Samuel James, John W. Bray, Jeremiah Smith, Jacob S. Ross, M. H. Cogswell, Joshua Pierpont, James Mayor, Robert Sutton, Israel Brundage, Samuel Sharpe, William O. Butler, William W. Gillon, Charles B. Ward, Levi J. Rhea, I. W. Cassell, G. A. Zern, George Campbell, James C. Mayor, J. C. Ash, F. A. Britt, R. A. Myers, A. R. Manifold, Quin Estes.

The present officers of the lodge are: Quin Estes, Worshipful Master; Charles Sticklen, Senior Warden; Fred Tilton, Junior Warden;





Emily A. Knox

G. S. Knox

tried to secure permission to institute a Commandery at the county seat, but Augusta seemed to occupy the field in such a manner that it could not be accomplished until the date above mentioned.

The subjoined list is a transcript from the charter of the charter members of this Commandery: Joseph A. Cox, Charles C. Gibson, Arthur E. Holden, William E. Manifold, Harry H. Ralston, Henry D. Siegfried, William G. Barnard, William P. Damron, James F. Gibson, John E. Horney, James L. Martin, Henry Rams, Samuel Smith, William H. Bartels, Charles M. Duncan, Robert C. Gibson, Milton T. Hunt, Owen C. McCartney, Amos R. Robertson, William A. Smith, Leon W. Berry, John Elder, Robert S. Gordon, Charles A. James, Charles M. McMillan, Charles E. Robertson, James W. Westfall, William O. Butler, Charles L. Ferris, Herbert Hamilton, James F. Grey, James T. Jenkins, David H. Miller, Reamer A. Saunders, John B. Worthen, Alfred N. Cherrill, Junius C. Ferris, Edward F. Jolidon, Samuel Naylor, Jr., John F. Scott, Andrew K. Coffman, Stephen H. Ferris, Joseph E. Helfrich, James Loynd, Adolphus S. Owsley, Charles A. Schultz.

The officers are: Willard C. Hamilton, Eminent Commander; John H. McCulloch, Generalissimo; John F. Scott, Captain General; David H. Miller, Recorder.

The Past Commanders are: Charles A. James, Charles L. Ferris, 1910-12; W. C. Hooker, 1912-13; Leon W. Berry, 1913-14; William H. Bartels, 1914-15; David H. Wells, 1915-16; John E. Horney, 1916-17; Ward F. Boyd, 1917-18.

EASTERN STAR

Pocahontas Chapter No. 49, The Eastern Star is the woman's auxiliary of the Masonic fraternity. Hamilton had the first Eastern Star lodge in the county. It was organized as "Pocahontas Chapter No. 49," March 22, 1873, by Thomas Ruggles and E. C. A. Cushman. The charter members were as follows: Thomas Ruggles, Henry R. Dickinson, E. C. A. Cushman, John A. Leas, Noah Pritchett, Horace J. Mack, William H. Tyrrell, James E. Morrison, Henry C. Chapman, Francis J. Russell, Emmeretta Dickinson, Eliza Chapman, Francis Chapman, Sarah Mack, Abbie Tyrrell, Lizzie Pritchett, Sarah Russell. The first officers were: Thomas Ruggles, Worthy Patron; Emmeretta Dickinson, Worthy Matron; Eliza Chapman, Associate Matron; Francis Chapman, Conductress; Abbie Tyrrell, Associate Conductress; Sarah A. Russell, Secretary; Sarah Mack, Treasurer. The present officers are: Della Moore, Worthy Matron; George S. Reese, Worthy Patron; Sallie Barber, Associate Matron; Laura Hittner, Conductress; Mabel White, Associate Conductress; Olive N. Reese, Secretary; Effie Emery, Treasurer. The present membership of this pioneer Eastern Star Chapter is about 138.

The following shows a list of past presiding officers: The Worthy Matron's name appearing first and that of the Worthy Patron following, with years of service: Emmeretta Dickinson, Thomas Ruggles, 1873-74; Emmeretta Dickinson, H. J. Mack, 1874-77; Emmeretta Dickinson, H. R. Dickinson, 1877-78; M. E. Crane, F. C. Crane, 1879; M. E. Crane, Thomas Ruggles, 1880; Anna Ruggles, Thomas Ruggles, 1881-82; Amelia Starkweather, Ezra Stuart, 1883; Abbie Tyrrell, Thomas Ruggles, 1884; Lacy Stuart, P. K. Tuttle, 1885; Mary McClellan, Ezra Stuart, 1886; Mary McClellan, A. G. Thomas, 1887-88; Augusta Tuttle, Ezra Stuart, 1889; Emmeretta Dickinson, Ezra Stuart, 1890; Lacy Stuart, Rollin Sherwood, 1891; Kate Thomas, Rollin Sherwood, 1892; Mary Potts, L. W. Burnell, 1893; Alice Guymon, Austin D. Barber, 1894; Mary McClellan, Austin D. Barber, 1895; Anna Barber, Rollin Sherwood, 1896-98; Anna Barber, George Rose, 1899; Laura Bridges, Robert Gordon, 1900-03; Lillian Blackmore, Edward Tyrrell, 1904; Ella Berry, Hurley Berry, 1905-06; Charlotte Bridges, Charley Hunter, 1907; Charlotte Bridges, C. P. Lindsey, 1908; Hattie Englehardt, C. P. Lindsey, 1909-10; Naomi Lindsey, Orin Miller, 1911; Naomi Lindsey, C. P. Lindsey, 1912; Lita Conklin, David Conklin, 1913; Harriet Guthrie, T. F. Woodside, 1914; Blanche Guy, T. F. Woodside, 1915-16; Mary Denton, George S. Reese, 1917; Eulalee Thomas, George S. Reese, 1918; Della Moore, George S. Reese, 1919.

La Harpe Chapter No. 60 was organized by Thomas Ruggles of Pocahontas Chapter, O. E. S. Hamilton, Illinois, acting as deputy of the Grand Patron of the State of Illinois, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, of Martha L. Chapter of Dallas City. Dr. W. O. Butler, Past Grand Patron of the State of Illinois, gave a dance in the old Masonic hall and the proceeds of said dance paid all of the expenses of charter, organization, etc., with a balance of three

dollars which was paid to the secretary on November 20, 1882.

The charter members of this chapter were as follows: Rebecca Coulson, Margaret Brundage, Jerusha Booth, Amanda Smith, Lucinda Butler, Luella Butler, Mabel Warren, Dr. W. O. Butler, Jeremiah Smith. The first officers were: Rebecca Coulson, Worthy Matron; Mabel Warren, Associate Matron; Dr. W. O. Butler, Worthy Patron; Luella Butler, Conductress; Amanda Smith, Associate Conductress; Jerusha Booth, Secretary; Lucinda Butler, Treasurer. The present officers are: Lorinda Butler, Worthy Matron; J. B. Campbell, Worthy Patron; Ada Ash, Associate Matron; Mayme Moore, Secretary; Jerusha Booth, Treasurer; Mildred Conwell, Conductress; Lula Burr, Associate Conductress. The membership of this chapter is about 112.

The following is a list of the past presiding officers: Mrs. R. Coulson, Mrs. L. H. Butler, Mrs. J. N. Booth, Miss Ella Gill, Mrs. Martha Coulson, Miss Charlotte Warren, Miss Clara Williams, Mrs. Ethel Lovitt, Mrs. Nellie Conrardy, Miss Bertha Butler, Miss Grace Ingraham, Mrs. M. A. Moore, Mrs. M. J. Cassell, Miss M. Mayor, Mrs. Rilla Ward, Mrs. Adel Cassingham, Mrs. Alice Warner, Mrs. Ada Ash, Mrs. Mary Soule, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Helen H. Manifold, Mrs. Nellie Blackhurst, Mrs. Lorinda Butler.

Grace Chapter No. 67 was organized at Carthage, October 8, 1884. The following were the original elective officers: Martha H. Hamilton, Worthy Matron; William R. Hamilton, Worthy Patron.

The following were the charter members: Anna M. Berry, Orville F. Berry, Ida E. Berry, Mary E. Booth, William T. Booth, May Booth, Eliza M. Browning, Susannah G. Boston, Elizabeth A. M. Cherrill, Marietta J. Dale, William J. Dale, J. M. D. Davidson, Emma Elder, John Elder, Junius Colton Ferris, Martha H. Hamilton, Ida Hamilton, William R. Hamilton, Nannie M. Hardy, Rufus H. Hardy, Mattie P. Hendrix, William S. Hendrix, Solomon Kennedy, Laura A. Manier, Flora H. Manier, Wesley H. Manier, Ella R. McKee, N. P. McKee, Mary A. R. Quinby, Nannie Quinby, F. J. Riley, Julia Scott, John Frazier Scott, George W. Thomas, L. A. Wilson, S. S. Wilson, Ida E. Williams, Laura A. Williams, P. D. Williams. The charter was issued on October 8, 1884, Jane F. Cozine, Worthy Grand Matron; Albert B. Ashley, Worthy Grand Patron; Mary M. Deale, Worthy Grand Secretary.

The present officers are: Mrs. Annie Rams, Worthy Matron; Robert C. Crum, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Mayme Corson, Associate Matron; Mrs. Fannie C. Berry, Secretary; Mrs. Emma Matthews, Treasurer; Mrs. Lu Egbers, Conductress; Mrs. Ethel Lovitt, Associate Conductress.

The past presiding officers of this chapter are as follows. The Matron's name being given first, and the Patron's second: Martha H. Hamilton, William R. Hamilton, 1884; Martha H. Hamilton, Samuel S. Wilson, 1885; Martha H. Hamilton, Charles D. Warden, 1886; Julia P. Warden, Orville F. Berry, 1887; Mary E. Booth, John F. Scott, 1888; Ella R. McKee, Junius C. Ferris, 1889; Nannie A. M. Hardy, William H. Bartels, 1890; Nannie A. M. Hardy, William H. Bartels, 1891; July A. Cherrill, R. H. Hardy, 1892; Emma Elder, R. H. Hardy, 1893; Emma Elder, R. H. Hardy, 1894; Fannie C. Berry, R. L. Casburn, 1895; Mattie Boswell, C. L. Ferris, 1896; Mary Loynd, C. S. De Hart, 1897; Mary Loynd, William H. Bartels, 1898; Minnie P. Rowe, W. C. Hamilton, 1899; Mary Loynd, W. C. Hamilton, 1900; Fannie C. Berry, W. C. Hamilton, 1901; Emma Matthews, Will C. Hamilton, 1902; Sue P. Markle, R. L. Casburn, 1903; Sue P. Markle, W. C. Hamilton, 1904; Mary Loynd, W. C. Hamilton, 1905; Mary Loynd, Charles Duncan, 1906; Fannie C. Berry, W. C. Hamilton, 1907; Emma Matthews, J. T. Jenkins, 1908; Emma Matthews, J. T. Jenkins, 1909; Amy Horney, J. T. Jenkins, 1910; Amy Horney, W. C. Hamilton, 1911; Mabel Cain, J. T. Jenkins, 1912; Mary Loynd, C. A. James, 1913; Lulu Ayers, J. T. Jenkins, 1914; Gertrude Wilcox, John E. Horney, 1915; Gertrude Wilcox, John E. Horney, 1916; Annie Rams, Robert Crum, 1917; Annie Rams, Robert Crum, 1918; Annie Rams, Robert Crum, 1919. W. H. Poartels, of this Chapter, was elected Worthy Grand Patron of Illinois in 1892.

Plymouth Chapter No. 38 was organized June 29, 1887, by Sophia Clark Scott, Grand Matron, and G. R. Hough, Worthy Grand Patron. The charter members were: Hattie Burdette, Amanda Bowman, Anna Gilbert Hendricks, Julia C. Metzger, E. D. Olmstead, Mrs. Amy Olmstead, Mary E. Romick, Sarah V. Shippey, Sarah L. Sapp, Angeline Whittington, John W. Bowman, W. B. Cox, W. S. Hendricks, Wesley D. Huddleston, Henry G. Metzger, Sam

Monk, J. W. Metcalf, E. D. Olmstead, W. S. Romick, J. A. B. Shippey, David M. Sapp. The original officers of this chapter were as follows: Mary Romick, Worthy Matron; E. D. Olmstead, Worthy Patron; Lide K. Kendall, Associate Patron; H. G. Metzger, Secretary; Sam Monk, Treasurer; Julia Metzger, Conductress; W. S. Romick, Associate Conductress; Sarah Shippey, Warden; J. W. Metcalf, Sentinel. The present officers are: Alice Tuck, Worthy Matron; Asa Hamilton, Worthy Patron; Lizzie Toland, Associate Matron; Nellie Swisegood, Secretary; Sarah Morrow, Treasurer; Ruby Bickford, Conductress; Olie West, Associate Conductress; Ella McKelvie, Warder; Alonzo Cox, Sentinel. The present membership of this Chapter is about sixty-seven.

The past presiding officers are as follows: Name of Worthy Matron being given first, Worthy Patron, second: Mary Romick, E. D. Olmstead, 1887; Mary Romick, D. M. Sapp, 1888; Mary Romick, J. Walter Metcalf, 1889; Sarah L. Sapp, W. S. Romick, 1890; Mary Cox, D. M. Sapp, 1891; Hattie Burdette, D. M. Sapp, 1892-3; Mary Romick, J. W. Metcalf, 1897-8; Lida Wier, J. W. Metcalf, 1899-1900; Cecilia Shaffer, J. W. Metcalf, 1901; Nellie Shaffer, W. S. Romick, 1902-3; Cora Tuck, D. L. Frazee, 1904; Laura Johnson, D. L. Frazee, 1905; Stella Jackson, Asa Hamilton, 1906-7; Ruby Bickford, Sam M. Talbot, 1908-9; Olie West, Sam M. Talbot, 1910; Olie West, Asa Hamilton, 1911; Olie West, R. L. Cloud, 1912; Ruby Bickford, Asa E. Hamilton, 1913; Kate Hughes, Fred Worman, 1914-15; Kate Hughes, Howard Lawton, 1916; Mattie Metzger, Howard Lawton, 1917; Ferne Brown, Asa Hamilton, 1918; Alice Tuck, Asa Hamilton, 1919.

Loyal Chapter No. 240, Wokaw, was organized March 16, 1891, by W. H. Bartels of Carthage, Worthy Patron, assisted by Nannie Hardy, Grand Worthy Matron, also of Carthage. The following were the charter members of this Chapter: Mary E. Crawford, Belle S. Worthen, Emily Johnston, Lillian Hussey, Lillian Pedersen, Emma Wetzel, Mary J. Andrews, Cora M. Crawford, Francis Frothingham, Pearl O. Kingsley, Virgil Kingsley, John B. Worthen, John W. Wetzel, A. W. Hussey, James Crawford, H. J. Frothingham, Knud Pedersen, Henry Ruckstuhl. The first officers were: Mary E. Crawford, Worthy Matron; W. J. Frothingham, Worthy Patron; Emily Johnston, Associate Matron; Pearl Kingsley, Secretary; Bell S. Worthen, Conductress; Lillian Hussey, Associate Conductress.

The present officers are: Pearl Lutman, Worthy Matron; Ella Wallace, Associate Matron; David Ayers, Worthy Patron; Clara Stephens, Secretary; Minnie Ayers, Treasurer; Clara Raich, Conductress; Marie Klump, Associate Conductress. The present membership is about sixty-seven.

Logan Chapter No. 342, Dallas City, was organized by dispensation, May 6, 1896, and a charter was given on October 15, 1896. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. George Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Duvall, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Huston, J. M. Lionberger, Mrs. Nancy Rose, Mrs. Laura Tandy, Mrs. Susan Carper, Miss Retta Logan, Miss Kate Krieg, Miss Alice Logan, Miss Carrie Burg. The present membership is about 108.

The first officers were: Miss Retta Logan, Worthy Matron; C. W. Lehman, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Shannon, Associate Matron; C. E. Duvall, Secretary; O. W. Huston, Treasurer; Miss Alice Logan, Conductress; Mrs. Emma Lehman, Associate Conductress. The present officers are: Mrs. Lera Ellison, Worthy Matron; S. W. Carothers, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Hattie Benington, Associate Matron; Mrs. Carrie Shain, Secretary; Mrs. Hattie Kirby, Treasurer; Mrs. Grace Welber, Conductress; Mrs. Ethel Doty, Associate Conductress.

The following have been Worthy Matrons of this chapter: Miss Retta Logan, 1896; Miss Retta Logan, 1897; Mrs. Naomi Duvall, 1898; Mrs. Naomi Duvall, 1899; Mrs. Emma Lehman, 1900; Mrs. Hattie Kirby, 1901; Mrs. Emma Lehman, 1902; Miss Retta Logan, 1903; Miss Retta Logan, 1904; Miss Retta Logan, 1905; Miss Ressa Byler, 1906; Miss Retta Logan, 1907; Mrs. Winifred Pershing, 1908; Mrs. Winifred Pershing, 1909; Mrs. Lucretia Prescott, 1910; Mrs. Lucretia Prescott, 1911; Mrs. Verna Koll, 1912; Verna Koll, 1913; Verna Koll, 1914; Katherine Simmons, 1915; Emma Paul, 1916; Verna Koll, 1917; Lera Ellison, 1918; Lera Ellison, 1919.

Augusta Chapter No. 378 was organized July 22, 1897, by L. E. Thomas, Prairie Queen Chapter, No. 75, Golden, Illinois. The charter members were as follows: Mary Booker, Salina Senny, Ann Grigson, Kate Hughes, Cynthia Klepper, Mary Holt, Fanny Moore, Hattie Smith, Philena Golm, Jennie Slingerland, Gertie

Thomas, Cornelia Tyner, Edna Wallingford, Alice Wrigley, Jesse Robertson, William Golm, G. H. Slingerland, E. L. Thomas, N. N. Tyner, A. J. Wrigley.

The first officers were. Philena Golm, Worthy Matron; George Slingerland, Worthy Patron; Alice Wrigley, Associate Matron; Ann Grigson, Secretary; Mary Booker, Treasurer; Cornelia Tyner, Conductress; Mary Holt, Associate Conductress. The present officers are: Mrs. Maude Phelps, Worthy Matron; S. W. Venable, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Emma Stockton, Associate Matron; Mrs. Irene Bredette, Secretary; Mrs. Ethel McAfee,, Treasurer; Miss Gladys McFarland, Conductress; Mrs. Lizzie West, Associate Conductress. The membership in about eighty-three.

The subjoined is a list of past presiding officers: Mary Holt, Alice Lemmon, Jessie Mead, Minnie Winfield, Elizabeth Miller, Virginia Markee, Lucy Working, Ethel McAfee, Kate Hughes, Hattie Smith, Philena Golm, Irene Bredette, Addie Stockton, Eugenia Steinbarger.

Browning Chapter No. 262 was organized at Denver, October 4, 1894. The charter members were: Mary Mouldin, J. M. Cain, Clara A. McMillan, Lizzie Wright, Birdie Reaburn, Nellie Reaburn, Rebecca Saunders, Clara Saunders, Ora M. Massie, Sally Lemmon, Fanny L. Boren, R. A. Saunders, W. F. F. Saunders, C. M. McMillan, R. L. Wright, P. E. Long, E. E. Mock and Theresa Mock. The first officers: Mary Mouldin, Worthy Matron; R. A. Saunders, Worthy Patron; Nellie Reaburn, Associate Matron.

Present officers are: Mrs. W. H. Shoup, Worthy Matron; I. Mouldin, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Velva Huddleston, Associate Matron; Mrs. Maggie McDuffee, Conductress; Myrtle Ewing, Associate Conductress; Louise Vance, Secretary; J. M. Cain, Treasurer. The present membership is about thirty-four.

The following is a list of the past presiding officers: Sally Lemmon, Mary Mouldin, B. Saunders, Mrs. Clara McMillan, Elmer Mock, Mrs. Matie Scott, Hattie Scott, Mrs. Jennie Cain, J. M. Cain, W. F. Saunders, Theresa Mock, Mary Fleming, Otha Siegfried.

ODD FELLOWS

Hancock Lodge No. 71 was organized at Warsaw, July 25, 1850, with the following charter members: Orrin Warner, D. H. Cox, Daniel G. Elifritz, John H. Knox and William A. Katz. The present (1919) elective officers of this lodge are: George E. Shafer, Noble Grand; Charles I. Ewing, Vice-Grand; H. A. Brinkman, Recording Secretary; A. F. Bliesener, Financial Secretary; Charles P. Young, Treasurer. The present membership of this lodge is about fifty. Its original officers were: J. W. Ketchum, B. F. Leinker, William H. White and William A. Katz.

The following is a list of Past Grands: H. A. Brinkman, A. F. Bliesener, J. A. Beaty, Howard Baker, J. W. Berlin, C. B. Crane, A. Clark, A. W. Ehlebe, L. Fairfax, R. C. Goehrig, J. W. Grant, P. D. Gaunt, J. T. Klingle, George Long, P. McCredie, Clarence McCredie, T. J. Neves, Ed. F. Plank, H. E. Roth, F. A. Reynolds, H. J. Stroh, A. Wiesch, C. E. Wallace, C. P. Young, W. D. Crenshaw, John Richardson, G. G. Maple. This lodge has had many different members and been the means of doing much good as a fraternity. It owns its own handsome property in the city of Warsay.

Bristol Lodge No. 653 was organized at La Harpe, March 20, 1878, with charter members as follows: John W. Bray, G. H. Todd, George F. Cotton, Jesse Butler, A. J. Bradshaw, William Sharpe and Samuel Sharpe. The first officers were as follows: John W. Bray, Noble Grand; Calvin Johnson, Vice-Grand; A. L. Gilliland, Secretary. The present membership is about 132.

The present officers are: John H. Pryor, Noble Grand; George Keeling, Vice-Grand; E. C. Warren, Secretary; Fred Randall, Treasurer; J. L. Kerr, W. G. Shrier, A. E. St. Clair, J. E. Gleason, William E. Ketcham, Trustees. This lodge has had thirty-seven Past Noble Grands, the list being as follows: S. E. Biggs, J. H. Bainter, Arch Britt, W. G. Bushby, H. H. Barnes, C. L. Bennington, Lloyd H. Brill, R. M. Cassell, George Coulson, J. R. Crabill, H. H. Comstock, J. C. Coulson, H. W. Devine, E. E. Duncan, Amos Edmunds, William J. Fowler, C. E. Hillier, E. E. Huston, J. L. Kerr, W. E. Ketcham, Lewis Long, W. C. McClure, Roy Nelson, R. A. Nelson, W. E. Patterson, Fred Randall, E. I. Soule, C. B. Sperry, Samuel Scott, C. L. Scott, C. S. Sights, A. E. St. Clair, A. P. Wager, E. C. Warren, Albert Wiles, William Young, Joseph Yemm.

The present lodge hall, a modern brick business block, was built in 1896, at a cost of $6,000, and is owned by the lodge which is in a flourish-

ing condition. The first meetings were held in the third story of the Gochenour building, long since destroyed by fire. The lodge quarters were then moved to the J. M. Campbell block, then to its present site. This lodge was the first in Western Illinois to use a "Degree Team," in initiating a candidate.

MONTIBELLO LODGE No. 7 (Hamilton) was organized November 17, 1881, with charter members as follows: George Kimes, F. M. Jackson, William Morgan, A. B. Waggoner, Charles Swigelson. The present membership is about one hundred and forty-four. The first officers were: F. M. Jackson, noble grand; A. R. Waggoner, vice-grand; William Morgan, secretary; George Kimes, treasurer.

The present officers are: A. M. Gibson, noble grand; Ernest Huggins, vice-grand; E. F. Dennis, recording secretary; H. H. Brown, financial secretary; H. B. Kinkade, treasurer.

TEMPLE LODGE No. 222 was organized at Nauvoo, April 11, 1888, with charter members as follows: A. C. Mills, J. F. Argast, Henry Harsch, W. A. Dundey, J. W. Reimbold, Fred Schoell, E. J. Baxter, C. E. Bidamon, Conrad Argast, J. A. Dorn, G. A. Harsch, Jacob Walter, Charles Mulch, John Wilhelmy, George Tanner, Fred Koppenhafer, J. G. Hanks, W. J. Fisher, L. J. Little, Charles Hobbs. The first officers were as follows: A. C. Mills, noble grand; J. F. Argast, vice-grand; J. W. Reimbold, secretary; W. A. Dundey, treasurer.

The present officers are: Robert J. Blum, noble grand; John G. Wolf, vice-grand; Henry Harsch, recording secretary; Charles H. Hudson, financial secretary; Fred Schoell, treasurer; Charles Singer, George H. Hart, W. H. Bicker, J. M. Bechtold, L. E. Hohl, trustees.

The present membership of this lodge is about 122.

The office of noble grand has been held here by the following persons: A. C. Mills, J. F. Argast, J. W. Reimbold, E. J. Baxter, L. J. Little, C. E. Bidamon, Fred Schoell, M. S. Walther, Henry Harsch, Conrad Argast, Charles Mulch, W. M. Haggett, J. B. Parker, L. W. Schoell, George Harsch, Dan Droe, Max R. Krueger, C. Balmer, J. F. Hudson, Fred Salm, Jr., Charles Reimbold, J. M. Bechtold, Lewis Bush, S. D. Weiser, A. Amsler, Charles F. Bush, Charles Wetzel, George W. Dachroth, Virgil Nicaise, W. J. Singelton, L. H. Thomas, Charles Singer, Arthur McCallion, George Kemler, Lloyd Davis, Ed. J. Hudson, L. B. Hobbs, Charles H. Hudson, Fred Walther, W. S. Warder.

FERRIS LODGE No. 674 was organized November 23, 1873, with charter members as follows: Martin Stewart, William H. Bush, T. B. Long, George Garrett, John Tanner. The original officers were: T. B. Long, noble grand; George Garrett, vice-grand; John F. Tanner, secretary; Martin Stewart, treasurer. The total membership is about seventy-nine. The officers are Edgar Abbott, noble grand; Pearl Tilton, vice-grand; F. R. Edwards, secretary; W. G. Berger, treasurer.

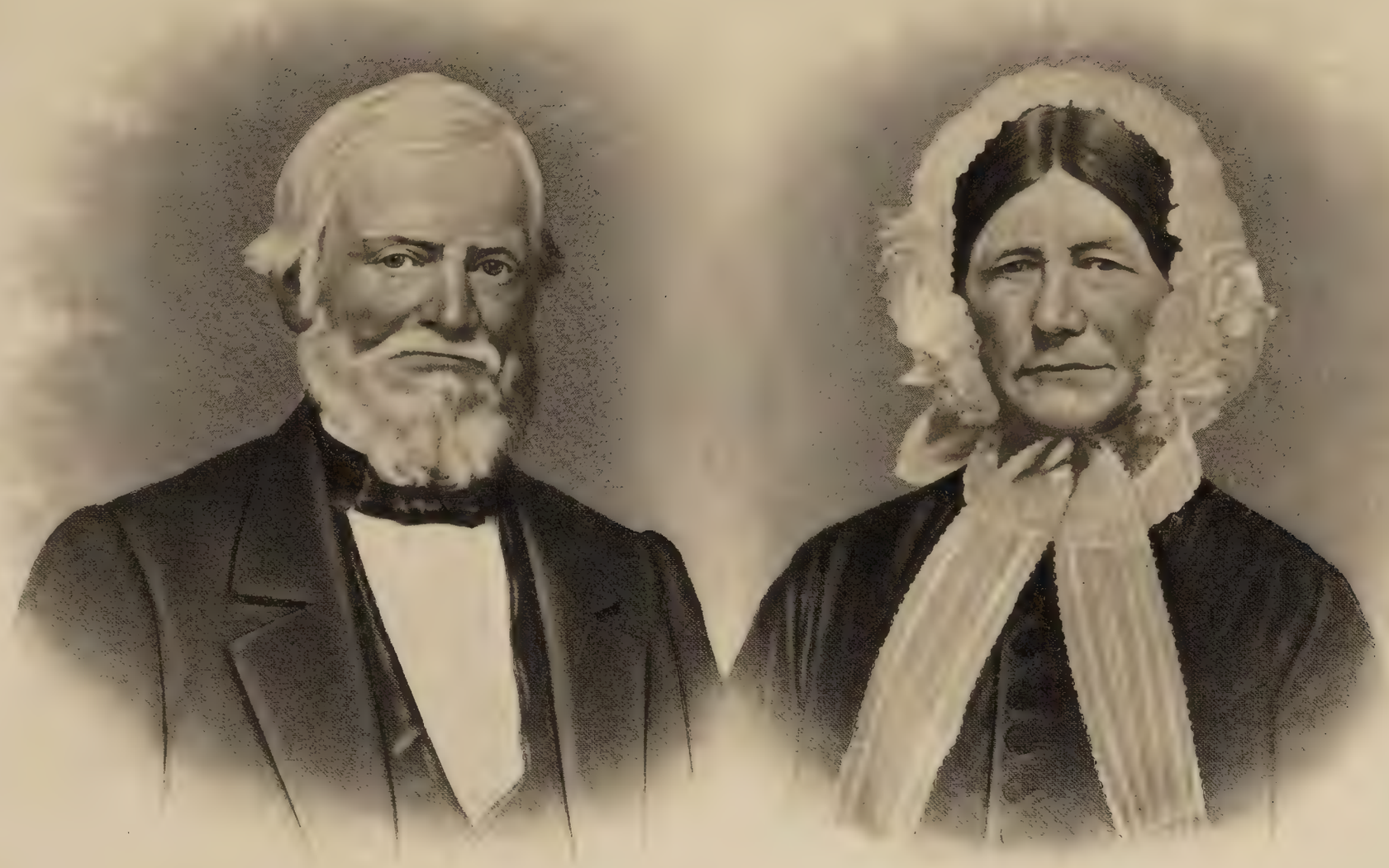
The upper story of a brick building, built in 1897, at a cost of $2,000, is the property and home of this lodge, and it also owns both floors of a new brick building erected in 1911 at a cost of $2,500.

The following is a list of Noble Grands: T. B. Long, George Garrett, W. H. Bush, John Towner, Martin Stewart, William Ruger, Homer Lafers, Emmerson Knowles, F. N. Casburn, J. Edgar Atkins, J. W. Lowrey, William Lowrey, F. O. Sherwood, Arthur Eaton, Roy Lowrey, D. F. McCollom, J. W. Richards, F. A. Maples, George Harrison, Ted Abbott, F. R. Edwards, William Crosby, and one other.

BOWEN LODGE was organized and chartered November 19, 1896, by Deputy George Norris, with charter members as follows: G. F. Warner, J. C. Herron, L. S. Crossland, W. R. Harris, G. B. Gant, C. E. Gorby, F. W. Norris, J. H. Cross. The first officers were: G. F. Warner, noble grand; J. C. Herron, vice-grand; L. S. Crossland, secretary. The present membership is about 120. The present officers are: M. E. Randall, noble grand; R. L. Oakman, vice-grand; W. C. Rowland, secretary.

The subjoined list names the Past Noble Grands: L. S. Crossland, H. B. Nash, J. B. Simpson, W. C. McClure, G. B. Cornelius, George W. Nash, J. H. Cross, H. H. Van Brunt, F. B. Patchin, Walter Dickhut, S. H. Ramsey, George Bashen, James Tyler, J. V. Willard, T. A. Beard, J. W. Rist, Henry Ipperson, A. H. Bartholomew, Charles C. Hill, Harry D. Bartin, George S. Powell, O. H. Willis, John Doak, Oliver Shanks, J. W. Young, F. H. Worrell, William Dickhut, Arch Owen, J. B. Sherrick, S. F. Watkins, C. R. Baxter, Clyde M. Smith, H. T. Cain, E. J. Hornecker, Charles Hatfield, Guy E. Poland, Charles E. Felger, O. H. Cossart, B. H. Kettenring, Thomas A. Wishon, J. D. Wilkey, M. E. Randall.

PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 888 was organized by



John Hill

Harriet Hill

M. P. Berry, Grand Master, Carthage, March 14, 1899, with the extra large number of charter members as follows: William Hook, Gilbert Martin, J. M. Groves, William Toland, F. P. Douglas, A. B. Cox, W. D. Cloud, J. A. Shotough, C. W. Snowden, C. F. Garrison, A. D. Lawton, S. C. Howell, J. J. Turner, L. R. Phelps, N. S. Hendrickson, W. J. Chapman, J. M. Thomas, J. W. White, J. A. Wear, T. J. McDaniel, D. M. Johnson, T. L. Humphrey, H. O. Whipple, W. A. Powell, W. D. Jack, W. F. McCutchin, B. M. Foster, J. E. McWherter, E. C. Cooper, C. H. Decker, R. L. Claud, R. H. Berry, H. S. Monk, J. H. Wier, Z. Bickford, S. W. Gaylord, R. W. Botts, William Wintermeyer, J. W. Metcalf, G. F. Homberger, A. J. Bartell, M. M. Monk, C. E. Skidmore, W. L. Irwin, A. E. Mullen, D. J. Frank, Samuel Monk, E. E. Ellis, John Conboy, H. S. Sapp, M. C. Smith, S. B. Cooper, W. E. Beckle, B. M. Duncan, A. L. Holmes, C. E. Dunn, O. H. Woodard, A. E. Sheffer, A. C. Wear, G. E. Hendricks, S. H. Aldridge, L. A. Range, W. A. Smith, M. C. Shaffer, W. R. Hoskins, Oscar Holmes, Geo. H. Tuck, W. W. Cloud, William Martin, Henry Long, R. W. Huey, Ed. Huey, W. E. Flynn, A. J. Blair, J. W. Brown, H. B. Johnson, F. W. Hunnman. The first officers were: J. M. Groves, noble grand; A. B. Cox, vice-grand; William M. Hook, secretary; G. L. Martin, treasurer. The present officers are: G. W. Hamilton, noble grand; N. L. Mason, vice-grand; F. C. Holton, secretary; Ed. Huey, treasurer.

The lodge owns a lot on the southeast corner of the public square 61½x300 feet, and some day expect to build a hall thereon.

The following is a list of Past Noble Grands: S. H. Aldridge, Thomas Atyeo, Z. Bickford, H. S. Blodgett, L. V. Brown, M. W. Bowman, A. B. Cox, W. D. Cloud, W. S. Duncan, E. E. Ellis, D. J. Frank, W. F. Elam, J. H. Folts, J. M. Groves, J. W. Johnson, Ed. Huey, Walter Huey, F. C. Holton, N. S. Hendrickson, G. W. Hamilton, J. E. McWherter, John Robinson, J. A. Swisegood, Geo. Snyder, William Standley, J. J. Turner, O. H. Woodward, S. E. Wright, M. W. Wellborn, William W. Walton, J. W. White.

Plymouth Encampment, No. 132, was instituted by E. H. Kinney, Grand Patriarch of Table Grove, Illinois, June 2, 1904. Its first officers were: D. J. Frank, chief patriarch; J. E. McWhorter, high priest; S. E. Wright, senior warden; F. C. Holton, junior warden; S. H. Aldridge, scribe; Thomas Atyeo, treasurer, with the following charter members: S. H. Aldridge, Thomas Atyeo, H. S. Blodgett, L. V. Brown, W. D. Cloud, J. W. Currens, L. E. Downing, W. F. Elam, W. E. Flynn, D. J. Frank, F. C. Holton, J. E. McWherter, L. R. Phelphs, Andrew Robinson, L. A. Ranger, J. A. Swisegood, M. C. Smith, C. W. Snowden, H. S. Toops, S. E. Wright, J. W. White, Nick Webster, J. H. Wier.

The Past Grand Patriarchs are: D. J. Frank, S. E. Wright, J. E. McWherter, S. E. Holton, L. V. Brown, J. W. Currens, W. D. Cloud, Thomas Atyeo, C. W. Snowden, J. W. White, M. W. Bowman, W. F. Elam, B. C. Hughbanks.

The present officers are: C. B. Johnson, chief patriarch; W. D. Cloud, high priest; M. W. Bowman, senior warden; W. F. Elam, junior warden; F. C. Holton, scribe; J. W. White, treasurer.

Augusta Lodge, No. 965, was organized at the village of Augusta, December 3, 1908, with the following charter members: T. A. Beard, S. W. Alphin, John White, W. Young, S. D. Faris, W. McFarland, Henry Ipperson, John Carter. The first officers were as follows: Henry Ipperson, noble grand; John White, vice-grand; R. E. Valentine, secretary; H. W. Young, treasurer. The present officers: Troy Mathews, noble grand; W. Hough, vice-grand; K. J. Morrison, secretary; H. W. Young, treasurer. The membership is about 110.

The past presiding officers have been: Henry Ipperson, S. W. Alphin, William R. Springston, C. H. West, C. E. Vanhorn, George P. Palimer, A. M. Wood, George A. Miller, K. J. Morrison, Fred Morrison, Alva Grimes, Herman Newham, James Friend, William Ebben, Albert Miller, Perry Foster, James H. Pierson, Roger D. Clark, Ed. Fowler, C. M. Wood, Troy Mathews.

West Point Lodge, No. 844, was organized June, 1895, by the Carthage Lodge. The charter members were: J. W. Cunningham, A. J. Hunter, Louis Hull, John M. Owen, L. D. Newland, G. C. Guthrie, J. S. Kimmel, H. A. Charpentier, S. G. Corbin, H. A. Eyman, Thomas Corbin, Peter Gumbel, Milo McMillan, C. C. Hart, William Hicks, Samuel Hinkle, A. A. Scott, G. W. Wolf, Jack McCune, J. O. Ripley, Ed. Cox, Frank Tanner, William Gosgrove, Charles Hunter, F. W. Hart. The first officers were; J. W. Cunningham, noble grand; Louis Hull, vice-grand; A. J. Hunter, secretary; John M. Owen, treasurer.

The building now used by the order was bought and remodeled in 1899, at a cost of $4,000.

The present officers are: Ben West, noble grand; Fred V. Freeman, vice-grand; John Memendick, treasurer; G. C. Guthrie, secretary. The present total membership is about thirty-nine.

BENTLEY LODGE, No. 412. The following information has been furnished by M. P. Berry, Esq., lawyer and banker, of Carthage, who has distinguished himself in Odd Fellowship in this state and in the promotion of the charities of the order.

The history of Odd Fellowship in Carthage, begins in the Nineteenth Century, when Central Lodge No. 190 was organized. Its charter was given November 20, 1855. The records in Springfield, Illinois, show the following charter members: Dr. J. J. Crawford, Daniel J. Beebe, James Haylic, C. Winston, and Reuben Jacoby. Besides these were petitioned the names of B. T. Scofield, Thos. Nichelsen, Thos. Miller, D. Petermun, W. D. Clark and D. T. White.

For many years this was a highly prosperous lodge, and numbered among its members, many of the most prominent men in Hancock County. The names of James M. Davidson, J. B. Strader, B. F. Peterson, F. M. Corby, Henry W. Draper, John M. Ferris, William R. Hamilton, David E. Head, Bryant T. Scofield and Alexander Sympson appear in the list of its head officers. For some reason or other the lodge went down and was reported closed at the November 15, 1881, session. B. F. Peterson was the Deputy who closed the lodge.

Bentley Lodge, No. 412, the lodge now in Carthage, was first organized in Denver, and was named Denver Lodge, No. 412. In the year 1878, it was moved to Bentley, its name being changed to Bentley Lodge, No. 412, and it remained there for several years, and then was moved to Carthage, its old name and number being retained. It has remained in Carthage ever since, and has grown to be a strong lodge, with now nearly 300 members. Clifton Rohrbaugh is now its Noble Grand; Edgar A. Payne, Secretary, and James I. Hendricks, Treasurer.

For several years after this lodge was located in Carthage, it continued small, its membership being only about forty persons, but about 1897, it began to grow, bought the lot on the southeast corner of the square and there built the present Odd Fellows Building, which cost about $18,000. M. P. Berry, W. H. Moore and N. J. Helfrich, were the Building and Permanent Renting Committee of the lodge, until its debt was practically paid off. They then turned the affairs of the lodge over to its trustees, and resigned. The lodge has now one of the most commodious lodge rooms in the state, and is numerically the largest lodge in Carthage.

A few years ago, the lodge rented one of its lower rooms to the Government, for its Post Office. Lately the Government has needed larger quarters for its business and the lodge has rented the Government both lower rooms of its building, and during the year 1919, put in a new office outfit, which is now one of the best in the county.

This lodge has furnished the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois several of its grand officers. In 1899, M. P. Berry was elected from this lodge as Grand Master for the State of Illinois, and served one year. In 1915, Mr. Berry was elected Grand Treasurer of the jurisdiction of Illinois, and holds that position at this time. In 1918, J. Johansen, of this Lodge, was appointed Grand Conductor of the Grand Lodge and holds that position at the present time.

REBEKAHS

MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 283, Carthage, was organized November 20, 1890, its charter members being: W. H. Moore, Jesse L. Green, H. L. Spray, W. P. Selvage, John Webber, George L. Troute, Alice Green, Mayme Spray, Laura Selvage, Mary C. Stepp and Mary Robbins. Mrs. Augusta Johnson is now the Noble Grand of this lodge, Miss Lillian Vertner is Secretary, and Miss Anna Reyer, Treasurer, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition. It holds its meetings in the Odd Fellows lodge rooms, the first and third Thursdays of each month, and is prominent among the Rebekah lodges of the county.

LA HARPE LODGE, No. 195, was organized February 13, 1888, and worked under a warrant from the Grand Lodge until November 22nd of the same year, when the charter was received. The charter members were as follows: Brothers W. W. Gillon, Ed. Gillett, C. H. Ingraham, W. T. Campbell, A. H. Sears, John N. Bainter, V. B. Ingraham, John Cathers, William N. Gaumer, D. R. Sights, George Coulson, J. R. R. Morford, C. H. Figley, I. H. Todd, F. C. Peterson, J. C. Coulson, Zerah Kern, C. M. Strader, William Smith, J. C. Craig, M. Sperry, C. L. Greer, Joy Sperry. Sisters: M. A. Campbell, Mary Figley, L. C. Gillett, Kate Wager, Letitia Sears,

Alice M. Coulson, Zola Figley, Carrie Campbell, Lina Crum, Elizabeth Figley, Mary J. Smith, Eva Kern, Lilla Ingraham, Rose Gillon, Mary Peterson, Birdie Figley.

The officers are: Ella Woodside, noble grand; Ethel Headen, vice-grand; Clara Law, treasurer; Charity Shrier, secretary.

ANGELICA LODGE No. 51 was organized at Warsaw, October 22, 1891. It was instituted by Genevieve Lodge No. 177, of Hamilton, this county. The present membership is seventy. The first officers were: B. F. Leinker, noble grand; Elizabeth White, vice-grand; Irene Leinker, recording secretary; Nellie White, treasurer. This lodge was composed of the following charter members: C. H. Gumbel, Ernst Gumbel, B. F. Leinker, F. M. Waugh, C. H. McMahan, Wilson Strunk, J. W. Grant, W. H. White, Frank Herold, J. A. Hauft, H. Leiferman, G. A. Gumbel, A. F. Bliesener, Archie Clark, W. P. Raich, W. L. Winnard, H. A. Brinkman, and Madams Mary Leinker, Irene Leinker, Lucy White, Nellie White, Elizabeth White, Eva McMahan, Jennie Grant, Ida Gumbel, Amelia Strunk, Belle Herrold, Salina Leiferman, Lucy Hauft, Minnie Bliesener, Maggie Clark, Nannie Trout.

The present officers are: Ora Anderson, noble grand; Flora Hummel, vice-grand; Lillian Ehlebe, recording secretary; Emma Daugherty, financial secretary.

JESSAMINE LODGE No. 507 was organized at Bowen, in 1897 by the Hamilton Lodge. It now has a membership of about seventy-six. The first officers were: Ida Cornelius, noble grand; Cora McClure, vice-grand; Christie Ramsey, secretary; Anna Lancaster, treasurer.

The Past Noble Grands for this lodge are: Ida Cornelius, Mollie Herron, Cora McClure, Jessie Gant, Belle Bucklew, Rosa Camron, Edith Norris, Christie Ramsey, Hattie Dickhut, Mayme Gorby, Ella Crossland, Margaret Rist, Lavenia Gorby, Emma Schulze, Anna Nash, Emma Newland, Mary Hart, Bessie Brinkley, Nellie Norris, Minnie Neal, Mertie Veach, Susie Cecil, Ella Brunson, Effie Young, Clara Neal, Stella Thompson, Josephine Shenic, Lulie Hornecker, Belle Gorby, Lulu Waddill, Della Baxter, Elsie Smith, Dona Ouren, Mary Akers, Tillie Cnadler, Lizzie Junk, Pearl Robertson, Geneva Reed, Bernice McNeil, Gladys Matthew, Anna Gorby.

The officers for 1918-19 are: Anna Gorby, noble grand; Dora Oakman, vice-grand; Mary Akers, secretary; John Young, treasurer.

PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 549 was organized by M. P. Berry, Grand Master, Carthage, September 1, 1899, with the following charter members: Anna Tuck Sapp, Nellie Monk, Lulu Garrison, Olivia Scott, Ed Huey, Mattie Sapp, Alice Cox, Nellie Toland, Mary Foster, Sarah Underwood, Cecilia Shaffer, Edna Bickford, Rose Ellis, Mae De Witt, Lena Aldridge, Mary Mullen, Emma Nelson, Nellie Tuck, William Hook, Nellie Hook, R. H. Berry, W. G. Pendell, Pearl G. Smith, Ella McDaniel, George Tuck, L. R. Phelps, Lizzie Wymore, Lizzie Monk, Emma Wheeler, T. J. McDaniel, Eva McWherter, Nettie Pendell, Maude M. Sapp, J. E. McWherter, G. E. Hendricks, G. L. Martin, J. M. Groves, M. P. Mullen, W. O. Tuck, Margaret Bennett, D. J. Frank, E. E. Ellis, Lavinia Bartell, Ella Johnson, Iona Lawton, Inez Bickford, Z. F. Bickford, A. E. Shaffer, Annie Thomas, W. L. Irwin, A. T. Bartell, Lizzie Johnson, J. W. White, J. W. Metcalf, John Wear, R. M. Hendrickson, Burr Foster, Cora A. Tuck, Josie Walton, Josephine Wear, Lizzie Hendricks, Della Martin, Jennie Irwin, Lizzie Toland, William Toland, ——— Lawton, William Chapman, Mary Chapman, George Homberger, M. M. Monk, H. A. Long, Laura Long, Samuel Monk, Mae Aleshire, Daisy Neuman, Abbie Shaffer, Nellie Shaffer, Will Smith.

The original offices were: Nellie Monk, noble grand; Eva McWherter, vice-grand; Lizzie Smith, secretary; Pearl Smith, treasurer; Ella McDaniel, chaplain. The present officers are: Josie Huey, noble grand; Laura Long, vice-grand; Maud Wright, secretary; Myrtle Hartsook, treasurer.

The Past Noble Grands are: Lena Aldridge, Ada McDaniel, Inez Bickford, Etta Brown, Alice Brown, Cora Chapman, Alice Clouse, Rose Ellis, Mabel Emery, —— Grafton, Josie Huey, Abbie Huey, Myrtle Hartsook, Laura Hamilton, Mae Johnson, Laura Long, Lizzie Monk, Nellie Monk, Eva McWherter, Anna Sapp, Edna Bickford, Ella McDaniel, Nellie Toland, Lavinia Bartell, Mary Mullen, Lizzie Johnson, Lula Garrison, Cecilia Shaffer, Maude Wright, Fannie Hendrickson, Lida Wear, Myrtle Thomas, Pearl Smith, Edna Robbins, Trila Grafton, Rosa Mackey.

CRYSTAL GLEN REBEKAH LODGE No. 254 was instituted at Nauvoo on March 29, 1889. The charter members were Carrie Schoell, Celia Mills, Kate Reimbold, Jennie Hobbs, Mrs. William Fisher, E. J. Baxter, J. W. Reimbold, Fred Schoell, J. F. Argast, Conrad Argast, Fred Kop-

penhafer, C. E. Bidamon, Henry Harsch, Jacob Walter, John Wilhelmy and Charles Hobbs. The first officers were: Celia Mills, Noble Grand; William J. Fisher, Vice-Grand; Kate Reimbold, Secretary; Carrie Schoell, Treasurer; J. F. Argast, Right Senior Noble Grand; C. E. Bidamon, Left Senior Noble Grand; Jennie Hobbs, Warden; E. J. Baxter, Conductor, Jacob Walter, Inside Guard; Fred Schoell, Outside Guard; A. C. Mills, Chaplain.

The by-laws were drafted by Sister Fisher and Brothers Mills and Reimbold.

The present membership is 121. Meetings are held every second and third Fridays of each month.

By invitation the District Convention of Rebekahs met at Nauvoo in 1915, S. Emma Walther being District President at that time. Nauvoo has two Past District Presidents, S. Emma Walther and Mittie Hibbard. Our degree staff has put on the work at district meetings at Warsaw, Ill., and also at Fort Madison, Iowa, and at meetings of numerous lodges in both states. Crystal Glen Lodge has Sisters who are official instructors and examiners, who have assisted with that work at the State Assembly.

The past Noble Grands of this lodge are Ellen Amsler, Minnie Beisel, Stella Baumert, Alice Baxter, Carrie Benne, Carrie Bertschi, Lizetta Buckert, Gertrude Bechtel, Sophia Harsch, Sula Bicker, Mittie Hibbard Louise Hudson, Agnes Harlacher, Lina Hertenstein, Minnie Krueger, Sylvia Krueger, Celia Mills, Edith McGregor, Ada Rahn, Adoline Rahn, Edna Binder, Iva Rose, Myrtle Salm Lulu Schmidt, Catherine Stelzner, Emma Walther, Lulu Walther, Zelda Rheinberger, Leota Walther, Eunice Gnann. Edna Berger, Goldie Datin.

The present officers are: Carrie Bush, Noble Grand; Blanche Young, Vice-Grand; Lulu Schmidt, Recording Secretary; Sylvia Krueger, Financial Secretary; Carrie Bertschi, Treasurer; Lucy Scheu, Warden; Clara Cambre, Conductress; Louise Hudson, Chaplain; Charles Hudson, Inside Guard; John Bertschi, Outside Guard.

Augusta Lodge No. 718 was organized December 1, 1909, by Ella Reeve, P. P. The charter membership was as follows: Pearl Artz, Irene Bredette, Anna Brunton, Julia Clarkson, Edna Curtis, Pearl Carter, Cora Ellis, Minnie Ferris, Ollie Fahey, Sarah Gordon, Lottie Hough, Mary Holt, Kate Ketchem, Alice Lemmon, Ethel McAfee, Louise Markee, Hannah Morrison, Jessie Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Nettie Mickle, Mary Pitney, Effie Pickins, Alice Rittenhouse, Addie Stockton, Emma Stockton, Sylvia Stockton, Stella Springston, Lela Parr, Gertie VanHorn, Bernethu Walsh, Louise Weinberg, Maude Young, Edwin Artz, H. P. Bredette, John Clarkson, A. E. Dickes, B. F. Ellis, James Frend, S. D. Faris, William Hough, M. G. Markee, Dr. Valentine, B. F. Newnhan, James Stockton, Kelsey Morrison, George Miller, C. E. Stockton, William Springston, Earnest Carter. The original officers of this Lodge were: Mrs. Mary Holt, noble grand; Mrs. Irene Bredette, vice-grand; Ollie Fahey, secretary; Lizzie Miller, treasurer.

The present officers are: Mrs. Ida Foster, Noble Grand; Mrs. Hannah Morrison, vice-grand; Mrs. Irene Bredette, secretary; Mrs. Ollie Fahey, treasurer.

The past presiding officers are: Mary Holt, Irene Bredette, Ollie Fahey, Alice Rittenhouse, Dora Bertholf, Jessie Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Frone Ward, Gertie Van Horn, Anna Fowler, Alice Lemmon, Ethel McAfee, Bertha Winters.

Edgivia Lodge No. 504 was established at West Point, July 9, 1897, with charter members as follows: F. M. Clark, Harry Worrell, W. A. Worth, C. C. Hart, S. G. Corbin, L. C. Clark, A. Scott, H. A. Charpentier, Robert Ward, F. H. Hinkle, John Kimball, Alvin McCune, J. M. Clark, H. A. Eyman, Thomas Corbin, Bell Clarke, Milo McMillan, Rose Corbin, Emily Scott, Maria Charpentier, Minnie Ward, May Opie, Anna Harper, Minerva Slatery, Susie Hicks, Mattie Collons, Blanche Eyman, Lydia Guthrie, Violet Rankin, Ora Shaffer, Neva Hinkle, Jane Worth, Ida Hart. The first officers were: Ora Shaffer, noble grand; Violet Rankin, vice-grand; Neva Hinkle, recording secretary; Ida Hart, financial secretary; Jane Worth, treasurer.

The present officers are: Mrs. Iona Crawford, noble grand; Miss Edith Youngman, vice-grand; Mrs. Tina Mensendick, recording and financial secretary; Mrs. Ida Hart, treasurer. Present membership is thirty-five.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Hancock Lodge No. 56. The order of the Knights of Pythias is the third eldest of the secret societies now in existence in the world, Masonry being first and Independent Order of

Odd Fellows being second. The Knights of Pythias order was organized at Washington City, D. C., just at the close of the Civil War and several of its charter members are still living.

The first Lodge of this fraternity in Hancock County was Hancock Lodge No. 56, organized at Dallas City, March 15, 1875, by J. B. Herdman. The charter members were: C. B. Finch, J. F. Casper, Jacob Welker, James McKinney, F. M. Elliott, George F. Wibbell, Henry Bordey, Ed. B. Finch, M. Tandy, N. O. B. Landakar, Mr. G. Harris, W. C. Walker, Jr., J. M. Casper, James Logan, John F. Duffy, C. W. Lehman, J. B. Duffy, Harry Casting. The lodge now has a membership of about seventy-nine. It owns a hall in the third story of what is known as the Byer's Brick Block, built in 1904.

The first officers were: E. M. Robbins, past chancellor; P. C. Walker, Chancellor Commander; W. B. Snyder, vice chancellor; A. S. Casper, prelate; L. W. Landakar, master of exchequer; J. M. Shaffner, master of finance; C. B. Finch, keeper of records and seals; H. W. Walker, master at arms; G. F. Wibbell, inside guard; J. B. Duffy, outside guard. The present officers are: J. D. Butler, chancellor commander; E. E. Ash, vice chancellor; C. P. Hull, prelate; Ed Mead, master of work; M. E. Casper, keeper of records and seals and master of finance; Paul Lorenz, master of exchequer; J. E. Little, master at arms; W. A. Rice, inside guard; E. A. Gebhardt, outside guard. Trustees, John Highfield, C. L. Shain and W. W. Lung.

The past presiding officers are: P. C. Walker, W. B. Snyder, A. S. Carper, C. B. Finch, M. G. Harris, V. O. Canfield, James McKinney, C. W. Lehman, J. M. Lionberger, F. J. Flint, W. A. Rollosson, G. M. Cummings, R. T. Carter, M. W. Cummings, F. W. Burg, C. P. Hull, M. O. Ranck, W. A. Feldhousen, F. Bierman, Nelse Swanson, L. S. Reid, A. D. Welker, F. C. Richart, John Highfield, F. F. Reynolds, H. O. Carper, M. E. Carper, Geo. Shaffner, F. O. Pershing, F. W. Hinckly, Charles Jones, G. Ed Maftzger, William M. Wheatley, E. E. Ash, C. L. Shain, J. B. Denker, W. D. Reese.

Victory Lodge No. 524 was organized at Augusta, May, 1895, by John A. Miller, grand chancellor. The charter members were: Frank H. Eastman, George H. Slingerland, Benj. B. Crain, George N. Bottorff, Olin Emmery, Cloville Young, Victor B. Skinner, Charles A. Koontz, William O. Farlow, Franklin E. Wood, Eugene E Van Brunt, Prince W. Hedberg, John E. Newcomb, William M. Crain, Frank E. Williams, Rollo Frank, Swan G. Swanson, Charles H. Watts, Milton G. Markee, Benj. F. Ellis, Edward W. Bushong, Sterling P. Lemmon, Eugene H. Darby, William B. Maddox, John F. Bottorff, Fred M. King.

The first officers were: Frank H. Eastman, chancellor commander; George H. Slingerland, vice chancellor; Benj. B. Crain, prelate; Prince W. Hedburg, master at work; Sterling P. Lemmon, keeper of records and seals; Augustus F. Henning, master of finance; Samuel E. McAfee, master of exchequer; John E. Newcomb, master at arms; Swan G. Swanson, inside guard; Ben F. Ellis, outside guard.

The present officers are: Charles H. Mead, chancellor commander; Bruce G. Markee, vice chancellor; B. B. Crain, prelate; S. E. McAfee, master of finance; A. F. Henning, master of exchequer; A. E. Decker, keeper of records and seals; John Newcomb, master at work; Chester McCreary, master at arms; Carl E. Dawkins, inside guard; T. S. West, outside guard.

The membership is about ninety-seven.

The past presiding officers are: George H. Slingerland, Arthur E. Decker, Tobe S. West, Samuel E. McAfee, Augustus F. Henning. The hall occupied by this order is owned by the First National Bank.

Occident Lodge No. 388 was organized at Carthage, October 19, 1893, by Charles A. Barnes, grand chancellor of Illinois. The charter members were: William H. Hartzell, R. H. McAnulty, Will C. Newton, Edward M. Robbins, George R. Glossop, Henry C. Hoch, Edward F. Stepp, Fred B. Stevenson, Charles T. Carey, Charles J. Scofield, Earl C. Barber, Charles Dickerson, Irving Mayor, J. Mack Sholl, J. Edward Helfrich, Charles S. De Hart, Robert R. Cannon, Arthur M. Thompson, Charles Stepp, James H. Wood, Willard C. Hamilton, U. Hinesly, John W. Williams, C. P. Stough, Fred E. Blackman, W. E. Lyon, Luther H. Shipton, Leon W. Berry, M. M. Printy, Orville F. Berry, E. C. Quinby, Robert L. Casburn, John F. Scott, Edwin F. Coombs, Nicholas J. Helfrich, and William E. Boswell.

The first officers were: Edward M. Robbins, past chancellor; Charles J. Scofield, chancellor commander; H. C. Hoch, vice chancellor; Willard C. Hamilton, prelate; F. E. Blackman, master of exchequer; J. Mack Sholl, master

of finance; George R. Glossop, keeper of records and seals; U. Hinesly, master at arms; Charles Stepp, inside guard, R. H. McAnulty, outside guard; Trustees, Charles S. De Hart, William E. Boswell, R. L. Casburn.

The present membership of this lodge is about forty. The officers are: J. Paul Califf, chancellor commander; Linus Cruise, vice-chancellor; Clyde Ervin, prelate; John Chevillon, master at arms; John Helfrich, master of work; Will C. Newton, keeper of records and seals and master of finance; Earl W. Wood, master of Exchecquer; Ed. L. Strader, inside guard; Ed. Clark, Jr., outside guard.

The past chancellors are: Charles J. Scofield, Charles S. De Hart, John W. Williams, John D. Miller, Irving Mayor, Melvin P. Berry, John F. Helfrich, Will C. Newton, George K. Fleming, William L. Jacoby, Linus Cruise, John C. Chevillon, Farrell Cutler, Clyde Ervin, Charles A. Orth, Ed. L. Strader, J. Paul Calif, Eugene Bolton, John Price, William Bower

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Alleman Council No. 1853, Nauvoo, is the representative in the county of the Catholic fraternal and benevolent order of the Knights of Columbus. Its charter members were: Rev. L. C. Tholen, Louis V. Datin, William A. Argast, L. C. Schaefer, George Hemmy, Phin J. Kimball, Charles Riter, John R. Moffitt, Hillary Herbert, Frank L. Herbert, J. F. Pilkington, George Pilkington, James L. Ogden, Nick S. Welch, Andy Bowlin, Edwin Bowlin, Roy F. Radel, Ellsworth Radel, William Haas, J. B. Monroe, Maurice Monroe, Henry Monroe, A. M. Faulkner, S. G. McBride, Elmer McBride, Maurice McBride, L. A. McBride, William Conn, D. F. Wilkens, S. T. Kelly, Thomas G. Kelly, Thomas D. Kelly, B. F. Schaefer, L. M. Schaefer, Ray J. Schafer, Harold Rheinberger, Jos. F. Wilkens, James Stack, Thomas McGuire, George Hogan, John A. Casey, Paul P. Schenk, Louis A. Meirs, William Moffitt, Ralph Kuntz, Leo Haas, Donald A. Berger, Carl J. Haas, Fred C. Haas, Oscar T. Haas, William Yager, Edwin Wellner, George Wilkens, Carl J. Wilkens, Gabe Wilkens, Albert Weber, William Mackie, Henry Herbert, Glenn Isaac, John R. Boyles, Raymond Monroe, T. M. Dettmar, John P. Boeddeker, F. J. Boeddeker.

The first officers were: Louis V. Datin, grand knight; Phin J. Kimball, deputy grand knight; Ray J. Schaefer, chancellor; Wm. A. Argast, recorder; Charles Riter, financial secretary; Donald A. Beger, treasurer; Harold Rheinberger, lecturer; J. L. Ogden, advocate; George Hemmy, warden; L. A. Meirs, inside guard; Hillary Herbert, outside guard. The three trustees were: L. C. Shaefer, William Yager and Ellsworth Radel. The chaplain was Rev. L. C. Tholen.

The present officers are: Rev. L. C. Tholen, grand knight; Frank Herbert, deputy grand knight; Maurice Monroe, chancellor; Albert Weber, recorder; Paul Schenk, financial secretary; Max Kirschbaum, treasurer; George Hemmy, lecturer; Charles Schmidt, advocate; George Pilkington, warden; Lucien Shaefer, inside guard; Ralph Wilkins, outside guard; L. C. Shaefer, Ellsworth Radel, Edw. Bowlin, trustees; Rev. F. A. Cleary, chaplain. The membership is about 156. There are subdivisions at Carthage and Warsaw, about 175 members in all.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Plymouth Rock Camp No. 788 was organized at Plymouth, December 20, 1888, with the following charter members: C. C. Hamilton, J. W. Metcalf, L. G. Radkey, Thomas C. Stuart, N. H. Tuck, S. M. Walton, D. E. Wade, John Wright, John McWherter, Dan Adams, Burt Thompson, E. H. Higbee, Dr. W. S. Hendricks, W. A. Ruggles, W. S. Romick, David Van Meter, D. J. Frank, O. H. McQuary.

The first officers were: W. S. Romick, Ven. consul; O. H. McQuary, worthy adviser; C. C. Hamilton, clerk; D. Van Meter, banker; Burt Thompson, escort. The present officers are: W. E. Phillips, Ven. consul; James Wade, worthy adviser; W. B. Cox, manager; J. E. McWherter, escort; Fred G. Thomas, clerk; Fred L. Smith, banker. There is a membership of about 113.

Augusta Camp No. 527 was organized March 15, 1888, by deputy J. A. Westfall and the charter membership was as follows: W. H. Mead, F. A. Warden, P. V. Ellis, J. P. Ellis, J. B. Stockton, William M. Ross, L. H. Dexter, W. R. Dexter, Edwin Arts, Sr., J. A. Robertson, Moses Weinberg, B. A. Thornhill, M. Hess, J. D. Hess, J. E. Lord, Edwin Artz, Jr., Edwin West, Geo. A. Richardson, W. G. Ketchem, H. D. Williams, William Golen. It has a membership of about 133 members. The first officers were; W. H. Mead, venerable consul; Edwin Artz, Sr., worthy adviser; J. D. Hess, banker; G. A.



Daniel H Krauskaar and Family

Worden, clerk; L. H. Dexter, escort; Moses Weiberg, watchman; Dr. P. V. Ellis, physician; J. B. Stockton, sentinel.

The present officers are: G. H. Slingerland, venerable consul; C. H. Mead, worthy adviser; J. B. Stockton, banker; J. H. Rice, escort; Geo. P. Palmer, clerk; W. D. West, watchman; J. A. Mathews, sentry; W. E. Hillyer, physician; J. A. Meade, C. N. White and M. G. Markee, managers.

The past presiding officers are: S. H. Dexter, P. G. Winfield, C. A. James, Ed. Stockton, W. H. Mead, J. B. Stockton, S. P. Lemmon, Bruce Shindle, E. L. Thomas, Edwin Artz, Sr., E. S. Hughes, D. H. Mickle, Roy Bottorff, G. H. Slingerland. The camp meets twice a month in third story of the Grigson & Pitney drug store building.

Warsaw Camp No. 340 was organized May, 1887, and now enjoys a membership of about 185. The first officers were. W. R. Fairchild, first venerable consul; Ed P. Becker, clerk, J. Eaton Johnston, banker. Present officers: W. F. Burkhart, consul; George E. Shaefer, adviser; William F. Stuckwish, watchman; Fred F. Schildman, banker; H. Boulanger, sentry; J. Eaton Johnson, clerk (has been clerk for fourteen years and still acting); P. D. Gaunt, M. D., and S. E. Matzke, M. D., camp physicians; C. E. Wallace, M. T. Hunt, Chas. A. Young, managers.

This camp had two members in the United States Navy and nine in the army, several going overseas. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall, but the camp expects to lease another hall in the near future.

Rescue Camp No. 212, Hamilton, was organized several years ago with the following charter members: Albert D. Hazen, Albert B. Agnew, Edward Buchanan, Sherman T. Dodge, Charles H. Dodge, Ernest M. Leroy, Charles W. Moore, Silas P. Hubbard, W. K. Githens, Marcel Leroy, Emile H. Leroy, F. M. Jackson. The present membership is about ninety-five.

The first officers were: M. LeRoy, venerable consul; F. M. Jackson, worthy adviser; E. M. Leroy, banker; W. K. Githens, clerk. The present officers are: E. W. Hosford, venerable consul; O. E. King, worthy adviser; H. M. Cuerden, banker; E. M. Leroy, clerk.

Bowen Camp No. 1,014 was organized in 1887 and now has about 110 members. Its present officers are: W. J. Carlin, venerable consul; Harry B. Marsh, clerk; E. C. Rice, escort; John Rice, Jr., banker, Will Nash, sentry; J. C. Herron, watchman.

Elvaston Camp No. 3,155 was organized August 27, 1895, by Deputy Head Consul T. W. Newman, with charter members as follows: Lyman Watt, Gilliead Bartholomew, Zenas Morey, George W. Ellison, C. A. Day, Dr. C. Runyon, Dutch Sollard, Stanley Barnes, Fran E. Chapman, George T. Phepps, Samuel L. Howes, William Roasa. The present membership is about seventy-five. The first officers were: Lyman Watt, consul; Gilliead Bartholomew, adviser; Xenas J. Morey, clerk; George W. Ellison, banker; C. A. Day, escort. The present officers are: James Dowdall, consul; Isaac Fisher, adviser; Fred C. Grauff, banker, B. F. Lewis, clerk; W. P. Williams, escort.

The past consuls are: Lyman Watt, Morris Grubb, Zenas J. Morey, Dr. J. A. Miller; B. F. Lewis, James Cozad, George T. Phipps, F. B. Horney, William Roasa, Nick Kinman, William Gable, C. S. Caldwell, James Dowall.

Temple Camp No. 905 was organized at Nauvoo March 24, 1892, with the following officers in charge: Consul, H. C. Dachroth; Adviser, Robert Aitchison; Banker, A. C. Mills; Clerk, Lewis Hudson; Escort, L. K. Parker; Physician, W. M. Haggett; Watchman, H. J. Bossler; Sentry, A. C. Rahn; Managers, A. J. Beger, 3 years; E. J. Baxter, 2 years; Len Hudson, 1 year. The present officers are: Consul, Geo. H. Hart; Adviser, Mike Baumert; Banker, A. J. Schneider; Clerk, E. W. Tuttle; Escort, Wm. Schenk; Watchman, Henry Schenk; Sentry, John Wolf; Physician, Dr. W. M. Haggett; Managers, A. J. Beger, Len Hudson, E. J. Baxter. The present membership is 128.

The following camps have been established and exist in this county, and the following Royal Neighbor organizations exist here also, of which no specific account is above given, for the reason that the information has not been supplied. If the information can be obtained, it will be embodied in a final chapter wherein will be set forth matters of interest which it has been impossible to embody in earlier chapters, because of the difficulty of ascertaining the necessary facts. In many instances where application has been made to one person who would be supposed to know, that person has referred to another person, and that person to another, and it has been impossible for the editor in the brief period of a lifetime to pursue this endless chain, much as he would have

enjoyed doing so if time had permitted. In other cases the information has been furnished promptly, and sometimes in considerable detail. In other instances the facts furnished are bare outlines.

List of camps of Modern Woodmen of America of which no specific account is above given: Adrian, No. 3086; Basco, No. 2588; Burnside, No. 2163; Carthage, No. 326; Colusa, No. 3601; Dallas City, No. 1496; Denver, No. 3374; Disco, No. 6888; Ferris, No. 5962; Fountain Green, No. 2360; La Harpe, No. 428; Dallas, No. 7462; Middle Creek, No. 2561; Niota, No. 1658; Powellton, No. 6572; Stillwell, No. 6848; Tioga, No. 6432; West Point, No. 836.

List of camps of Royal Neighbors of America of which no specific account is above given:

Augusta, No. 613; Bowen, No. 5042; Burnside, No. 5638; Colusa, No. 2011; Dallas City, No. 1533; Elvaston, No. 4708; Fountain Green, No. 388; Hamilton, No. 5824; Mallard, No. 2454; Middle Creek, No. 2249; Nauvoo, No. 2811; Niota, No. 1361; Plymouth, No. 812; Pontoosuc, No. 1541; Powellton, No. 5902; Stillwell, No. 5697; Tioga, No. 6408; Warsaw, No. 455; West Point, No. 5607.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

Pearl Smith Camp No. 5,042. The Royal Neighbors of America is the woman's auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen of America. The county has numerous societies of this kind and those who have reported for this work are as follows:

Pearl Smith Camp No. 5,042 was organized at Bowen, in December, 1907, by Pearl Smith. The charter members were eight in number. At present the camp has about thirty-nine members and one social member.

The present officers are: Melia Sylvester, Oracle; Pearl Robertson, venerable oracle; Mabel Preut, P. oracle; Besse Veach, recorder; Leafie Owen, receiver; Effie Young, marshal; Carrie West, inside sentinel; Ellamina Owen, outside sentinel; Mary Akers, pianist; Etta Owen, John Young and Frank Worrell, managers.

Augusta Camp was organized in 1897 by Mrs. Armholt. The charter members were as follows: Emma Green, Louise Markee, Philena Golm, Emma Hoegle, Addie Stockton, Flora Freed, Eva Bowers, Emma Hess, Ethel McAfee, Nell Hess, J. P. Ellis, Mary Worman, T. G. Garland, M. G. Markee, William Golm, G. P. Palmer, J. B. Stockton, T. T. Freed, Jacob Bowers, J. C. Worman. This camp now has a membership of about fifty. Its present officers are as follows: Lettie West, oracle; Ida Foster, vice- oracle; Mary Merideth, chancellor; Ollie Fabery, recorded; Mary Coffman, receiver; Fannie Steinberger, marshal; Sue Worbing, assistant marshal.

The past presiding officers are. Philena Golm, Addie Stockton, Louise Markee, Lettie West, Frone Ward.

Carnation Camp No. 2,811, Nauvoo, was organized December 5, 1901, by Mrs. Lulu Case of Quincy, Illinois. The charter members were as follows: Mary Parker, Jennie B. Bicker, Fannie B. Kreiter, Minnie Bicker, Lizzie Jemison, W. H. Bicker, Henry Dachroth, Minnie Singer, Matilda Cellar, Estella Parker, Cora Welter, Kate Scanlan, Charles Singer, Dr. W. M. Haggett, Catherine Guilliam, Vina M. Hart, Lizetta C. Buckert, Sophia Kreymeyer, Clara Siegelmeyer, Joseph Welter.

The first officers were: Lizetta Buckert, oracle; Elizabeth L. Reimbold, vice oracle; Matilda Cellar, past oracle; Catherine Guilliam, chancellor; Mary Parker, recorder; Vina Hart, receiver; Clara Siegelmeyer, marshal; Minnie Singer, inner sentinel; Fannie B. Kreiter, outer sentinel; Estalla Parker, Lizzie Jemison and Dr. G. W. Fegers, managers.

The present officers are: Stella Baumert, oracle; Mary Argast, vice-oracle; Odillie Hohl, past oracle; Augusta Kemler, chancellor; Cora Welter, recorder; Rose Nicaise, receiver; Jennie Bicker, marshal; Clara Cambre, assistant marshal; Adelaide Diemer, inner sentinel; Fora Deerer, outer sentinel; Lena Yaeger, Mary Argast and Clara Cambre, managers. The doctors are physicians Haggett and Rudolphi. The present membership of this camp is about one hundred.

Camp Live Forever No. 4708 was organized at Elvaston, on February 5, 1907, by deputy supreme oracle, Mary E. Mulcahey. The present membership is about fifty-one. The first elective officers were: Amelia Roasa, oracle; Ollie Stone, vice-oracle; Emma E. Lewis, recorder; Nettie Day, receiver.

The officers at present are: Delia Seble, oracle; Anna Haas, vice-oracle; Emma E. Lewis, recorder; Zella Caldwell, receiver.

The past oracles are: Amelia Roasa, Ida Hardy, Ollie Stone, Jennie Finley, Ollie Mc-

Ilmoil, Greta Roasa, Edith Brenning, Delia Seble.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Cedarcraft Camp No. 122. The beneficiary order, Woodmen of the World is not unlike the Modern Woodmen of America in its scope, and has a flourishing camp at Warsaw, known as Cedarcraft Camp, which was organized in 1907 and has a membership of about thirty-six.

The first officers were: Dr. Thomas A. Hartley, C. C.; E. E. McAdams, adviser; E. S. Schmidt, banker; E. J. Moore, clerk. The present officers are: Charles W. Muir, C. C.; R. C. Goehrig, adviser; Fred Schildman, banker; Charles Esper Ziegler, clerk.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Warsaw Aerie No. 1934 was organized at Warsaw several years ago and has a membership of about ninety-four, and meets in a leased hall. The charter members were as follows: George Klippert, John H. Richardson, Charles Klippert, Dr. S. E. Matzke, Jo. Schreiber, Louis P. Schmitt, Robert McKee, John Flack, W. H. Ortmann, Henry Filtz, Jacob Schreiber, Lafe Frazer, G. R. Stuckwisch, David Hendricks, Rudolph Pohl, Charles Zobel, F. E. Johnson, W. E. Leach, Emil Morganthaler, Louis Schreiber, Theo. Hoppe, Gus Plume, Frank Crenshaw, Frank Foley, John W. Spinanger, William Dietel, W. E. Caine, F. W. Lemkan, L. W. Wallet, Charles Ziegler, William D. Crenshaw, Henry Colliher, Fred Fuehler, Roy Leach, John C. Schreiber, Edgar Hamburger, Earl Anderson, George Kleinert.

The first officers were: J. E. Shoemaker, Worthy President; Jo Schreiber, Worthy Vice President; David Hendricks, Chaplain; Earl Anderson, Secretary; Edgar Hamburger, Treasurer; George Klippert, Inner Guard; Fred Raich, Outside Guard; Ed Ketterer, Fred Fuehler, G. R. Stuckwisch, Trustees; Dr. O. E. Hutchins, Physician.

The present officers are: John Berlin, Worthy President; Charles Zobel, Vice-president; Paul Eymann, Chaplain; Jacob Scheiber, Secretary; Fred Lemkan, Treasurer; Carl Holtelet, Inner Guard; Jo Schreiber, Outside Guard; Gus Plume, Henry Kraushaar, Henry Filtz, Trustees; Dr. John Miller, Physician.

The past presiding officers are: A. E. Powell, Jo. Schreiber, W. E. Caine, Fred Lemkan, John Berlin.

COURT OF HONOR

Warsaw Court of Honor No. 162 was organized August 28, 1896. The charter members were: N. M. Rigg, Mrs. Minnie Rigg, Lena Howell, W. L. Winnand, Mrs. M. F. Winnand, Thomas Z. Peters, Minnie Peters, Joseph Huston, Lem Mussetter, Ella Wallace, Belle M. Wallace, Henry Klump, Anna Klump, Charles Young, Minnie Young, Nellie R. Young, William Reidinger, William J. Gumbel, Mrs. Katherine Gumble.

The first officers were: M. N. Rigg, Past Chancellor; Henry Klump, Chancellor; Minnie Young, Vice-Chancellor; Nellie Young, Recorder; Wm. Reidenger, Treasurer; B. M. Wallace, Chaplain; Minnie Rigg, Conductor; Thomas Z. Peters, Guard; Wm. J. Gumbel, Sentinel; Directors—Charles Young, Joseph Huston.

The present officers are: Thomas Z. Peters, Worthy Past Chancellor; Charles E. Wallace, Worthy Chancellor; Augusta Ortman, Worthy Vice-Chancellor; H. Klump, Recorder; B. M. Wallace, Chaplain; Ella Wallace, Conductor; W. H. Ortman, Guard; Peter Schneider, Sentinel; Jos Huston, Cleve Golliher, and James Fasthoff, Directors. It has a membership of about twenty-four.

Court of Honor Life Association. This great organization was formerly known as Court of Honor. It has some representation in Hancock County. Hon. William B. Risse, who was born in Hancock County, and lived there until within the last few years, is the General Attorney of this society. The editor wrote to Mr. Risse for information concerning the Court of Honor activities in Hancock County, and received a letter from him, which, in part, is as follows:

"While I have been General Attorney of the Society for twenty-one years, I have not the information at hand as to the subordinate bodies in Hancock County.

"There were, at one time, courts in Carthage, Warsaw, Hamilton, Nauvoo, Dallas, La Harpe, Augusta and West Point or Bentley—I have forgotten which—but some of these courts were some years ago consolidated with the Carthage Court, and I am not certain now which of them were in the consolidation.

"I have therefore referred your letter to

A. L. Hereford, President of the Society, and asked him to write to you.

"The Society has changed its name and is now known as Court of Honor Life Association."

No information has been received from Mr. Hereford as yet, but a letter is confidently expected. This information will not be received in time for insertion in this chapter, but, if received, will be included in the final chapter of this volume, with other matters received too late for insertion in the appropriate chapters.

Mr. R. W. Saer of Carthage has furnished the following information concerning the order generally, and the Carthage Court in particular:

The Court of Honor Life Association, a fraternal insurance order for both men and women, was organized in Illinois in the year 1895. A local lodge was started at Carthage, Ill., August 8, 1896, this lodge being known as Carthage District Court of Honor No. 149. Deputy Ed G. Sheldon was organizer of the Carthage Court, and fifty-two charter members were secured.

The first meeting was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, August 8, 1896, and the following officers were elected: Chancellor, W. B. Risse; Vice Chancellor, E. A. Payne; Recorder, R. W. Saer; Treasurer, Robert Aitchison, Sr.; Conductor, Mrs. Sarah Springer; Guard, Geo. W. Rhea; Sentinel, W. T. Selvage; Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Wirick; Past Chancellor, M. P. Berry; Medical Examiners, R. L. Casburn and C. L. Ferris. Directors—J. H. Hull, Mrs. Emily Tyner, and A. B. Matthews.

This organization increased steadily in membership, having 102 members at this time. The first Chancellor, Hon. W. B. Risse, has served a number of years as General Attorney for the order. Since its organization sixteen death claims have been paid by the local lodge, amounting to $28,000.

P. E. O. SISTERHOOD

In 1869, in Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, there was organized a secret society to be known as the P. E O. Sisterhood. The little organization was soon duplicated through the help of one of the "Original Seven Sisters" and from that beginning fifty years ago has developed the state and national organizations. Today Illinois has sixty-one local chapters and a State Grand Chapter. Of these sixty-one, three are located in Hancock County.

Chapter J., P. E. O., was organized at Carthage on January 8, 1904, by Mrs. Juanita Xander, State Organizer. The charter members were Mrs. Ida Cutler, Mrs. Welthy M. Owen, Mrs. Fannie McCrory, Miss Helen Miller Noyes, Miss Helen Ferris, Miss Katharine Cherrill and Mrs. Zellora Hill. The present membership of this chapter is twenty-one. The officers now serving the chapter are: President, Miss Julia Tate Noyes; Vice-President, Mrs. Inez Hartzell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lillian Berry; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ethlyn Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara M. Griffith; Chaplain, Mrs. Lottie Smith; Guard, Mrs. Elsie Jenkins.

Chapter U., P. E. O., Hamilton, was organized on October 19, 1908, with the following charter members: Mrs. May R. Wright, Mrs. Jessie R. McMahan, Mrs. Mabel Waggoner, Miss Viola Crouch, Mrs. Mary M. Gardner, Mrs. Helen Higby, Mrs. Bertha R. Dadant, Mrs. Gertrude Gates Pardee, Mrs. Maud Fullmer Gordon and Miss Valentine Dadant. The membership of this chapter at the present time is thirty-three. The present officers are: President, Miss Clemence Dadant; Vice-President, Mrs. Mabel Waggoner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Maude Matthis; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bessie B. Gordon; Treasurer, Miss Valentine Dadant; Chaplain, Mrs. Estella Agnew; Guard, Mrs. Gertrude Pardee.

Chapter AQ., P. E. O., Augusta, was organized September 23, 1916, by Mrs. Hallie Newell, State Organizer, and Mrs. Eleanor Bailey, State President. There were twelve charter members, as follows: Mrs. Georgia Catlin Stockton, Miss Jean Booker, Mrs. Ledia Tarr Moore, Mrs. Mary Gordon Robison, Mrs. Helen Working Violette, Miss Ella Pendleton, Miss Edith Winters, Miss Bertha Winters, Mrs. Grace Working Compton, Miss Alma Bertholf, Miss Mary Magill and Mrs. Mary Lewis Beard. The following are the present officers: President, Miss Mabel Catlin; Vice-President, Miss Mary Magill; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen Young Artz; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary Lewis Beard; Treasurer, Mrs. Louise Weinberg Robison; Chaplain, Miss Edith Winters; Guard, Mrs. Hila H. Gordon.

The great national work of the Sisterhood is a growing Educational Fund amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, from which young women of a required age may borrow on convenient terms for the purpose of completing a

higher or professional education. The chapters of Hancock County have had and will continue to have a substantial share in this great fund and noble work.

ETHLYN GRIFFITH JONES,
Past President, Ill. G. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SHADRACH BOND CHAPTER No. 339 was named for the first governor of Illinois, and organized at Carthage in 1896 by Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes, the charter being received the following year. The charter members were Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes, Mrs. Julia Ferris, Miss Sue A. Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Machin Tillapaugh, Mrs. Alice Ferris Martin, Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack, Mrs. Ellen B. Capron, Mrs. Mary A. Bacon Johnson, Mrs. Julia Ferris Hubbs, Mrs. Helen M. Ferris, Miss Ina Elder, Mrs. Amanda E. Shultz and Miss Ellen Marya Cherrill. The first officers were: Regent, Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Ferris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sue Williams; Registrar, Mrs. Julia Ferris; Treasurer, Mrs. Amanda E. Shultz; Historian, Mrs. Julia Ferris Hubbs; Board of Managers, Mrs. Helen M. Ferris, Mrs. Mary B. Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Tillapaugh, Mrs. Ellen Capron, Mrs. Alice Ferris Martin.

This Chapter has held regular monthly meetings from September to June inclusive of each year, at which historical and patriotic programs were presented. For excellence in the study of American History, prizes of books, and later of War Savings Stamps, have been given to the pupils of Carthage High School, Carthage Grammar School, and Carthage College Academy. The official magazine of the D. A. R. has been placed on the tables of the reading room of the Carthage Free Public Library for many years.

A bronze tablet in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War buried in Hancock County was placed in the corridor of the Court House between the offices of the County and Circuit Clerks, and was unveiled on July 2, 1910. The tablet bears the names of David Baldwin, Charles Bettisworth, Samuel Caldwell, John Lipsie, Alexander K. Patterson, Richard Rose and Asa Worth. The address was made by the Hon. Charles S. DeHart, and the service of unveiling was performed by Miss Phoebe Ferris, a descendant of David Baldwin.

Marble markers have been placed at the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county: David Baldwin, 1761-1847,, buried in Moss Ridge Cemetery, Carthage. Samuel Caldwell, 1749-1850, buried at the Breneman farm, between Chili and Stillwell. John Lipsie, 1732-1835, buried in Belknap Cemetery, Hancock Township, this county.

On Oct. 22, 1914, a granite boulder with a bronze tablet bearing the inscription "LINCOLN SPOKE HERE, October 22, 1858," was placed in the Court House yard near the place where Lincoln stood when he made his address on that date. The flag used on this occasion to cover the tablet was one which had been made by our worthy townslady, Mrs. Wm. H. Moore and her husband's sisters, Misses Rachel, Mary and Anna Moore, to use when Lincoln spoke from the porch of the Artoise-Hamilton hotel in Carthage during his campaign of 1860. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Alice Lincoln McManus, a relative of Abraham Liincoln. The boulder was then presented to the county by the chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary Tressler Newcomer, and accepted by our supervisor, Mr. Arch Williams. Hon. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, a friend of Mr. Lincoln, was introduced by Judge D. E. Mack, and made the address of the afternoon.

This chapter has regularly contributed to the recognized work of the National Society, the Martha Berry School.

During the World War, contributions were sent for Belgian Relief; to the restoration of the little village of Tilloloy, France; to the support of a French orphan in memory of a former regent, Mrs. Georgia Hobbes Baird; to ambulance fund; to recreation fund for the soldiers; and when they heard of his enlistment the chapter sent a sum of money as a gift of appreciation, to Paul Westfall, the first Carthage boy to enlist as an ambulance driver after the United States declared war on Germany. Liberty Bonds to the amount of $150 were purchased.

An elm tree was planted in the Court House yard on April 26, 1918, commemorative of the centennial of the admission of Illinois as a state into the Union.

The membership of this chapter is about seventy-two. The present officers are: Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Tressler, Newcomer; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice Ferris Martin; Corresponding Secretary,

Mrs. Jessie Kirkpatrick Smith; Registrar, Mrs. Adelaide Glenn Ferris; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Shinkle Frazee; Historian, Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Bacon Johnson; Trustee, Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack.

On the afternoon of April 26, 1921, at the home of Mrs. Julia Ferris, occurred the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Chapter. At this meeting, among those present, were five of the charter members: Mrs. Julia Ferris, Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes, Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack, Mrs. Mary Bacon Johnson, and Mrs. Alice Ferris Martin. The following program was given: Ritual service; Calling of Roll; American's Creed; Salute of the Flag; Resume of the patriotic and social activities of the Chapter since its founding, by Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Mack; Report of Continental Congress held in Washington week previous, by Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Tressler Newcomer; and the following special announcements: The establishment of a D. A. R. Historical alcove in city library and the completion of a productive endowment fund amounting to $200; the founding of a scholarship in Carthage College to be called the "Laura Miller Noyes Scholarship"; the addition to the roster of officers in Chapter Calendar of the name of "Mrs. Laura Miller Noyes, Founder and Honorary Regent"; and the placing on the Court House of a tablet commemorating the address of Stephen A. Douglas in Carthage, on October 11, 1858, the same to be unveiled on Decoration Day, 1921. A social hour followed, during which a picture of those present was taken, and tea and birthday cake were served.

It is said that there are four or five Revolutionary soldiers other than the four above named who are also buried in this county. The Shadrach Bond Chapter has not yet been able to find the places of their burial, but will place markers at their graves if the same can be identified.

On May 31, 1920, a bronze tablet bearing the words "Real Daughter" and the D. A. R. emblem, was placed by the Shadrach Bond Chapter on the monument of Angelica Hansen Fonda, who was buried in the old cemetery at Carthage in 1846. A program was given which consisted of the singing of America and the Star Spangled Banner, remarks by Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, Regent of the D. A. R., on "Real Daughters," an address by Charles J. Scofield, the reading of a letter from Mrs. Nellie Fonda Clapp of Arkansas City, Kansas, a daughter of Col. John Giles Fonda, and the decorating of the grave with flowers by Miss Ruth Fleming and "Children of American Revolution," Ellen Mack, Alice Carey Mack, Rosemary Shepherd, David Hill, Rosalind Hill and Virginia Frazee. The following is a brief history of this woman as furnished to the Shadrach Bond Chapter by her grandson, Col. Giles Fonda.

ANGELICA HANSEN

"Born Jan. 23, 1750; died Jan. 30, 1846. Buried in the old cemetery at Carthage, Ill. Married John Fonda in 1768.

"She was a daughter of Capt. Henry Hanson, who was an American captain and was murdered by Indians and Tories during a raid by Sir John Johnson through the Mohawk Valley, May 21, 1780.

"John Fonda, born 1739, married Angelica Hansen 1768, died 1814. He was a private soldier in Capt. Fonda's company, Col. Fisher's regiment, Tryon Co., N. Y. Militia. On account of this service his wife Angelica was granted a pension by Act of Congress of July 4, 1836. John Fonda had a son, Giles Fonda, born June 13, 1789, married Mariah Doekstaden, Dec. 1, 1811. He had a son, John Giles Fonda, born March 8, 1822, living at Los Angeles, California, on January 19, 1910.

"May 21, 1780, Fonda, father of John Fonda, and Henry Hanson, father of Angelica Hansen, were murdered by Tories and Indians during a raid through the Mohawk Valley by Sir John Johnson. At the same time, John Fonda and others were made prisoners. After this party had started for Canada, a part of the prisoners, among them John Fonda, were paroled. The evidence of this is found in the public papers of Governor Clinton, first Governor of New York, Vol. 5, page 738, 1901, edited by Hugh Hastings, State Librarian, Albany, N. Y. Other evidence can be found in a work, New York in the Revolution, published by James A. Roberts, Comptroller State of New York.

"The parole permitting two of the prisoners to return home is as follows. 'I do certify that Messrs. Sampson Samons and John Fonda are permitted to return to their respective homes at their own request, they having first engaged to protect the Loyalist in the County of Tryon in the peaceable possession of their property. For the performance of which the remainder of



Ellen J Kunkel



W O Kunkel

the prisoners will be held hostages. Given under my hand at Kingsborough this 23d day of May, 1780.

" 'John Johnson, Lt. Col. Comd. King's Regt., New York.' "

Col. John Giles Fonda was a resident of Hancock County, Illinois, for many years, and was identified with the early history of the county as a surveyor, and otherwise. He was a distinguished officer in the Union Army during the Civil War. His father and mother are buried on the same lot where Angelica Hansen Fonda is buried.

MARTHA BOARD CHAPTER was organized at Augusta, June 6, 1913, through the efforts of Miss Luella Swanson. The name "Martha Board" was chosen in memory of a *Real Daughter*, seven of whose descendants were among the organizing members of this chapter, the full number being nineteen. The organizing members were Mesdames S. S. Allen, T. E. Burner, Fred Crain, George Eastman, Nannie Grigson, Frank Newcomb, T. K. Pendleton, Fred Pitney, S. G. Swanson and M. L. Winters, and the Misses Nina Balfour, Addie King, Amy Swanson, Luella Swanson, Minnie Swanson, Bertha Winters, Della Winters, Edith Winters and Ruth Winters.

The chapter was closed in April, 1914, with fifty members. Those in addition to the ones mentioned above were Mesdames J. N. Bertholf, Fred Beard, George Catlin, Frank Eastman, Charles Elliott, Will Farlow, Cornelia Fisher, James Garwood, Edson King, Milton King, A. D. Lawton, Joseph Lord, Harry Marsh, S. E. McAfee, Alice Rittenhaus, Joe Smith, Guy Stockton, James Stockton, Samuel Talbot, Cornelia Tyner, S. W. Venable, Charles Working, and the Misses Ethyl Bacon, Myrtle Baker, Alma Bertholf, Mabel Catlin, Mary Crain, Mabel Garwood, Jennie Mead, Neal Lawton and Georgia Osborn.

The first work of this chapter was to establish a library by providing funds for books and opening a free library on December 18, 1915. This was maintained until taken over by the township. This library has been fully appreciated by the people of Augusta and vicinity, and it now has a membership of over one thousand persons.

During the years 1917-18, under the guidance of its regent, Miss Luella Swanson, the Chapter stood for loyalty and the supreme test of patriotism and love of country by its splendid work. This Chapter was one of seven Chapters in Illinois who filled the war quota asked first by the National D. A. R. Society in Third Liberty Loan and French village restoration fund; and by the State Daughters in Ambulance given the 33rd Illinois Division, for which this Chapter knitted an afghan with "Old Glory" knitted in the center which went to France with the ambulance. The Chapter also adopted a French orphan, gave new clothing to the Belgians, gave silk flags and testaments to each boy going from the township, and made special gifts to Chapter boys.

April 18, 1918, a Centennial celebration was held during which a boulder was unveiled on the spot where Lincoln spoke in 1858. At the same time a tree grown from a blackwalnut brought from General Washington's old home at Mt. Vernon was planted near the boulder, and a Township service flag was presented to the Township. The G. A. R. school children and State Militia were invited to participate in the celebration.

The first officers of the chapter were: Regent, Mrs. T. K. Pendleton; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Geo. Eastman; Secretary, Miss Nina Balfour; Treasurer, Mrs. S. S. Allen; Registrar, Mrs. T. E. Burner; Historian, Mrs. M. L. Winters; Librarian, Miss Luella Swanson. The present officers are: Regent, Miss Jennie Mead; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chas. Working; Secretary, Miss Helen Young; Treasurer, Miss Edith Winters; Registrar, Mrs. Albert Estes; Historian, Mrs. S. E. McAfee; Librarian, Miss Ethyl Bacon; Chaplain, Mrs. Cornelia Fisher. The present membership is about seventy-nine.

The past Regents are Mrs. T. K. Pendleton, Mrs. S. E. McAfee, Mrs. Geo. Catlin, Miss Luella Swanson, and Mrs. Guy Stockton.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHAPTER

This chapter was organized at the home of Miss Cora Tuck at Plymouth, Illinois, on Monday, November 21, 1919, with thirteen members, as follows: Luna Young, Dorothy Parlasca, Elsie Cox, Eunice Cox, Fern Brown, Frankie Hendricks, Iona Lawton, Ida Waddill, Joy Ward, Nellie Shaffer, Cora Tuck, Lizzie Johnson and Maude Z. Wright.

Later the following names were added to the charter roll: Hattie Selover, Helen Talbot, Florence Waddill, Eva Glass, Emma Hare, Cora

Garrett, Irene Tuck, Helen Glass, Forrest Hook and Velma Roberts Spillman.

The chapter was organized by Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, State Regent.

The first officers of the chapter were elected for a term of two years, and are as follows:

Regent, Luna Young.

Vice Regent, Frankie Hendricks.

Registrar, Joy Ward.

Librarian and Historian, Nellie Shaffer.

Secretary, Maude Z. Wright.

Treasurer, Iona Lawton.

HANCOCK COUNTY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. The Hancock County Mutual Life Association, a fraternal benefit society, under a charter from the State of Illinois, was organized March 6, 1906, with the head office at Carthage.

The organization consists of a grand union and local unions located as follows: Carthage Union No. 1, Bowen Union No. 2, Augusta Union No. 3, Burnside Union No. 4, West Point Union No. 5, Webster Union No. 6, Adrian Union No. 7, Powellton Union No. 8, Denver Union No. 9, Plymouth Union No. 10, Dallas City Union No. 11, Nauvoo Union No. 12, Basco Union No. 14, Hamilton Union No. 15, Liberty Union No. 16, La Harpe Union No. 17, Ferris Union No. 18, Middle Creek Union No. 19, Elvaston Union No. 20, Pontoosuc Union No. 21, Stillwell Union No. 22, Niota Union No. 23, Warsaw Union No. 24.

The officers of said association are: President, J. W. Westfall; Vice-President, W. O. Sharp; Secretary, Linus Cruise; Treasurer, J. C. Ferris, and Grand Medical Examiner, S. M. Parr. Directors, W. O. Sharp, S. F. Huston, Henry Rams, J. B. Johnson, D. M. Johnson and E. H. Herring.

This association was instituted for the purpose of insuring lives for its members in Hancock County. The association has been very successful and now has twenty-three local unions throughout the county with a present membership of about 2,600. The association, since its organization, has paid out to January 1, 1921, to its beneficiaries, the sum of $325,831.71, and one disability claim of $500, with a balance on hand January 1, 1921, of $6,689.37.

TRI-STATE COUNTIES MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, a fraternal benefit society, was organized March 11, 1908, under the laws of the State of Illinois, with head office in Carthage. This Association consists of the Supreme Union, the Grand Unions and Local Unions. The Local Unions in Hancock County are as follows: Huston Union No. 1, Bowen Union No. 2, Burnside Union No. 3, Ferris Union No. 4, Ft. Green Union No. 5, La Harpe Union No. 6, and Dallas City Union No. 7. There are 10 unions in Warren County, 15 unions in McDonough County and 18 unions in Adams County.

The Supreme Union meets triennially or oftener in Carthage, to transact general business for the Association. The Supreme Board of Directors carries out the laws of the order between meetings of the Supreme Union and holds its meeting once a month, or oftener. The Grand Unions of this Association are Warren, Adams, McDonough and Hancock Counties. There are now fifty local unions in this order with a present total membereship of about 7,000 members. The membership carries over $9,800,000 insurance. The order since its organization has paid to beneficiaries $340,188.70, with a balance on hand, January 1, 1921, $6,850.39.

The Supreme Officers are as follows: President, S. F. Huston; Vice-President, James McCarty; Secretary, Linus Cruise; Treasurer, Samuel Naylor; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, all of Carthage. The Supreme Directors are John Graves and A. Irene Ford, McDonough County; C. E. Britt, Warren County; H. F. Chittenden, Adams County, and J. W. Westfall, Hancock County. (See last chapter.)

CHAPTER XIX

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—ORGANIZATION ACT—ADDITIONAL TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ELECTION.

COUNTY COURT

County Court for County Business, Consisting of the County Judge and Two Justices Elected to Sit with Him.

This Court organized for county business under the Act of 1849 attempted to act in that capacity in Hancock County for three or four years until the decision of the Supreme Court

holding that township organization was in force in Hancock County from the election in 1849. The members of this Court were as follows:

1850-51—M. Couchman, County Judge; M. M. Morrill and Robert Miller, Justices.

1852-53—M. Couchman, County Judge; M. M. Morrill, Robert Miller, Justices.

1853 (Dec.)—John M. Ferris, County Judge; Wm. S. Moore, Jesse Duffield, Justices.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

From the organization of this county in 1829 until 1850, when township organization obtained in Illinois and the Board of Supervisor system came into effect, the county affairs were administered by what was styled the "County Commissioners' Court of Hancock County," composed of three commissioners, whose names were as follows:

1829-'30—James White, Henry Nichols, George Y. Cutler.

1830-'31—James White, Morrill Marston, Henry Nichols.

1831-'32—James White, Henry Nichols, John Johnston.

1832-'33—James White, James B. Lincoln, Thomas H. Owen.

1833-'34—James White, Thomas H. Owen, Mark Aldrich.

1834-'35—William Smith, Mark Aldrich, Paul Brattain.

1835-'36—Mark Aldrich, William Smith, Michael Rickard.

1836-'37—Michael Rickard, Henry Nichols, Richard Cannon.

1837-'38—Michael Rickard, Henry Nichols, Richard Cannon.

1838-'39—David Greenleaf, John McAuley, George Coulson.

1839-'40—David Greenleaf, John McAuley, George Coulson.

1840-'41—George Coulson, John McAuley, Samuel Comer.

1841-'42—John McAuley, Robert Miller, Samuel Comer.

1842-'43—Samuel Comer, Robert Miller, John T. Barnett.

1843-'44—Robert Miller, John T. Barnett, Andrew H. Perkins.

1844-'45—John T. Barnett, Andrew H. Perkins, George Coulson.

1845-'46—Andrew H. Perkins, George Coulson, George Walker.

1846-'47—Daniel N. Bainter, Frederick M. Walton, James M. Renshaw.

1847-'48—Daniel N. Bainter, James M. Renshaw, Frederick M. Walton.

1848-'49—Calvin Cole, James M. Renshaw, Warren Miller.

1849-'50—Calvin Cole, James M. Renshaw, Warren Miller.

ORGANIZING ACT

The Township Organization Act, entitled "An Act to Provide for Township and County Organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine," was passed by the Legislature and approved February 12, 1849, and was in force April 16, 1849. Accordingly the question of "For Township Organization" or "Against Township Organization" was submitted to the people at the next general election (November 6, 1849), and returns were made to George W. Thatcher, County Clerk, and by him canvassed on the 7th, in conjunction with Michael Rickard and David Greenleaf, Justices of the Peace. The vote is here given by precincts for future reference:

Precincts	For	Against
Augusta	65	29
St. Mary's	121	15
Fountain Green	123	62
Camp Creek	92	4
Appanoose	51	2
Pilot Grove	Rejected	
Nauvoo	121	4
Montebello	29	8
Commerce	94	41
La Harpe	149	..
Warsaw	90	133
Green Plains	95	11
Rocky Run	55	4
Bear Creek	74	7
Chili	42	42
Carthage	46	120
Total	1247	482

There is a discrepancy in the records as to the total vote cast, the above vote as given by precincts aggregating 1247 for and 482 against, while the totals in the record following are 1176 for and 482 against. According to either set of figures, township organization was

adopted by a large majority. Considering the population at the time, the votes actually cast must have represented practically the whole voting population of the county.

The record of this election and of subsequent proceedings is as follows:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Hancock County }

Where as Agreeably to an Act Entitled "An Act to Provide for Township and County Organization under which any County may organize whenever a Majority of the Voters of such County, at any General Election shall so determine"—Approved by the Legislature of Illinois on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1849—The Question of "Township Organization" or "No Organization" was submitted to the legal voters of Hancock County Illinois at their Annual Election held on the Sixth day of November A. D. 1849—And whereas on the Canvassing of the Votes (duly returned to the Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said County)—by Michael Rickard and David Greenleaf, Esqrs., two Justices of the Peace assisted by George W. Thatcher Clerk of Said County Commissioners Court on the Tenth day of November, A. D. 1849. There appeared to be One thousand one hundred and Seventy-Six votes given, for Township Organization and Four hundred and eighty-two votes given Against Township Organization. All of which is of Record in the County Clerk's office. And afterwards to wit on the Sixth day of December, A. D. 1849, the County Court of said County Appointed Matthew McClaughrey, John G. Fonda and George Edmunds, Jr., Esqrs. Commissioners to lay off and divide said County into Townships in Accordance with Said law, which said Commissioners on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1850, filed in the County Clerk's Office of said County their Report, of their proceedings therein in the words and figures following to wit:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Hancock County }

We, the undersigned Matthew McClaughrey, John G. Fonda and George Edmunds, Jr., Commissioners appointed to divide the county of Hancock into Towns under the Act relating to Township Organization, Approved Febr. 12, 1849—Report that we did on the 25th and 26th days of February, A. D. 1850, Meet at the Court House in Carthage in said County and divide said County into Towns, and in Accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of said Towns Respectively name said Towns as follows, viz.:

1. Augusta, Town 3 N. Range 5 W.
2. St. Mary's, Town 4 N. Range 5 W. & S. ½ Town 5 N. 5 W. Attached.
3. Fountain Green, Town 6 N. Range 5 W. & N. ½ Town 5 N. 5 W. Attached.
4. La Harpe, Town 7 N. Range 5 W.
5. Chili, Town 3 N. Range 6 W. & S. ½ Town 4 N. 6 W. Attached.
6. Carthage, Town 5 N. Range 6 W. & N. ½ Town 4 N. 6 W. Attached.
   & E. ½ Town 5 N. 7 W. Attached.
7. Pilot Grove, Town 6 N. Range 6 W. & E. ½ Town 6 N. 7 W. Attached.
8. Durham, Town 7 N. Range 6 W.
9. St. Albans, Town 3 N. Range 7 W.
10. Bear Creek, Town 4 N. Range 7 W.
11. Pontoosuc, Town 7 N. Range 7 W.
12. Walker, Town 3 N. Range 8 W.
13. Wythe, Town 4 N. Range 8 W.
14. Montebello, Town 5 N. Range 8 W. & Town 5 N. 9 W. & W. ½ 5 N. 7 W. Attached.
15. Sonora, Town 6 N. Range 8 W. & W. ½ 6 N. 7 W. Attached.
16. Appanoose, Town 7 N. Range 8 W.
17. Rocky Run, Town 3 N. Range 9 W. & 3 N. 10 W. Attached.
18. Warsaw, Town 4 N. Range 9 W.
19. Nauvoo, Town 6 N. Range 9 W. & 7 N. 9 W. Attached.

All of which is Respectfully Submitted
Carthage Febr. 26, 1850

Matthew McClaughrey,
John G. Fonda,
G. Edmunds, Jr., Commissioners.

Thereupon W. W. Steele County Clerk of said County gave Notice as required by said act to the legal voters of the Respective Townships as above set forth notifying them to meet in their Respective Townships on the first Tuesday in April A. D. 1850 and Elect such Officers as are required by said Act,—

And afterwards towit on the 19th day of July A. D. 1850 W. W. Steele County Clerk of Hancock County Issued and Delivered to the Sheriff of said County the following Notice towit

State of Illinois, } ss.
Hancock County }

To the Supervisors of the Townships of Augusta, St. Marys, Fountain Green, LaHarpe, Chili, Carthage, Pilot Grove, Durham, St. Albans, Bear Creek, Pontoosuc, Walker, Wythe, Montebello, Sonora, Appanoose, Rocky Run, Warsaw, and Nauvoo. Greeting, I am Requested to Notify you that there will be a Meeting of the Board of Supervisors for the Purpose of Organizing and transacting business devolving upon you by the Township Organization Law, on the Second Monday in August next. Given under my hand this 19th day of July A. D. 1850.

W. W. Steele, Clerk.

Which said notice was returned by said sheriff on the Twelfth day of August A. D. 1850. Endorsed, "I have served the above notice upon the Supervisors of Nauvoo, Pontoosuc, Sonora, Augusta, Chili, Appanoose, St. Marys, Carthage, St. Albans, Wythe, Rocky Run, Fountain Green, Pilot Grove, Bear Creek, Montebello, and Warsaw. Aug. 7th 1850.

John Carlin, Sheriff.

Carthage Ills. August 12th A. D. 1850.

In accordance with the Notice, the Board of Supervisors Convened at the Court House in Carthage on Monday the 12th day of August A. D. 1850.

Mr. James A. Winston called the House to Order and upon his motion Mr. James Stark of Augusta was chosen Chairman pro tem.

Whereupon the following Members appeared and took their Seats viz

Augusta	James Stark
St. Mary's	Wm. Darnell
Chili	Gilmore Callison
Carthage	James A. Winston
Bear Creek	Almond Thompson
Wythe	Slocum Woolley
Montebello	Robt. F. Smith
Appanoose	James A. McCance
Pilot Grove	Samuel Richey
St. Albans	Alexander McDonald
Nauvoo	James Irving
Sonora	J. J. Gardner

The charges of the several officers were not in the least extravagant, as it is recorded that the fees of the Commissioners to divide the county into townships were only $5.00 each, with $2.50 additional to Mr. Fonda, for making a plat of the county. The Board allowed the members $1.50 per day for their services.

ADDITIONAL TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ELECTION

The constitution of 1848 was adopted by the convention on August 31, 1847, ratified by vote of the people on March 6, 1848, and was in force from and after April 1, 1848. This constitution authorized township organization and the substitution of a board of supervisors for the County Commissioners Court in County government.

As we have already shown, the General Assembly promptly passed an Act to provide for township and county organization, which act became effective on April 16, 1849. The County Commissioners Court or County Court, whichever was in commission, was required to submit the question of township organization to the voters of the county at the next general election. If a majority of all the votes cast was for township organization, the county so voting became subject to the provisions of the township organization act on and after the first Tuesday in April, 1850.

At the same session of the General Assembly an act was passed establishing county courts. This act provided for the election of two justices of the peace by the county, in addition to the justices elected in the districts of the county as provided in other parts of the act, who should hold their offices for four years, and further provided that these two justices should "sit with the county judge as members of the court, for the transaction of all county business, and none other." While acting in this capacity, the county judge was to preside, but was to have but one vote, each of the justices having "an equal vote" with him. Any two of the three constituted a quorum to do business.

The board of supervisors when duly elected after township organization superseded the county court (the judge and the two justices) in the transaction of the county business.

It appears from the records of this county that the board of supervisors held sessions from 1850, and that two justices to sit with the county judge for county business were elected, and that these two bodies were in existence for three or four years contemporaneously, when the county court (county judge and two justices) ceased to act for County business, and

the board of supervisors became and continued to be the governing body of the county.

An explanation of this condition of affairs is interesting.

It will be remembered that the township organization act of 1849 provided that the law should become in force in any county in which a majority of the *votes cast* should be for township organization.

At the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1850, the constitutionality of the township organization act was challenged in the case of PEOPLE, *ex rel.*, *v.* BROWN, 11 Ill. 478, tried in the Woodford Circuit Court, on the ground that the act required a majority of the *votes cast* in order to bring the county under the township organization act, whereas the constitution required a majority of all the *legal voters* of the county regardless of the number actually voting. The Supreme Court held that a majority of all the *legal voters* of the county was necessary, but sustained the act in other respects by rejecting the unconstitutional part of it.

In 1851, a new township organization act was passed, which went into effect on April 1, 1851, and repealed the act of 1849, but without affecting proceedings under the first act, in which new act the constitutional provision as to the majority required was followed, but with a proviso, "that a majority of the voters voting at such election shall be taken and deemed a majority of the voters of said county."

The act of 1851 provided that upon petition of fifty legal voters of any county acting under township organization, the county clerk should give notice of an election to be held at the annual town meeting, the voting to be by ballot, and to be "For township organization," or "Against township organization," and that if a majority of *all voters voting at such election* should be against township organization, the county should cease to act under such organization, from and after the election and qualification of such county officers as were provided for in such counties as had never adopted township organization.

It was said by the Supreme Court in PEOPLE *ex rel.* WESLEY H. MANIER *v.* MELGAR COUCHMAN and MILTON M. MORRILL, 15 Ill. 142:

"Under this law an election was held in Hancock County, at which election, we shall assume, a majority of the voters voted against township organization, although, to arrive at this conclusion, it would become necessary to sustain the objections to the returns of two towns in the county, by which their votes were excluded in the canvass."

It appears from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors on September 15, 1852, that this election had been held during the preceding April, which was as early as it could be held according to the act of 1851.

Under this election, if it had been valid, township organization would have ceased to be effective in Hancock County, and there would have been reversion to the original type of County government.

The County was divided into two factions on this question, and each party lost no opportunity to take the advantage of the other.

Afterwards, those favoring township organization procured the passage of a special act by the general assembly, submitting the question to the people of the County once more. The special act was approved and went into effect on January 20, 1853, and ordered the election to be held on the first Monday of March, 1853.

This act provided that the secretary of state, immediately after the passage of the act should cause a copy thereof to be sent to the clerk of the county, who should proceed forthwith to give notice of the election.

The act ratified the previous division of the county into towns, dispensing with the appointment of new commissioners, or the making of any other division of the county, and provided that the towns as existing should be the legal towns until otherwise altered, and provided that the county should be governed by the township organization act of 1851.

Pursuant to the requirements of the above act, an election was held on the first Monday of March, 1853, as the result of which township organization was adopted, or re-adopted, and from this time on the county affairs have been administered under the township organization plan of county government.

The records in the office of the County Clerk show allowances to many persons as judges and clerks of this election, under order made on March 11, 1853. This order is here given to preserve the names of men who were then prominent in their respective communities.

"It is ordered by the Court that the following Allowances be made for Services as Judges &



HEZEKIAH LINCOLN



PHOEBE A. LINCOLN

Clerks of Election at the March Election on Township Organization A. D. 1853, to-wit:

M. Ingersol	$1.00	W. S. Moore	1.70
Jas. Westfall	1.00	E. Worrell	1.00
W. Gleach	1.00	S. Staples	1.00
J. Kidson	1.00	N. Hanson	1.00
M. C. Johnson	2.20	Jessee Avis	1.00
J. A. McDonald	1.00	John Booth	1.00
J. Perkins	1.00	J. D. Hamilton	1.00
L. Wallace	1.00	Geo. Smith	1.00
J. E. McConnell	1.00	P. Wilsey	1.00
M. Gray	2.50	A. Swartz	2.80
J. Gardner	2.80	Jas. Evans	1.00
E. D. Brown	1.00	H. P. Griswold	2.40
S. C. Vincent	1.00	T. F. O'Daniel	2.80
J. W. Fry	1.00	A. McDonald	1.00
J. C. Cain	1.00	D. H. Rice	1.00
S. C. Thompson	1.00	J. K. Duffield	1.00
J. Simmons	2.80	Edwin Sexton	1.00
Wm. Darnell	1.00	T. Delaplain	1.00
S. Myers	1.00	A. H. Blair	1.00
J. M. Botts	1.00	Th. Crawford	2.80
J. Ewing	1.00	W. C. Taylor	1.00
S. H. Tyler	1.00	C. E. Hecox	1.00
J. S. Jenifer	1.00	T. G. Hill	1.00
Thos. Branham	1.00	G. W. Thatcher	1.00
B. L. Toof	1.00	C. L. Cochran	1.00
J. Carmean	1.00	L. S. Cogswell	1.00
W. T. Glover	1.00	Andrew Moore	1.00
Wm. W. Reed	1.00	J. McGuire	2.40
E. Rossetter	1.00	James Porter	1.00
W. M. Cosgrove	1.00	H. W. Holden	1.00
A. G. Dickerson	1.00	J. Lamme	1.00
W. S. Avery	1.00	E. Huse	1.00
A. McQuary	1.00	Z. Tysen	1.00
S. S. Wess	3.20	Geo. Benner	1.00
W. Tyner	1.80	S. M. Chapman	1.00
J. S. Smith	1.00	J. J. Glassner	1.00
E. Campbell	2.80	Ch. Shank	2.50
H. H. Gunawine	1.00	J. E. Roberts	2.00
E. Collins	1.00	C. Winston	1.00
P. McLure	2.40	H. J. Bickett	1.00
B. Ballard	1.00	J. N. Waggoner	1.00
T. Pitt	1.00	J. S. Painter	1.00
C. G. Speer	1.00	T. Kinney	1.00
G. W. Ketchum	1.00	D. Wigle	1.00
Thos. Gates	1.00	Levi G. Patchin	2.40
H. Mead	1.00	W. R. Hamilton	1.00
A. H. Levings	1.00	R. W. Smith	1.00
Jos. Johnson	1.00		

In the meantime two separate bodies were claiming jurisdiction in county matters, and each was holding meetings and endeavoring to conduct the business of the County, one, the board of supervisors under the township organization law, and the other, the County Court, composed of the County Judge and two justices of the peace elected to sit with him. The County Court would have had jurisdiction if township organization had never been adopted, or had been lawfully discontinued. Melgar Couchman was County Judge. Milton M. Morrill was one of the Justices. These two constituted a quorum.

On June 10, 1853, Calvin A. Warren, State's Attorney, by leave of the Circuit Court, and in the name of the People, and on the relation of Wesley H. Manier, filed an information *quo warranto* against Melgar Couchman and Milton M. Morrill, to require them to show by what authority they were assuming to act as a court for the transaction of the business of the county. On the next day the respondents, by George Edmunds as their attorney, entered their appearance. On Oct. 5th the respondents filed demurrer to part, and three pleas to the remainder, of the information. On Oct. 14th the people demurred to the pleas of the respondents. The court held the part of the information demurred to bad and held the pleas good, and, the parties abiding, rendered judgment that the relator take nothing and that the defendants stand acquitted.

This decision meant that township organization did not exist in Hancock County, that the Board of Supervisors was an unlawful body, and that the county government was vested in the County Court.

Wesley H. Manier, with characteristic insistence where he believed his interpretation of the law to be correct, appealed the case and filed the required bond.

The Supreme Court decided the case at the December Term, 1853.

The Joints of the decision were:

1. That the proceeding for township organization in 1849 was valid, and that the county was thereby duly organized under the township organization act.

2. That the election supposed to have discontinued township organization, held under the act of 1851, was invalid, because (quoting from the opinion):

"We do not think the legislature had the power to allow a county to abolish township organization, where it had been adopted in a

constitutional mode, in a way less solemn, or with different formalities or safeguards to secure the most deliberate action of the people, than the constitution required should be observed in its adoption."

The constitution provided that township organization might be adopted at a *general election*, but at no other.

The Supreme Court concluded:

"The system was abrogated in Hancock county, not at any general election, but only at their town meetings, when there was not even a county officer to be elected; and when even the law provided no judge or clerk to hold the election and make the proper returns. This is a fatal objection to the whole proceeding, and to that portion of the law under which it was had."

3. "This conclusion supersedes the necessity of inquiring into the regularity of the returns which were made, or into the legality or the results of the election, which was held under the special law of 1843 (1853)."

4. "We are of the opinion that the township system never was legally abrogated in Hancock County after its first adoption under the law of 1849, and that the People were entitled to judgment."

The effect of this decision was to oust the County Court from the management of the business of the County, and to recognize the acts of the Board of Supervisors as lawful and binding from the first election in 1850.

On June 11, 1854, Mr. Manier filed the record of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Circuit Court of this county. The case was continued without action until March 12, 1856, when it was dismissed, by agreement, at the costs of Hancock County. The decision of the Supreme Court had settled the question, the County Court was out of existence as to County business, and the terms of the decision had been practically realized. Hence, no judgment of ouster was necessary.

When the suit was commenced in 1853 the court officials were:

Onias C. Skinner, Judge.
Calvin A. Warren, State's Attorney.
David E. Head, Clerk.
Benjamin J. Welch, Sheriff.

When the suit was dismissed in 1856, the court officials were:

Joseph Sibley, Judge.
George Edmunds, State's Attorney, *protem.*
David E. Head, Clerk.
Squire R. Davis, Sheriff.

On March 13, 1854, the Board of Supervisors passed the following order:

"It is ordered by the Board that Manier & Ferris, & Williams & Lawrence, be allowed the sum of $120 for fees in full for legal services in the case of Manier, etc. vs. Couchman, *quo warranto.*"

Another election was held, this time on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873, in an effort to abolish township organization in the county.

The vote was nearly three to one in favor of township organization. The record gives the vote by townships as follows:

	For township organization	Against township organization
Augusta	171	53
St. Mary's	65	51
Hancock	63	77
Fountain Green	202	54
LaHarpe	293	24
Chili	154	21
Harmony	85	68
Carthage	70	312
Pilot Grove	102	92
Durham	42	35
St. Albans	172	3
Bear Creek	103	20
Prairie	109	38
Rock Creek	73	43
Pontoosuc	66	15
Dallas City	70	58
Walker	126	11
Wythe	59	36
Montebello	180	5
Sonora	88	6
Appanoose	92	4
Rocky Run	83	0
Wilcox	58	2
Warsaw	278	14
Nauvoo	148	8
	2,952	1,050
	1,050	
	1,902	

September 12, 1854, Prairie Township was set off from Carthage and Montebello, embracing the whole of township 5 north, 7 west. At the same time, Harmony Township was set off from

Chili and Carthage, embracing the whole of 4 north, 6 west.

April 27, 1855, Hancock Township was established out of parts of St. Mary's and Fountain Green, so as to include the whole of 5 north, 5 west.

September 12, 1855, Rock Creek was established out of parts of Pilot Grove and Sonora, embracing the whole of 6 north, 7 west.

November 15, 1855, Wilcox township was created as embracing all of Warsaw township, 4 north, 9 west, excepting the City of Warsaw, which was made a separate township.

February 22, 1861, by special act of the Legislature Dallas City township, "to be named and known as Dallas City Township or Precinct," was created out of Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, and the east one-half of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34 of Pontoosuc Township. The act of the legislature does not specifically mention the west half of section 1, or the east half of section 3, but these were included in Dallas City, and the territory of Dallas City in Hancock County was made part of Dallas City Township.

March 21, 1876, on petition of residents, that part of Prairie township embraced in sections 13 and 24, the south half of section 12 and the north half of section 25—three sections in all—was detached, and annexed to Carthage township. That included the two depots in Carthage and all the population then in their vicinity. Prior to that time those living in the western part of Carthage had to go to Elvaston, six miles away, to vote at general and township elections.

Note: Churches, schools and other items pertaining to the townships, may be found in the special articles devoted to them, if they are not mentioned in the township chapters.

CHAPTER XX

APPANOOSE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—BIG MOUND—POPULATION—VILLAGE OF EAST FORT MADISON (NIOTA P. O.)—APPANOOSE VILLAGE PLAT—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Appanoose Township is bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, on the east by Pontoosuc Township, on the south by Sonora Township, and on the west by the Mississippi river and Nauvoo Township. One-third of this subdivision of the county was originally covered with heavy timber, and rises to some heights in bluffs along the river, while the remaining portion is prairie. The land is very fertile in the prairies and some exceedingly valuable farms are found within its confines. The leading water-courses are Tyson and Rollosson creeks, and there are several smaller ones, so that the land is well drained. The name of this Township is taken from that of the old historic Indian chief, Appanoose, who was well-known by the pioneers in the early days of Ft. Madison.

EARLY SETTLERS

Edward White and Amzi Doolittle were the pioneers of this township and they laid out the little hamlet of Appanoose in 1836, from which, later, the township was named. This place was almost opposite Ft. Madison, Iowa, across the Mississippi river. There were several others whom it is claimed lived here prior to 1829 but there is no record of them, and it is not believed Appanoose had any permanent settlers until after the Black Hawk War. Among those who made the first actual settlement in this township were: Amos Davis, Samuel T. Egan, Samuel V. Elliott, James E. Green, John Haigh, James Hammond, John Hobbs, L. A. Hobbs, Hugh Jackson, Robert Jackson, William Jackson, John Kennedy, James Lindsay, Jr., James A. Ollis, Chauncy Robison, Lewis Sleight, James B. Webb, and John Zingree.

BIG MOUND

What is styled the "Big Mound" in this township is an elevation of land about fifty feet in height, seven miles east of Nauvoo on the open prairie. On the east, south and west the land is quite level for several miles but it is approached on the north by broken timber land, skirting the river bluffs. On this elevation or mound Amos Davis built his house and barns, set out shade trees, and also planted a large orchard. The mound itself is about a quarter of a mile in diameter. While Mr. Davis was

having a well sunk the workmen discovered a piece of cedar down at the depth of thirty feet.

POPULATION

Population of Appanoose Township (1890), 800; (1900), 837; (1910), 722; (1920), 661.

VILLAGE OF EAST FT. MADISON

Niota Post-office, or East Ft. Madison railroad station, was originally laid out in 1857 by John H. Knapp, William Adams, George P. Eaton, and J. P. Harper. It is located on the river near the mouth of Tyson creek, and is two miles south of the original site of Appanoose. Its population in 1910 was 180. Its business, of recent years, has been in the hands of the following named persons or firms: The general merchandise store of Mr. Yettemeyer, the post-office, a shop or two, with whatever railroad interests the Santa Fe railroad company may have at this point, in way of supplies, repair-material, etc. Doubtless had it not been for the Keokuk Dam, which backs up the water of the Mississippi River nearly to Burlington, this place would be one of more substantial growth and importance, but the river spreads over much of the town site when the stage of water is high, and causes it to be undesirable for either residence or business purposes. This village is near the approach of the long steel railroad bridge which was constructed by the Santa Fe railroad company over the "Father of Waters."

APPANOOSE VILLAGE PLAT

About two miles to the north-east of present East Ft. Madison there was platted a village on the Mississippi river in the northwest part of the county and within Appanoose Township, called Appanoose. It was almost opposite Ft. Madison, Iowa, and was laid out by Edward White and Amzi Doolittle, July 1, 1836, in section 2, township 7, range 8 west. It was seventeen miles northwest of Carthage in a direct line, and was named for the Indian chief "Appanoose," of the Fox and Sac Indian tribes. This was mostly a "paper town" and never materialized.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, F. C. Ferguson; Town Clerk, Russell Soland; Assessor, George Hogan; Highway Commissioner, O. A. Jones; Justices of the Peace, F. C. Ferguson and B. F. Schafer; Constable, Wm. Mackie, Jr.; School Trustees, John Easterday, N. S. Welch and Henry Gerhardt; School Treasurer, May Graham Strong.

CHAPTER XXI

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLERS —PIONEER EVENTS—NAMING "FLOWER CREEK"— POPULATION—VILLAGES—AUGUSTA — POST-OFFICE HISTORY — MUNICIPAL HISTORY — COMMERCIAL INTERESTS — CHURCHES — LODGES — SCHOOLS — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Augusta Township is located in the extreme southeastern corner of Hancock County, and is bounded on the north by St. Mary's Township, on the east by Schuyler County, on the south by Adams County, and on the west by Chili Township. It is named after Augusta, the principal community within its confines, and it contains some of the most valuable farms in this part of the state. Originally some very fine timber covered about one-third of its surface, the remainder being prairie land, but a greater part of the timber has been cut down. Panther, Flower and Williams creeks are the principal water-courses and they, with their numerous tributaries, afford an excellent natural drainage.

FIRST SETTLERS

The first to locate in what is now Augusta Township were the following: Alexander Oliver in 1830, Jesse and Shelton Phillips, Dr. Adolphus Allen, Benjamin Gould, Christopher E. Yates, George Sadler, Isaac Pidgeon, Solomon Stanley, Joel Catlin, William D. Abernethy, Dr. Samuel B. Mead, Horace Mead, Alfred Mead, Jonathan Mead, James Bowman, P. P. Jones, Roger Ireland, Thomas Trimble, Thomas Rice, David H. Rice, John Wilson, P. P. Newcomb,

William Dexter, William M. Dexter, Emsley Jackson, George W. Hawley, Benjamin Bacon, Alfred Skinner, Silas Griffith, John Jackson, George Jackson, and E. S. Austin.

PIONEER EVENTS

The first burial occurred in August or September, 1833, when the remains of John Anderson were interred in the Augusta Cemetery. Benjamin Gould and Rebecca J. Jones were married on December 25, 1833, by Christopher E. Yates, Justice of the Peace, and this is supposed to be the first wedding in the township. On July 4, 1839 or 1840, Augusta Township had its first official Fourth of July celebration which took place in what was known to the early settlers as "Round Grove." Unfortunately this beautiful natural park has entirely disappeared. The orator of the day at this first patriotic celebration in this section was William N. Grover of Warsaw. The first school in the township was taught by Miss Ruth Bateman, a sister of State Superintendent Bateman, in 1835. It is claimed that Flower Creek, originally called Flour Creek, gained its name from the following incident. A Mr. Pruitt and a Mr. Box of St. Mary's were returning from the mill at Brooklyn where they had carried their grain for grinding. It was on a Sunday evening in the spring of 1834. In crossing the creek which their adventure was to name a large sack filled with flour was swept from their oxen-drawn wagon. Supposing, of course, that it was lost they went on their way, but the following Wednesday the sack was fished out of the creek and the flour was found to be in an excellent state of preservation, save for a thin crust that had formed next to the sack. From then on the name clung to the stream, but in time the spelling was changed, as this water-course was beautiful enough to justify a change in orthography from "Flour," suggesting utility, to "Flower," suggesting the beautiful. In the spring and summer its banks are lined with wild flowers and so the name Flower Creek is specially appropriate. It is presumed that in the very early days panthers chose the creek known as Panther Creek for their watering-place and that a warning of their possible presence there, was intended to be given, by designating their favorite water-course by this name. Along Williams Creek coal veins have been opened and considerable coal mined for local consumption, but the vein is too thin and the cost of production too heavy to make coal-mining a profitable occupation.

POPULATION

The population of this township, including the village of Augusta, in 1890 was 1,847; in 1900, 1,923; in 1910, 1,889; and in 1920, 1,750.

VILLAGE OF AUGUSTA

Much interesting information concerning the early history of the township and village of Augusta is contained in Gregg's *History of Hancock County.*

It appears that Alexander Oliver came to this vicinity in August preceding the "Deep Snow" (1830), and settled in Adams County near the county line, although his land was in Hancock County. Just before the snow he bought his supply of provisions for the winter in Rushville, but was not able to get them home until March. It is said that hominy was the main support of himself, wife, and eight children during the winter. He fed the tops of basswood trees to his cattle to keep them from starving. That vicinity became known as Oliver's Settlement.

In July, 1832, Joel Catlin and William D. Abernethy (brothers-in-law), eastern men, came to Oliver's Settlement from Augusta, Georgia, and, having located where the town of Augusta now stands, gave that name to the place. (It seems that there was an Augusta in Pike County also in 1839, for the Legislature, in that year, by special act, changed the name of Augusta in Pike County, to Florence.) Mr. Catlin resided there for some years. Mr. Abernethy was at one time sheriff of the county.

Dr. Samuel B. Mead came to Augusta in 1833.

The town of Augusta was laid out by Joel Catlin, William D. Abernethy and Samuel B. Mead, in February, 1836, and was surveyed by James W. Brattle. It was laid out in the vicinity where the postoffice had been established in 1834.

Mr. Benjamin Gould in his reminiscences published in the *Augusta Herald* says: "On the 22d of Feb., 1833, I celebrated Washington's birthday by hauling logs for the first house ever built in the city of Augusta." He and Henry D. Abernethy lived alone in this house for a short time until Mr. Gould was married,

as above stated, on Dec. 25, 1833. A short time afterwards Mr. Gould built the first log house for use in religious worship.

The first grist mill (run by horse power), was established in 1833 by John Wilson. One of the leading men in the early history of Augusta was Eliphalet Strong Austin, a native of Connecticut, who came to Augusta in 1843. He was a pronounced free-soiler and acted as the Augusta conductor of the U. G. R. R.

Dr. Samuel B. Mead was also one of Augusta's most distinguished citizens, identified with its early history, and continuing his residence there for a long period of time and until his death.

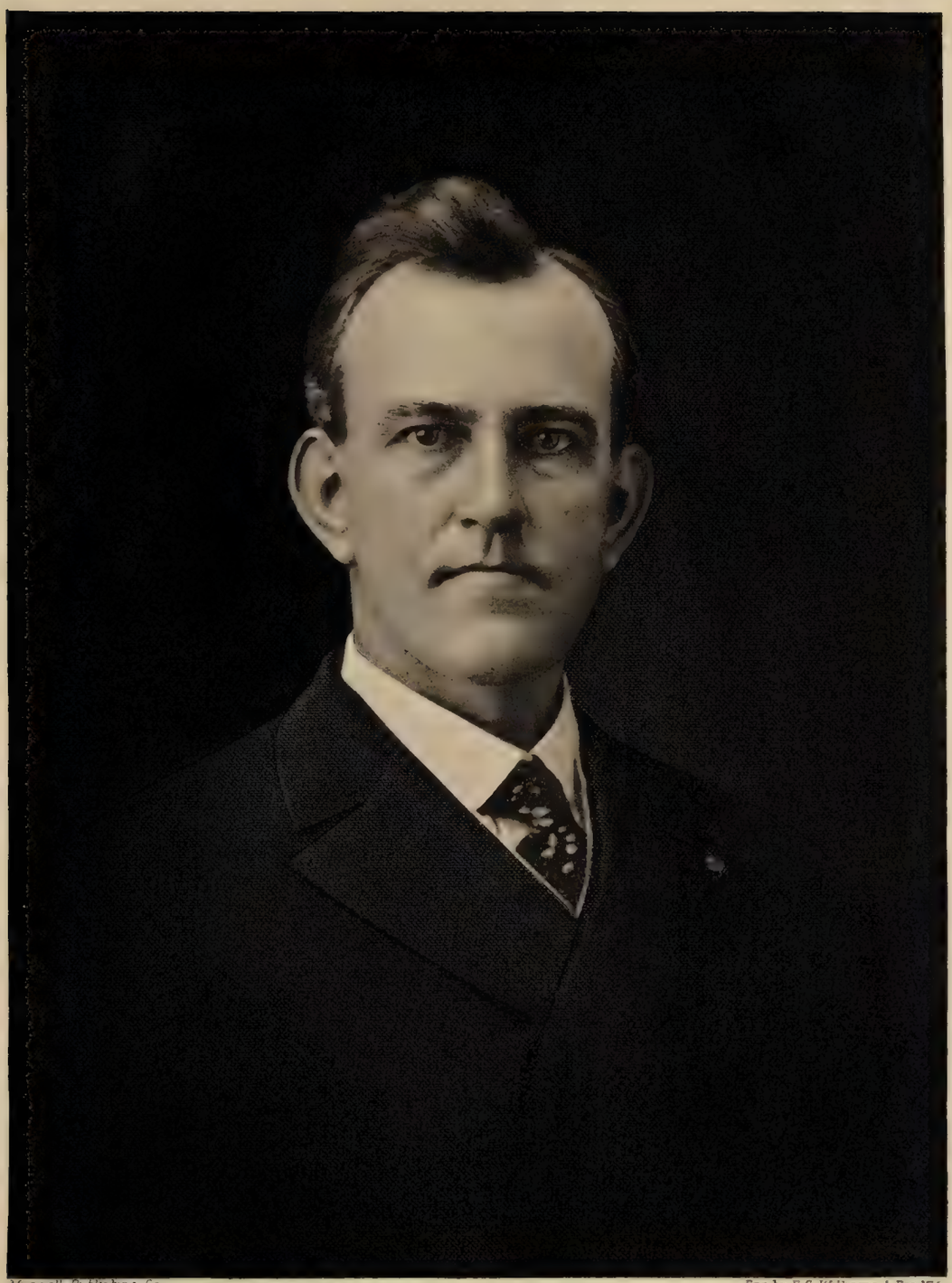
Dr. Mead was a botanist of national reputation. The writer holds in his hand the "Class Book of Botany" by Alphonso Wood, published in 1868, a volume of more than 800 pages, and which was in general use as a text-book in schools and colleges at that time, in the preface to which the author mentions Dr. Samuel B. Mead as one of those colaborers in Botany whose invaluable aid in the preparation of the work had been acknowledged in former editions. In a number of places in this volume, reference is made to Dr. Mead as authority.

The following extract concerning Dr. Mead taken from Gregg's history is interesting in connection with the early history of Augusta, with which this eminent man was intimately associated.

"Dr. Samuel B. Mead lived on his father's farm until about 15 years of age, receiving, during this time, a common-school education. He then received a collegiate course and graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1820. He studied medicine and received his diploma to practice from the same college, Feb. 25, 1824. He emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1833, living a short time at Rushville; the following August he came to Hancock county and located at Augusta, then called 'Oliver's Settlement,' and commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued till 1860, commanding an extensive practice. He was next to the first regular physician that practiced medicine in this county. In 1833 Dr. Isaac Galland was said to be the only practicing physician in the county, and probably was the first. In 1834 Dr. John F. Charles settled in Carthage. On Dr. Mead's arrival at 'Oliver's Settlement,' now Augusta, he immediately selected a site for a dwelling; first had a well dug and engaged a hewed log-cabin built; this was in July. It was finished in August, and he moved into it, with his family. It was the first cabin built on the site of Augusta. In February, 1836, the town was laid out by the proprietors, William D. Abernethy, Joel Catlin and Dr. S. B. Mead. October 1, 1834, Dr. Mead was appointed 'Surgeon Mate' in the regiment of militia for Hancock county, by Dr. Isaac Galland, Colonel; September 12, 1840, he was appointed Postmaster at Augusta; Nov. 14, 1840, took charge of the same and continued as Postmaster until Feb. 2, 1857. He received the first mail carried by railroad into Augusta, Feb. 6, 1856. He has kept meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., nearly since its beginning—till it turned them over to the War Department, and he still keeps them. He has many years devoted much time to the study of botany, and has discovered several interesting plants. As a botanist he has a world-wide reputation, frequently receiving letters from Europe and other distant places, asking for information in matters pertaining to plants, etc. Several plants are named after him."

COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—Farmers Supply Store, E. L. Smith. Attorneys—S. P. Lemmon, J. A. Mead, Adolph Weinberg. Bakery—The "Ideal" by Ralph Kirkbride. Banking—The First National Bank, The First Trust & Savings Bank. Barber Shops—Earl Brooks, Joseph Dorsey, Joseph Grimes, Frank Watts. Blacksmiths—W. E. Herleman, W. H. Root, Frank P. VanHorn. Building & Loan—A home company. Cement Work—The Augusta Concrete Brick & Tile Co. Clothing—B. B. Crain. Coal Dealers—A. H. Ebbens, Merideth Bros., The "Square Deal" Coal Co. Contractors—(builders and contractors in lumber)—Oscar Magill, J. W. Watt. Cream Stations—"The Pioneer," Swift & Co. Dentists—Dr. A. F. Henning, Dr. C. E. Hurdle. Drugs—Edwin Artz, O. L. Pitney. Elevator—C. E. Dawkins & Co. Furniture—F. M. Kings Sons Co. Garages—J. K. Winters, B. R. Wood, H. W. Young & Son. General Merchandise—F. M. Kings & Sons Co. Groceries—S. P. Gordon, F. M. Kings Sons Co., R. F. McAfee, G. P. Palmer. Hardware—V. C. Massie, G. H. Minier Hardware Co. Harness—H. W. Young & Son. Hotel—"Commercial" by Mrs. John Stark. Ice Dealers—West Bros.



Mussell Publishing Co. Eng. by E.C. Williams & Bro. NY.

A. R. Manifold



Jewelry—D. W. Martin, W. S. Tobie & Son. Livery—E. W. Chambers, J. H. Pierson. Lumber—J. C. Simpson Lumber Co., Charles G. Phelps, manager. Meat Market—West Bros. Mill (feed)—C. S. Lafferty. Millinery—Miss Mame Coffman, Mrs. C. F. Myers. Newspaper—The Augusta Eagle. Opera House—Heslep Theatre Co. Physicians—Drs. Earl Cooper, W. E. Hillyer, A. O. Howd (Osteopath). Produce—(Poultry and Eggs)—The Bushnell Produce Co., The Dennis Produce Co. Public Library—See history of. Restaurant—B. E. Howard. Shoe Dealer—R. B. Booker. Shoe Repairs—James Frend, Everett Hendrickson. Stock Dealers—W. O. Farlow, A. R. Hamilton, Aaron Weinberg. Tailor—John Guinen. Undertakers—M. G. Markel & Son. Variety Store—Miss Millie Hill. Veterinary—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Sparks.

POST-OFFICE

A post-office was established at Augusta in 1834 with W. D. Abernethy as the first postmaster. (Prior to that date the mails were carried from Rushville to Carthage by Elder Thomas H. Owen.) He was succeeded in 1840 by Dr. Mead who held the office until 1857, and was succeeded by the following: James Compton, 1863 (who was possibly in several years prior to that date), S. B. McAfee, Theodore Parrott, Joseph Pease, Dr. J. P. Ellis, P. P. Newcomb, John F. Ellis, William Steinbarger, J. H. Coffman, C. H. Mead, and J. B. Agnew, present postmaster. This is a third-class office; has three rural delivery routes.

MUNICIPAL

On Feb. 24, 1859, an act was passed by the Illinois Legislature for the incorporation of the town of Augusta. This act provided that the inhabitants of the town of Augusta should be a body corporate and politic by the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the Town of Augusta." The act was a complete special charter. The town limits as provided by the act embraced one square mile of territory. Prior to this time, the town of Augusta had been acting as such under and by virtue of the general laws of the state for the incorporation of towns and cities. This is manifest from Sec. 4 which provides that the persons who were then trustees of the town, holding their offices under the general laws, should continue in office until their successors should be elected and qualified under the special charter. After acting under the special charter for 20 years, Augusta was organized into a village in September, 1879, under the general incorporation laws as to cities and villages. The following is a list of presidents and clerks since that time as far as the same are readily obtainable.

J. P. Fosdyck, Eli Gillett; J. W. Stormer, J. H. Coffman; J. E. Shindle, James Coffman; James C. Coffman, C. H. Mead; 1894—James S. Coffman, J. A. Robertson; 1896—James S. Coffman, C. H. Mead; 1897—Jacob Klepper, C. H. Mead; 1898—Jacob Shindle, C. H. Mead; 1900—James S. Coffman, C. H. Mead; 1902—R. B. Booker, C. H. Mead; 1903—R. B. Booker, C. H. Mead; 1904—R. B. Booker; 1905—R. B. Booker; 1906—R. B. Booker; 1907—Grant Winfield, C. H. Mead; 1908—Grant Winfield, C. H. Mead; 1909—Jacob Klepper, C. H. Mead; 1910—Jacob Klepper, C. H. Mead; 1911—A. R. Hamilton, C. H. Mead; 1913—J. P. Ellis, Charles G. Phelps; 1914—J. P. Ellis, Charles G. Phelps; 1915—T. K. Pendleton, Charles G. Phelps; 1916—T. K. Pendleton, Charles G. Phelps; 1917—H. N. Holmes, Charles G. Phelps; 1918—H. N. Holmes, Charles G. Phelps; 1919—H. N. Holmes, Charles G. Phelps; 1920—H. N. Holmes, W. Lester Fahey.

The officers of the incorporation are: President, H. N. Holmes; Clerk, W. Lester Fahey; Treasurer, S. P. Lemon; Trustees, C. F. Myers, J. H. Hartley, J. N. Berthoff, Earl Smith, S. P. Gordon, A. O. Howd; Police Magistrate, Oscar Magill; Street Superintendent and Marshal, E. P. Fosdyck; Attorney, J. A. Mead.

The citizens are now agitating the question of a water-works system, and expect to put in a sewer system. The Village Hall is owned in conjunction with the Township.

CHURCHES, LODGES AND SCHOOLS

Augusta enjoys the up-to-date churches, including the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and Presbyterian. All of these societies have excellent edifices. In the country, but in Augusta Township, there is a Methodist church at Pulaski and a United Brethren four miles southwest of Augusta.

The Lodges include the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Modern Woodmen of

America, Royal Neighbors, Knights of Pythias, "Hancock Mutual" (insurance order), and Knights and Ladies of Security.

The village school-house consists of a two-story brick building of eight rooms and there are now employed ten teachers.

THE AUGUSTA PUBLIC TOWNSHIP LIBRARY

The Augusta Public Township Library was founded by the Martha Board Chapter, D. A. R., under the leadership of Miss Luella Swanson, and was maintained by the Chapter free to the public for a year and a half, when a township mill-tax was voted, making it a free township library. The library has grown very rapidly since it was opened Dec. 18, 1915, having by April, 1919, a total enrolled membership of 1008. During the month of March, 1919, 1151 loans were made. The library reading room is open two afternoons and evenings a week, when books may be drawn out. There is a total of 2000 books on the shelves, a large proportion being standard works.

The library was located in the town hall for three years. Now a small but pleasant room is used for library purposes. Ground, just west of the F. M. King store, has been given by Mrs. F. M. King in memory of her late husband, for a library site. It has been the hope of those interested in the establishment of a library in Augusta to gain a Carnegie Library.

Minnie Mabel Swanson, Sec. Library Board.

DEFUNCT VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP

Augusta Township at an early day had other villages platted and they included Pulaski and Mechanicsville. Of the former it may be said that in 1836 Alexander Oliver, William McCready and Benjamin Bacon laid out the place, and named it after patriotic Count Pulaski of Poland, who was then before the world's eye. The growth of this village was slow. The first house erected there has long since disappeared. Today nothing but a few houses and the church are left to mark the spot which started out with such high promise of success, away back in the thirties.

Mechanicsville, another of the "lost villages" of Hancock County, was founded in 1842 by Alanson Lyon. At that time it was planned to make it a manufacturing center and for a brief season it seemed that the hopes of the founder were to be realized, but these hopes failed and, one by one, the buildings were removed to more favored points, and today the village site is within a well-tilled farming community.

AUGUSTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

The following list is taken from an old map of Hancock County, owned by a lady of Carthage.

H. D. Fonda, Postmaster and Justice. S. S. Mead, Physician and Surgeon. W. Bertram, Physician and Surgeon. H. Mead, Real Estate Dealer. Wm. T. Ramsey, Attorney at Law. A. K. Lowrey, Attorney at Law. John Jackson, Collector. H. A. Young, Saddle & Harness Maker & Dealer in Hides. Leach & Seam, Carriage and Wagon Manufactory. R. H. Ellis, Proprietor Augusta Hotel. J. & J. B. Compton, Dry Goods and Groceries. J. & J. B. Compton, Pork Packers. Jones & Millspaugh, Sash, Blind, Door & Planing Mill. T. H. Elder, Stove & Tin Dealer.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, E. L. Thomas; Town Clerk, B. F. Ellis; Assessor, George E. Ketcham; Highway Commissioner. V. C. Massie; Justices of the Peace, Wm. L. Brumback and Albert Estes; Constables, E. P. Fosdyck and William Bryson; School Trustees, S. W. Alphin, H. F. Ross and Henry Ipperson; School Treasurer, S. E. McAfee.

CHAPTER XXII

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT — POPULATION—PRESENT TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—VILLAGE OF BASCO—CHURCHES—OLD SOMERSET—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Bear Creek Township is bounded on the north by Prairie Township, on the east by Harmony Township, on the south by St. Albans Township, and on the west by Wythe Township. It

was about one-half prairie and one-half timber, but the latter has been largely removed. The name is taken from the crooked stream which flows through it. The tributaries to Bear Creek, together with the main stream, drain the township.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the early settlers were the following: James S. Kimball and his sons; Sidney A. Knowlton, Richard Wilton, Thomas Graham, Samuel Russell, Thomas Morgan, Nicholas Wren, Elijah Pike, John Pike, Moses VanWinkle, Robert Wilhite, Elder Addis, Jesse Carnes, John Carnes, Jesse Gordon, Thompson Frakes, Riley Young, Thomas and Edward Daw, James Tweed, W. A. Patterson, Andrew and William S. Moore, James and G. W. Wedding, Mahlon Fell, William Meredith, Vernon Doty, Peter and John Frey, James Boyles, Cornelius Elson, Lafford Totten, W. W. Mason, Hiram Simmons, Felix G. Mourning, Samuel McGee, Guilford Fuller, Henry Kent, David Cole, William George, James M. Charles, Dr. Alvin Thompson, William Wallace, John Pavy, William B. Skinner, John Huff, David Bedford, Benjamin G. Wright and David Crow. Those who came somewhat later are as follows: William H. Allen, James A. Anderson, Charles W. Baldwin, Charles Bettisworth, Louis Brault, C. Cacheux, Harmon Crea, John H. Crea, David Crow, John Daw, Lyman Doty, E. S. Freeman, Russell G. Fuller, George W. Garard, George C. Gordon, Henry H. Groom, W. L. Harris, Jesse E. Huff, John Kirkpatrick, William C. Logan, W. W. Mason, Susan Matthews, James M. McCall, Dorrance McGinnis, Matthew Merriman, Albert Naegelin, Adam Rohrbough, Samuel Rose, Samuel Russell, John G. Seager, Hiram Simmons, Samuel Staples, S. A. Thompson, and L. S. Wyckoff.

A post-office, called Sylvan Dale, was established in this township at a very early date, on land owned at one time by Richard Wilton and later by Benjamin G. Wright. (Wilton was school commissioner in 1841.)

POPULATION

For the last four census enumerating periods the population of Bear Creek Township, including the village of Basco, has been as follows: in 1890, 983; in 1900, 978; in 1910, 935; and in 1920, 886.

The township contains some of the most excellent farming lands in this county. Beautiful farm-houses and barns, silos and good outbuildings have come to be the general rule within Bear Creek Township. The lands are very fertile and they are well improved by a sturdy and painstaking class of agriculturists.

VILLAGE OF BASCO

In 1853 Abraham Baldwin laid out the township's first village near the center and called it Somerset, but later this was abandoned. In February, 1871, when the Burlington railroad was built through this part of the county, a station was platted just east of the old plat of Somerset, which was named by its proprietor, William S. Woods, "Basco," and when the village was incorporated in 1886 it took in part of the old village plat of Somerset, just next west in section 16. This is the only trading-point within Bear Creek Township at this date. The churches of the village are the Baptist and Methodist. At one time the Presbyterians supported a church here and had a frame building which is now the property of the Methodist people.

Basco was incorporated as a village in 1886 and has had the following presidents and village clerks:

1886—A. Naegelin, W. G. Mott; 1888—M. Bowers, F. M. Wetzel; 1889—N. H. Caywood, M. Bomer; 1891—Ed. P. Davidson, A. C. Steffen; 1892—W. R. Hendricks, F. F. Seger; 1893—J. N. Foster, W. H. Mourning; 1894—W. R. Hendricks, W. H. Damron; 1896—W. R. Hendricks, W. H. Damron; 1897—J. F. Crear, W. H. Damron; 1898—Lewis Hartman, W. H. Damron; 1900—Albert Naegelin, Frank Seger; 1902—Theo. Brien, Frank Seger; 1904—Wm. Pressman, E. D. Smith; 1905—William Rankin, E. D. Smith; 1907—William Rankin, E. D. Smith; 1908—E. D. Smith; 1910—Milo Thompson, F. J. Reu; 1912—Milo Thompson, C. O. Winter; 1913—Milo Thompson, C. O. Winter; 1914—W. H. Damron, C. O. Winter; 1915—I. F. Stowe, Frank McGinnis; 1916—W. H. Damron, Frank McGinnis; 1918—W. H. Damron, Robert H. Groom.

1920-21 municipal officers—President, W. H. Damron; Clerk, W. H. Collins; Treasurer, Mrs. Cora Law; Trustees, P. C. Caldwell, J. B. Phelps, H. G. Summes, J. F. Stowe, J. B. Davidson; Attorney, W. H. Damron; Street Superin-

tendent, W. Vradenberg; Marshal, W. Vradenberg.

The postmasters at Basco past and present are: N. C. Caywood, William Mourning, George C. Gordon, Albert Naegelin, and (present) postmaster, E. D. Smith.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Attorney—W. H. Damron. Banking—The Basco Bank, A. Naegelin, cashier, Roscoe Arthur, assistant cashier. Barber—Frank Biggs. Blacksmith—P. C. Caldwell. Butcher—Thomas Smith. Garage and Auto Work—W. O. Fisher and August Ancelet. General Merchandise—William Pressman, Pressman & Co., E. B. Simmons & Son, C. L. Steffey. Grain Dealer—Joseph Manussier. Hotel—The Manussier, by Mr. and Mrs. August Manussier. Live Stock—Charles Manussier. Livery—N. E. Ohaver. Lumber—The Taber Lumber Co., Harry Steffey, manager. Physician—Dr. I. F. Stowe. Piano Tuner—Robert Groom. Restaurant—Fred Tieman. Station Agent—Frank Carlisle. The electric light plant (incorporated), by W. O. Fisher and August Ancelet. Wagon Repairs—L. J. Carnes.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1920

Supervisor, Charles J. Manussier; Town Clerk, W. H. Collins; Assessor, E. C. Bird; Highway Commissioner, B. H. Arnold; Justices of the Peace, Chas. E. Felsman and J. B. Elder; Constable, Adolph Ancelet; School Trustees, D. D. Thompson, Frank Krauth and Riley Harris; School Treasurer, J. W. Biggs.

CHAPTER XXIII

CARTHAGE TOWNSHIP AND CITY

BOUNDARIES — DESCRIPTIVE — EARLY SETTLERS — THOSE OF LATER DATES—POPULATION—LIBRARY—CIVIC LEAGUE—WOMAN'S CLUB—CITY OF CARTHAGE—ITS ORIGIN, PLATTING, AND BEGINNINGS—PIONEER INCIDENTS—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—CITY OFFICIALS—WATER AND LIGHT—POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—BUSINESS FACTORS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Carthage Township is located near the center of Hancock County, and is bounded on the north by Pilot Grove Township, on the east by Hancock Township, on the south by Harmony Township, and on the west by Prairie Township. It is principally prairie land. Its name is taken from that of the county-seat, a city lying on its western border. It is watered by Middle, Prairie, Long and other creeks, all of which are tributaries of Crooked Creek, and along these water-courses in the early days were considerable tracts of timber. The earliest settlements were not made in this township, and settlement there at a later date was stimulated by the selection of Carthage as the county seat.

EARLIEST SETTLERS

As far as the records show, the first settler of Carthage Township was Elder Thomas H. Owen who settled here in 1831. The records show that, on April 2, 1833, the County Commissioners' Court was held at the residence of Thomas Brewer, which must have been erected in a very short time, for it was not there when the commissioners selected Carthage as the county-seat on March 21, 1833. On June 6, 1833, Thomas H. Owen was authorized by an order of the County Commissioners' Court to enter into a contract with some suitable person to build a Court-house in Carthage, to be completed on or before August 25, 1833. The Court-house so erected was a log-building. In this connection it is interesting to quote from the address of Ex-Secretary O. H. Browning delivered before the Hancock County Pioneers Association, June 15, 1869:

"He said he remembered attending the first court held at Carthage. The temple of justice of that day was a log cabin of limited dimensions, roofed with clapboards. The Bench and Bar boarded with a family near the timber, and near the subsequent residence of Mr. Baldwin. The 'hotel' of Carthage was a sort of rail-pen, twelve feet square, the provisions and whisky being dealt out through the cracks to the outsiders. The site of the present court-house was a frog pond; and yet this unpromising beginning has culminated in the present town of

Carthage, one of the neatest and prettiest villages he had ever visited."

Other very early settlers were: Gad Hamilton and his sons, Artois and Canfield, Samuel Williams, Walter Bagby, Frederick Loring, Rev. John Lawton, Dr. John F. Charles, Louis Masquerier, James B. Mathews, Hamilton C. Mathews, David W. Mathews, Senator Little, Robert Miller, Joshua and Jonas Hobart, Elam S. Freeman, Homer Brown, Ellis Hughes, Capt. Robert F. Smith, Ebenezer Rand, Franklin A. Worrell, Harmon T. Wilson, Charles Main, L. C. Stevenson, Samuel Comer, Jesse B. Winn, George W. Thatcher, Miles B. Mann, James Baird, Isaac Galland, James W. Woods, James W. Brattle, Samuel Marshall, Malcolm McGregor, Chauncey Robison, Sylvester Thompson, U. C. Taylor, John Wilson, John Wilson Williams, George W. Stigall, Dr. Barnes, Michael Barnes, David Baldwin, Epaphras B. Baldwin, William C. Hawley, Michael Rickard, Richard Cannon, Allen McQuary, Thomas Metcalf, T. Gridley, Thomas J. Kimbrough, W. J. Dale, John Booth, Robert G. Bernethy, Norman Hobart, I. N. Cauthorn, George C. Waggoner, Samuel F. Pray and Alexander Barnes.

Among other prominent men who came to Carthage at an early day are the following: David Mack, E. Windle, Bryant T. Scofield, Henry W. Draper, Bryant F. Peterson, David E. Head, Squire R. Davis, John D. Miller, William C. Hooker, Jacob Sholl, Dr. George W. Hall, Charles R. Scofield, James M. Browning, Cornelius T. Cannon, Frank Stepp, Frederick Stepp, George W. Batchelder, Charles G. Clark, Edward S. Clark, William R. Hamilton, John D. Hamilton, Elisha B. Hamilton, Edward Harris, Francis M. Corby, Alexander Sympson, T. Durant, David Greenleaf, Melgar Couchman, G. M. Child, Claiborne Winston, W. J. Pierce, E. Showers, J. S. Spangler, J. R. Cunningham, and James McQuary.

SETTLERS OF LATER DATE

Some who came at a later date, or who were born in the township, are as follows: Francis S. Austin, Levi Barber, Jr., E. F. Bartholomew, William D. Bennett, Orville F. Berry, Melvin P. Berry, Edward G. Boswell, John Boyd, James H. Callahan, A. M. Cannon, Melancton S. Carey, John Carlin, Dr. James W. Carlton, O. P. Carlton, James B. Crawford, James N. Currens, Dwight C. Cutler, Nathan Cutler, C. G. Clark, William P. Damron, James Monroe Davidson, William DeHart, E. T. Dorothy, John S. Duffy, Prof. L. F. M. Easterday, John W. Everett, Hiram G. Ferris, J. M. Ferris, Stephen Gano Ferris, John Fletcher, George Flynn, John L. Foutch, Charles W. Goodrich, Dr. A. J. Griffith, Willie Herbert Griffith, William F. Hannan, George W. Haynie, Dr. R. C. Holliday, John Helfrich, William W. Hughes, George T. Hunsaker, John Jackson, James G. Johnson, Dr. George M. Kellogg, Thomas J. Lane, Samuel W. Layton, Chris. Y. Long, Edward Lowrey, Wesley H. Manier, William E. Mason, James Madden, Matthew McClaughry, Maj. Robert W. McClaughry, Francis W. McClellan, James W. McKee, N. P. McKee, Thomas J. McMahan, Thomas C. Miller, B. F. Miller, Joseph Nace, Dr. William H. D. Noyes, William Ogilvie, A. W. O'Harra, William A. Patterson, Luke P. Prentice, Jesse B. Quinby, Dr. J. M. Randolph, A. B. Regnier, Perry Reger, James W. Richard, John B. Risse, William B. Risse, Edward M. Robbins, George J. Rogers, Charles G. Rohrer, Charles H. Rohrer, A. J. Rucker, E. Rucker, William W. Sackman, James Sample, Charles J. Scofield, Timothy J. Scofield, Thomas Coke Sharp, Will O. Sharp, J. Mack Sholl, A. C. Shultz, Charles E. Smales, William T. Smith, William M. Spangler, Dr. Adam Spitler, John D. Stevens, J. B. Strader, Harrison Taylor, C. W. Taylor, E. D. Taylor, Stephen Taylor, David Loy Tressler, Jesse C. Williams, C. W. Williams, W. D. Williams, J. J. Williams, Henry C. Wilson, Stephen S. Wilson, William Wilson, James F. Woodburn, Stanley Edwards Worrell, Franklin A. Worrell, Coleman Wyatt, D. J. Wylie.

POPULATION

Carthage Township (including the city of Carthage) had a population at the last four Federal census periods as follows: In 1890, 2,536; in 1900, 2,908; in 1910, 3,111; and in 1920, 2,767. The city alone had in 1910 a population of 2,373, and in 1920, 2,129.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The first hotel in Carthage was kept by Louis Masquerier, who also conducted the first store. In an early day there was a burying-ground northwest of the city, more particularly mentioned elsewhere in this work. The first regular burying-ground for the use of Carthage

was the one at the east of the town. This, in the course of time, became too small, and land northwest of the city was purchased and platted as Moss Ridge Cemetery for the use of Carthage and vicinity.

The first religious services here were held at private houses. The first church organizations were the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal, both of which were organized in 1836.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

The location of Carthage was deliberately planned. The county was in need of a county-seat and it seemed to be the opinion of those having charge of the matter that the county-seat should be located at the geographical center of the county. There was no settlement or village or collection of houses at this point at the time, which might have served as a nucleus for a city or village, but only good prairie land, happily located, as the center of the county was desired for the seat of justice.

As early as December 6, 1830, an order was made by the County Commissioners' Court requesting the General Assembly to have commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice "at as early a day as practicable."

By act approved on Jan. 1, 1831, the General Assembly appointed Hart Fellowes and Samuel Bogert of Schuyler County and Daniel McNeal of Warren County, commissioners to locate the "permanent seat of justice of Hancock County" and ordered the commissioners to make report of their action, together with the name they may have given the seat of justice, to the County Commissioners' Court of Hancock County. But afterwards, on March 8, 1831, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that George Y. Cutler, Luther Whitney and John Johnson be appointed a committee to ascertain the geographical center of the county and report whether a situation could be found "eligible for a seat of justice for the county near the same," and report also the situation of the "prairie, water, timber, etc."

Either no action was taken under the act of the General Assembly or the order of the County Commissioners' Court, or any action taken was unsatisfactory, for afterwards, by act approved Feb. 13, 1833, the General Assembly appointed William Gilham, Scott Riggs and John J. Hardin of Morgan County as commissioners "for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of justice in and for County of Hancock." This act particularly prescribed the course of procedure to be followed by the commissioners. The act provided that the commissioners should meet on the last Monday of February, but a subsequent act changed the time to the second Monday in March, or within thirty days thereafter.

The commissioners acted promptly, and on March 21, 1833, a majority of them, William Gilham and Scott Riggs, reported to the County Commissioners' Court that they had located the seat of justice of the county "on Town five North, Range six West, Section 19, Northwest quarter, on the most eligible *scite* on that quarter," and further reported that the name of the seat of justice should be CARTHAGE.

On the same day the court ordered the clerk to cause a certified copy of this report to be filed with the register of the land office in Quincy and to inform him that the county claimed a preemption right to the northwest quarter of section 19, town five north, range six west.

On April 2d, following, the County Commissioners' Court appointed "John Johnston," county surveyor, to lay off the town of Carthage into lots by May 1st, and, on the same day ordered that a sale of the said lots should be held on the first Monday of January.

On June 6th of the same year Thomas Owen was appointed by the court as agent to take and approve notes for lots sold and to grant certificates to purchasers, which certificates should entitle the holder or holders to deeds when final payment should be made on such lots.

It seems that the survey of the city of Carthage made in the first instance was not satisfactory, for on Sept. 26, 1838, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court "that David Greenleaf be appointed agent to have town *site* of Carthage resurveyed and proper plat made." Such survey was made by James W. Brattle, and the plat thereof is of record in the recorder's office.

The survey of 1838 was legalized by an act of the General Assembly in force on Feb. 26, 1839, which provided that the survey and plat of the town of Carthage, made in the year 1838, and on file to be recorded in the office of the recorder of Hancock County, be legalized and established as the proper survey and map of the



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Wm E. Mansfield.

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town, and that all other surveys of said town theretofore made be vacated.

The original town of Carthage, as thus laid out and platted, covered one quarter-section of land, and was presumably one-half mile square, the western line of which was the line between the two townships, that is, township five north, six west, and township five north, seven west, which, afterwards, under township organization, became known respectively as the towns of Carthage and Prairie.

It may be stated in this connection that Carthage developed west of the township line and that the homes of some of its leading citizens were west of that line and that, because of the inconvenience of going from Carthage to Elvaston to vote at all general, county and town elections, these citizens successfully appealed to the board of supervisors to detach two sections and two half sections of the town of Prairie nearest to Carthage, from that town, and attach them to the town (township) of Carthage. This fact appears in the article on township organization.

Carthage was first incorporated as a town in 1837. The early records are not accessible, and what is here stated is based upon the act of the General Assembly, which went into effect on Feb. 27, 1837, as appears on page 107 of the Private Laws of the year. These Private Laws not being at hand, the editor wrote to Ralph H. Wilkin, Esq., Supreme Court Librarian, at Springfield, and received from him a letter, giving the desired information. Mr. Wilkin says:

"I have examined Private Laws of 1837, known as Incorporation Laws, and find that Carthage was chartered by act of February 27th, Private Laws of 1837, page 107. This was an act to incorporate the towns named therein and for other purposes. By Sec. 1 the inhabitants of the towns of Lynnville in Morgan County, Frankfort in Franklin County, Clayton in Adams County, Warsaw in Hancock County, and Vienna in Johnson County, were authorized to become incorporated upon the same terms and in the same manner as prescribed by act of Feb. 12, 1831. Sec. 5 provided: 'The provisions of the first section of this act shall be extended in all respects to the inhabitants of the towns of Warsaw and Carthage in the county of Hancock.'" Doubtless, Carthage was organized as an incorporated town in pursuance of this "charter," but the proceedings of the town council, or whatever the governing body may have been called, are not to be found.

In 1849, Carthage was further organized, or perhaps, more properly, reorganized, under the act of Feb. 12, 1831, referred to by Mr. Wilkin, which act, although passed on a day since celebrated as Lincoln's birthday, did not take effect until March 1, 1831. This act provided for the incorporation of the inhabitants of such towns as should wish to be incorporated, and authorized any town of the state "to become incorporated for the better regulation of their (its) internal police," in case such town should contain not less than 150 inhabitants. (Very likely the special act of 1837 was passed for the purpose of enabling Carthage and the other towns named therein to organize under this law, even though any such town did not contain as many as 150 inhabitants.) The act gives in detail the manner of effecting such incorporation, and provides that such town, so incorporated, shall be known by the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the Town of ———." All white males over the age of 21 were authorized to assemble in a public meeting at the court-house or other place in the town, after certain notice of the meeting had been given, and to choose a president and clerk of the meeting from among their number, who were required to be sworn or affirmed, and thereupon, being thus organized, the said residents were authorized to proceed to decide by vote, *viva voce*, whether they would be incorporated or not. If two-thirds of the voters present were in favor of incorporation, the president and clerk were required to deliver a certificate of the state of the polls to the board of trustees to be elected as provided in the act. "A fair journal and record" of all proceedings of the president and trustees was to be kept, and all by-laws and ordinances were to be recorded, in a book to be provided for that purpose.

It was further provided by this act of the General Assembly that whenever a president and trustees should be elected for any such town, it should be the duty of the president and trustees to deposit the certificate of the state of the polls delivered to them by the president and clerk of the first meeting, with the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the proper county, to be entered of record in his office.

This act was afterwards expanded by the

General Assembly, and it appears in its enlarged form in the Revised Statutes of 1845, but the revised act is essentially the same as the original act so far as the matters above mentioned are concerned.

The records of the County Clerk's office, under the heading of The Incorporation of the Town of Carthage, Hancock County, Ills., set forth the affidavit of John T. Barnes, sworn to by him on June 16, 1849, before M. Rickard, J. P., that he will act as president of the meeting and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the same. Following this on the records is a similar affidavit of Alexr. Sympson as clerk of the meeting. The records then contain the following entry:

"Poll book of an election held at the court house in Carthage agreeable to notice in accordance to law for the incorporation of said town agreeable to statute in such case made and provided this 16th day of June, 1849."

Following this is a list of the names of the voters, and following the list is the certificate of the president and clerk of the meeting, dated June 16, 1849, at 8 o'clock P. M., which certificate is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do certify that at an election held at the court-house in the town of Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, on the 16th day of June, 1849, to vote for or against the incorporation of said town there *was* thirty-eight votes in favor of incorporation of said town and eighteen votes against incorporation of said town."

This certificate was filed by Geo. W. Thatcher, clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, on Sept. 4, 1849.

This was certainly a close vote. There being 56 votes cast, it required 38 to incorporate. If 37 had voted for the incorporation and 19 against it the incorporation would have failed. Those who voted at this election were the following:

James C. McQuary, Jno. H. Lawton, Ralph Harris, Rudolphus Weston, John Carlin, Thomas S. Brockman, M. Couchman, E. Brooks, Wm. K. Kimbrough, M. Barnes, Sr., David Mack, A. Cherrill, M. Rickard, B. Avis, D. S. Harnace, L. Doolittle, B. Clarke, L. Evans, J. W. Marsh, M. Barnes, Jr., J. D. Hail, Wm. Mack, S. D. Ewing, A. N. Thompson, John Wilson, Eli H. Williams, Asahel Smith, Wm. Kimbrough, Thos. L. Barnes, W. W. Steele, D. E. Head, M. B. Mann, David Conklin, G. W. Wells, Lowel Mitchell, Samuel Pennock, F. Loring, L. Parker, E. S. Rand, Daniel Wells, John T. Barnes, A. Sympson, Jesse Bennett, Elisha Easterbrook, J. P. Haggard, A. Hamilton, S. C. Thompson, P. Allwin, Jas. Taylor, E. S. Freeman, Allen McQuary, L. C. Stevenson, B. T. Scofield, C. Wilson, Jas. H. Carothers, David Pennock.

The first trustees were elected on June 23, 1849, and they were Allen McQuary, William W. Steele, James H. Carothers, Artois Hamilton and Simon D. Ewing.

The law required the trustees to be residents and freeholders of the town.

If all white male residents in the town voted, the population of the town, allowing five persons for every voter, would not have exceeded 300. A vote could not have been taken if the number of inhabitants had been less than 150.

On Feb. 28, 1854, an act of the General Assembly was passed, and went into effect, "to amend the charter of the town of Carthage, incorporated by general law, approved March 3d, 1845." This amendment imposed a fine upon any officer or trustee of the town who should neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by the act of 1845, and declared that for the second offense his office should thereby become vacant, such vacancy to be filled by election.

Evidently the officers and trustees of the town were not very enthusiastic in the performance of their duty, or this emergency amendment, pointed at Carthage alone, would not have been passed.

This amendatory act is corroborative of the view above expressed that Carthage was first incorporated as a town under the general law of 1845.

In 1867 the General Assembly passed an act, which went into effect on April 1, 1867, for the incorporation of the town of Carthage. This was a special act covering the question of municipal government quite fully, and granting the town extensive powers, and providing, in addition to powers specifically given, that the town council should have and exercise such other and further powers, by ordinances or otherwise, not inconsistent with that act, as the city council of the city of Quincy had by law.

The special act or charter of 1867 enlarged and extended the corporate limits so as to em-

brace all of the south half of section 18 and all of section 19, in township 5 north, range 6 west, and the southeast quarter of section 13 and the east half of section 24, in township 5 north, range 7 west.

On April 17, 1883, an election was held as the result of which the town of Carthage became incorporated under the general law as the city of Carthage. The city was divided into three wards. Since that time the city government has been in the hands of a mayor and six aldermen elected in accordance with the general law for the incorporation of cities.

The following is a list of the presidents and clerks of the town from 1864 to the time of organization as a city in 1883, and of the mayors and city clerks from that time to the present.

TOWN PRESIDENTS

—1864, David E. Head; 1864-'65, Jacob Sholl; 1865-'66, Squire R. Davis; 1866-'67, Francis M. Corby; 1867-'70, Wesley H. Manier; 1870-'71, Jesse C. Williams; 1871-'72, Hiram G. Ferris; 1872-'73, Thomas C. Sharp; 1873-'75, Hiram G. Ferris; 1875-'76, Jesse C. Williams; 1876-'77, David Mack; 1877-'78, Bryant F. Peterson; 1878-'79, William C. Hooker; 1879-'80, Hiram G. Ferris; 1880-'81, William Baird; 1881-'82, Jesse C. Williams; 1882—, William C. Hooker (During Mr. Hooker's term changed to City Gov't).

CITY MAYORS

1883, William C. Hooker; 1883-'89, Orville F. Berry; 1889-'93, Apollos W. O'Harra; 1893-'97, Edward M. Robbins; 1897-'99, Melvin P. Berry; 1899-1901, Adolphus N. Cherrill; 1901-'03, Melvin P. Berry; 1903-'05, Stephen H. Ferris; 1905-'09, Orville F. Berry; 1909-'13, John J. Welch; 1913-'15, John B. Johnson; 1915-'17, Leon Chevillon; 1917-20, William H. Hartzell; 1920, to fill out the year on account of Mr. Hartzell's resignation, William McGuilvery; 1920, Frank Edison.

TOWN CLERKS

Bryant F. Peterson; 1864-'65, Bryant F. Peterson; 1865-'66, John D. Miller; 1866-'68, John Moffitt; 1868-'70, John D. Miller; 1870-'71, Theo. F. King; 1871—, S. W. Merrill.

CITY CLERKS

—'97, S. W. Merrill; 1897-'99, J. M. Springer; 1899-1901, Jno. S. Cochran; 1901-'13, Will C. Newton; 1913—, Bernard P. Darham (Darham called into service under Selective Service and John McCarty appointed in April, 1918, to fill vacancy. McCarty served until July, 1918, when he also went into the service and Vernon Westfall was appointed to fill the vacancy); 1919-1920, Vernon Westfall.

CITY OFFICIALS, 1920

The officers serving in the city at the present time are as follows: Mayor, Frank Edison; Clerk, Vernon Westfall; Treasurer, Will C. Newton; Marshal, Clarence Allen; City Collector, George Windman; Superintendent of Water Works, Mannie Mosley; Health Officer, Ed Fletcher; Sexton, Charles Long; Street Commissioner, Richard White; City Attorney, James D. Baird; Aldermen (First Ward), T. E. Burner, Thomas Rand; (Second Ward), R. D. Denton, M. W. Pennock; (Third Ward), Fred L. Johnson, Ed. L. Booth.

WATER AND LIGHT

The water-works at Carthage have been in existence about thirty years. Now the supply of water is from an artesian well not far from the court-house square. The city water is used for all purposes except beverage and culinary, and is used to some extent for these purposes also. As a rule, the city is abundantly supplied with good, pure water from wells of ordinary depth.

A franchise for lighting the city by electricity was granted the Carthage Electric Light and Power Company on September 6, 1891, the same being for a period of twenty years.

The present system of illuminating the city has been in effect since about 1915, when the corporation which furnishes light and power from the power-plant at the great Mississippi dam at Keokuk secured the franchise.

Feeling the need of a City Hall, November, 1895, the city bonded itself for $4,500 with which to erect the City Hall building. These bonds drew five per cent interest. In 1897, in order to complete the building, city bonds to the amount of $1,500 were issued. This structure

stands on the south side of the public square and has within it city offices, fire department, public library, etc.

The first brick paving in Carthage extended from the depot of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., to, and around, the court-house square. Later the pavement was extended east on Main street to the corporate limit.

Between 1885 and 1901 Carthage was credited as having made improvements and expenditures as follows:

Carthage College (in twenty-five years) $50,000. Business and Dwelling-houses, $600,000. City Water-works, $55,000. Sewerage System, $6,000. Public Buildings, $6,000. Fire Department, $3,000. City Library, $4,000. Total, $724,000.

The city had to bond itself to the full legal limit in order to make these improvements, but this was doubtless an act of wisdom upon the part of the citizens.

THE POST-OFFICE

The Carthage post-office was established April 27, 1833,—four score and seven years ago. The first postmaster was Wesley Williams. Through the kindness of the department at Washington, we are able to give the reader the following list of postmasters, with dates of service. The first postmaster, Mr. Williams, served from April 27, 1833, to April 6, 1839; Malcolm McGregor, April 6, 1839, to September 12, 1840; Chauncey Robison, September 12, 1840, to July 15, 1846; John Carlin, July 15, 1846, to May 19, 1847; George Backman, May 19, 1847, to February 17, 1849; Allen McQuary, February 17, 1849, to December 2, 1853; C. R. Hendricks, December 2, 1853, to April 27, 1861; U. C. Taylor, April 27, 1861, to June 20, 1866, Thomas W. Hurst, June 20, 1866, to September 20, 1866; William Lynch, September 20, 1866, to April 5, 1869; L. B. Cockern, April 5, 1869, to September 22, 1873; C. Y. Long, September 22, 1873, to January 24, 1882; William H. D. Noyes, January 24, 1882, to January 13, 1886; John D. Stevens, January 13, 1886, to July 2, 1889; Charles S. DeHart, July 2, 1889, to October 20, 1893; William R. Hamilton, October 20, 1893, to October 22, 1897; Charles W. Taylor, October 22, 1897, to May 8, 1902; J. E. Helfrich, May 8, 1902, to December 4, 1914; I. C. Davidson, December 4, 1914, to the present time.

This makes nineteen postmasters in the duration of the office to present date, or an average of more than four and one-half years for each postmaster.

Carthage is now a second-class post-office. It has been on its present site (southeast corner public square) since July, 1898. Before that date it had been at various places on the north, west and south sides of the square. The amount of business done during the last year—ending July, 1918—was $16,213.61. There are now six rural free delivery routes extending out from this office. The city delivery went into effect August, 1910.

The office force at this post-office at the time of this writing, is as follows: postmaster, I. C. Davidson; assistant postmaster, F. A. Strader; clerks, Edward R. Boswell, Litta Bolles, Warren E. Kirkpatrick; city carriers, Wm. B. Stowe, Ralph Wood; auxiliary clerk-carrier, Paul Brakenseik; rural carriers, A. B. Mathews, F. W. King, J. F. Price, John Walker, A. J. Lowery, W. E. Green; mail messenger, Ellis E. Cox.

CARTHAGE BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

Ferris, Hooker & Edmunds, Attorneys. Mack & Draper, Attorneys. George W. Batchelder, Attorney. Scofield, Ferris & Manier, Attorneys. Dr. G. W. Hall. Dr. A. Spitler. Dr. A. J. Griffith. Edw'd Harris, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries. C. Wilson, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries. A. N. Hawley, School Commissioner. F. M. Corby, County Clerk. Sympson & Montague, Land Agents. T. Durant, Land Dealer. D. Greenleaf, Druggist and Justice. C. S. Hamilton, Carthage Hotel. W. A. Patterson, Patterson House. M. Couchman, Manufacturer Agricultural Implements. G. M. Child, Ed. and Pro. "Carthage Republican." Wm. R. Hamilton, Sheriff. C. Winston, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries. W. J. Pierce, Stoves & Tinware. A. & M. McQuary, Real Estate Dealers. J. C. & W. H. Williams, Dry Goods and Groceries. Sholl & Paterson, Dry Goods and Groceries. E. Showers, Drugs and Medicines. J. S. Spangler, Dry Goods and Groceries. J. R. Cunningham, Dry Goods and Groceries. W. J. Dale, Collector. A. Stults, Hotel Proprietor. Jas. McQuary, Carthage Livery and Sale Stable.

BUSINESS MEN OF 1880

Among the business men of Carthage in 1880 may be mentioned the following: Christopher Y. Long, postmaster and stationer; Shultz & Son, William T. Smith, and Dwight Cutler, druggist; James Sample, dealer in furniture; William W. Hughes, dealer in saddlery and harness; Dr. E. M. Robbins, dentist; William B. Bennett, J. C. Williams and J. W. Everett, dry goods merchants; The Dale Millinery Co.; William H. Patterson, grain merchant; J. B. Strader & Son, proprietors of an extensive warehouse and dealers in fence posts and drain tile; Foutch & Shultz, Taylor Bros., dealers in fence posts and drain tile; J. Mack Sholl and John Boyd, hardware merchants; Charles G. Clark & Sons, lumber dealers; Stephen S. Wilson, miller; W. P. McKee, dealer in agricultural implements; O. P. Carlton, grocer; James N. Currens, boots and shoes; Will O. Sharp, photographer; J. S. Johnson, manufacturer of his own patented corn-husker; F. M. Miller & Co., grain dealers; J. M. Ferris, T. C. Sharp, W. E. Mason, W. C. Hooker, M. P. Berry, O. F. Berry, J. D. Miller, W. H. Manier, Geo. Edmunds, George J. Rogers, David Mack, B. T. Scofield, C. J. Scofield, T. J. Scofield, A. W. O'Harra, H. W. Draper, J. B. Risse, William Baird, attorneys; Drs. J. W. Carlton, Y. M. Kellogg, R. C. Halladay, W. F. Hannan, W. H. D. Noyes, and J. H. Callahan, physicians; H. G. Ferris, A. J. Griffith, William Griffith and Sholl & Cherrill, bankers; Henry C. Wilson and E. T. Dorothy, proprietors of livery stables; The Stevens House run by J. Jackson, and the Rohrer House run by C. G. Rohrer, hotels; Charles E. Smales and John Helfrich, meat markets.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

As contrasted with the above, the list of the business and professional men of the present day is very interesting.

Amusement Houses—C. A. Garard, Manager of The Woodbine Theater; Frank Walton, Manager of The American Theater. Architects—G. W. Payne & Son. Attorneys—J. A. Baird, J. D. Baird, M. P. Berry, O. F. Berry, J. Paul Califf, B. M. Cavanagh, E. S. Coombs, L. Cruise, C. S. DeHart, W. W. Dunham, C. P. Johnson, W. H. Hartzell, D. E. Mack, E. C. Mack, E. S. Martin, Samuel Naylor, A. W. O'Harra, C. J. O'Harra, R. B. O'Harra, W. H. Orr, C. J. Scofield, L. Sienbenborn, W. A. Symonds, H. S. Walker, J. W. Williams, E. W. Wood. Automobiles and Garages—Carthage Auto & Garage Co., J. H. Hendricks, H. B. Massie, M. E. Monroe, Wilcox & Davison. Abstract of Title—William M. Gordon, E. G. McAnulty, Marine Trust Co. Banks—Dime Savings, Hancock County National Bank of Carthage. Barbers—L. C. Corson, Frank McWhorter, Ray Mosley, Lee Price. Books and Stationery—Ed Hoch, W. W. Nichols. Blacksmiths—Booth & Cunningham, George Edison, Rand & Edison. Candy Kitchen—Huston's "Sugar Bowl." Carthage Dairy—H. Miller. Carthage Greenhouse—R. C. Crum. Cement Work—Samuel VanHove, cement blocks and burial cases. Cigar Maker—H. Niehaus. Cleaning and pressing clothes—E. A. Tucker. Clothing—J. Culkin & Sons, Emrick-Owsley Clothing Co. Dentists—G. K. Fleming, J. F. Goodrich, E. M. Robbins, R. S. Runyon, D. L. Frazee. Drugs—S. G. Case, J. L. Shultz. Dry Goods—Boston Store; Emrick, Owsley & Helfrich, Mrs. E. McClure. Electricians—C. I. P. S. Co., M. Powell, Symonds Bros. (Farm Lights), Carl Martin. Farm Loans—Mack & Son, O'Harra Farm Mortgage Co., Sharp & Berry & Berry Bros. Feed—J. F. Kirkpatrick. Furniture—J. E. Williams. Grain Dealer—James McCarty. Grocers—L. Burner, R. N. Calhoun, E. P. Cutler, G. Egbers, N. J. Helfrich & Co., L. Shipton, J. J. Welch. Hardware—W. H. Bartels, Reaugh Hardware Co., Taylor & Edwards. Hotel—"The Cutler," "Wood Inn." Ice—John L. Paris. Implements and farm machinery—Leon Chevillon, W. M. Smith. Insurance Agencies—William Booz, J. A. Califf & Son, Harmony Mutual County Fire Insurance Co., L. L. Helfrich, D. D. Meaux, Mecum Bros., C. B. Newcomer, R. Saers, D. S. Strader, Tri-State County Mutual Insurance Co. Jeweler—D. G. Berry, L. W. Berry. Junk Dealers—Jas. Corbin, D. Harbour, P. Harbour. Livery—E. E. Cox, Samuel Huston. Lumber—Alexander Lumber Co., W. E. Lyon & Co. Meats—Gardner & Peters. Helfrich & Williams, George Orth. Millinery—Mrs. E. McClure, Miss Adelaide Merrill. Monuments—William McGuilvery. Newspapers—The Carthage Gazette, The Carthage Republican, The Hancock County Journal. Optometrists—S. J. K. Hartman, J. W. Porter. Osteopaths—Miss Catherine Cherill, H. J. Elsea. Paints and Wall Paper—Russell N. Smith. Phonographs and Pictures—L. A. Swain. Pho-

tographer—S. J. K. Hartman. Physicians—C. L. Ferris, W. P. Frazier, J. T. Jenkins, L. C. Knight, S. M. Parr, G. E. Pumphrey. Pianos and Music—George T. Davis, L. A. Swain. Plumbing and Heating—Ed Kelly, Fred Reyer, A. Wright. Poultry & Eggs—Roy H. Weaver. Restaurants—R. L. Carlton, C. A. Orth, J. E. Pennock, E. S. Seger. Shoe Dealer—E. P. Rowe. Shoe and Harness Repairs—Carl Baum, O. L. O'Dell, J. T. Radford, H. Shilling. Standard Oil Co. Tailors—John Brussel, J. Johansen, John Jurgens. Tinner—Charles Meals. Transfer and Coal—J. L. Paris. Undertakers—G. H. Hearne, Nelson & Nelson, J. E. Williams. Variety Stores—G. P. Harper, Milborn Bros. Veterinaries—E. H. Herring, C. L. Miller. Willard Battery Station—R. E. Compton.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM

The Carthage Gazette, issue of Feb. 8, 1866, says:

"Telegraph communication is now open between Carthage and the rest of the world. The first message was sent by our express agent, R. H. Hardy, Esq., on Wednesday last."

CARTHAGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

City Ordinance No. 36 of the city of Carthage passed under Mayor E. M. Robbins, September 11, 1893, provides in sections one and two as follows:

"Sec. 1: Be it ordained by the city council of the City of Carthage, That there is hereby established and shall hereafter be maintained for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said city a Library and which shall be forever free to the use of such inhabitants, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of directors of such library may adopt.

"Sec. 2: The affairs of such public library shall be managed and controlled by a board of nine directors who shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council, and who shall be chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office. At least three of said directors shall be women, and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of the said board."

Just prior to the above action on the part of the city, a few women of Carthage organized the "Columbian Society" for the purpose of assisting in the Hancock County exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. The president of this Association was Mrs. W. C. Hooker. After a few weeks effort in behalf of the exhibit the members concluded that something done for the interests of the City of Carthage would be of more lasting benefit, and Mrs. Hooker suggested founding a Public Library. Not discouraged by the fact that there was just one dollar and fifty cents in the treasury, the members rallied to Mrs. Hooker's suggestion and many more women joined the society which was then called the "Columbian Library Association." Mayor E. M. Robbins was consulted, the idea gained his approval and he immediately appointed a "Board of Trustees," called for by the State law, the members of that "Board being Mr. M. P. Berry, Mr. A. N. Cherrill, Judge C. J. Scofield and Judge D. E. Mack, Mesdames Wm. C. Hooker, S. L. Botts, E. M. Robbins, Elizabeth Cherrill and Duane Pennock.

When Mr. M. P. Berry, who was in Chicago at this date heard of the appointment, he wrote the Secretary of the Association, Mrs. L. W. Berry, that he would give five hundred dollars to start a library if the citizens of Carthage would give a like sum and the library be made free to the public. This offer was accepted, and a committee appointed to solicit the amount. In three days' time the committee reported $618.00 raised, so loyal and interested were the citizens. Mr. John Culkin offered the use of a room over his clothing store for one year, rent free. Market days and lecture courses were held, many of our men and women giving time and talent to make the lecture courses a success. The churches were offered free of charge for the lectures. Those taking part in first lecture course were: Mr. M. P. Berry, Mr. Chas. DeHart, Mr. A. W. O'Harra, Judge D. E. Mack, Major R. W. McClaughry. After a trip to Europe Mr. M. P. Berry gave a course of five lectures describing his journey, and the proceeds were given to the library fund. Later another course of lectures was given by Judge C. J. Scofield, Mrs. Sherman Hill, Mr. C. S. DeHart, Miss Mary Davidson, Judge D. E. Mack and Mr. M. P. Berry.

The library was opened to the public on March 10, 1894. Just before this date a book shower was held at which time a large number of books was contributed by the citizens. When



Lowella Manifold.

Munsell Publishing Co.

the City Hall was built a room upstairs was offered to the library, this offer accepted, and after remaining for two years in Mr. Culkin's room the library was removed to the City Hall. In 1900, Mr. M. P. Berry seeing the need of larger quarters, and believing a lower room would be a better place for the now growing institution, proposed to the City Council to furnish at his own expense the large lower room if the Council would give this room to the library as a permanent home. Mr. Berry's offer was accepted and in November of 1900 the library moved into the room it now occupies in the City Hall.

Several legacies have been left to the library fund: the first by Mr. Willis Bernethy, which was $1,000.00; another by Mr. Chellis Hooker, $35.00; and one of $500.00 by Mrs. Elizabeth Cherrill.

A committee with Mr. M. P. Berry as chairman is working on a Memorial Endowment Fund, by which it is hoped the Library will be made a strong power for good in an educational way. The library is now taken care of financially by the city.

The Shadrach Bond Chapter, D. A. R., and the Missionary Union have each placed a book-case in the library where special literature pertaining to their work can be found.

Tickets of membership are sold to non-residents at $2.00 per annum.

The library responded promptly to the lemands made by war activities. In response to request from the "American Library Association" books for soldiers and sailors were solicited from the citizens. Nearly five hundred volumes were recived, prepared for the shelvs, packed and sent to the distributing stations.

The library now contains about 8,000 volumes, has a well equipped reading room, and is a Government Depository. War literature and posters have been filed for future reference.

Twice while working to establish the library Mr. Will Sharp permitted the Columbian Library Association to edit the "Carthage Gazette," and retain the proceeds for library fund.

In 1918 the Illinois State Library Commission divided the libraries of the State into districts, and assigned meeting places. Carthage was chosen the place of meeting for this district, time Feb. 12, 1919, with librarians from Nauvoo, La Harpe, Hamilton, Warsaw and Quincy as delegates. The Carthage Library Board decided to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the library at the same time. This proved a delightful and instructive meeting.

This library has had but one librarian, Mrs. Duane Pennock.

The officers and Board of Trustees are as follows: President, Mrs. A. W. O'Harra; Vice-president, M. P. Berry; Secretary, Miss Mary Davidson; Trustees, Mrs. L. W. Berry, Mrs. Wm. Boswell, Wm. McGuilvery, Edward Hoch, John Welch, and Dr. W. K. Hill.

THE CARTHAGE CIVIC LEAGUE

The Carthage Civil League was organized January 27, 1914, growing out of a movement that started in Chapter J, P. E. O., to provide a recreational center for boys and youth of the town. The first officers of the League were—President, Miss Mary Davidson; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Cashen; Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Mrs. J. W. Williams; legislative, Mrs. J. A. Baird; Social service, Mrs. Ellen Scofield; Program, Miss Leona McAnulty; Humane, Miss Josephine Simmons; Membership, Mrs. J. P. Beckman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. L. Ferris; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Franc Harris; Treasurer, Miss Emily Pennock.

The chief object of the organization found expression in the organization of a Y. M. C. A. with quarters nicely equipped in the Reyer building and with C. A. Harridon of Pontiac in charge, as secretary and physical director. Much good was accomplished for two years when the Y. M. C. A. idea was given up under pressure of many difficulties. This effort was made at an annual cost of $1,800.

During this period and following it the other committees of the League were very active, and speakers from out of town were secured to speak on various topics which had to do with community health and sanitation, city-beautiful ideas, education and civic improvement.

These committees inaugurated campaigns that are still being conducted against flies and mice, and provided for bird, and garden and city-beautiful contests among the school children. An ancient sun-dial was restored and erected in the court-house park; an electric light was placed in the Mary Williams Park; an anti-cigarette ordinance was enforced; the matter of bringing water from the Mississippi river for our city supply was proposed to the city council,

which matter is now being considered by the present administration; and Mrs. W. P. Frazier was sent to the Health and Recreational School in Chicago, for instruction so that such work could be established here.

The Civic League is the only organization in Hancock County affiliated with the State Equal Suffrage Association and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Except for the Y. M. C. A. effort the work of the League has not been conspicuous, but it has been a steady educational force from which the city has derived much benefit.

CARTHAGE WOMAN'S CLUB

The oldest exclusive study Club in the county was organized April 10, 1896. Its nucleus was a little Reading Club, which had its inception in 1904, and which proved to be so successful that its members decided to enlarge its scope. Invitations were issued to a number of women to help organize a Woman's Club. Twenty-four responded, whose names were signed to the Constitution. The following six names still appear on the Membership Roll as Charter Members:—Mrs. Fannie Crawford Berry, Miss Mary Davidson, Mrs. Ella Connor Ferris, Miss Clara Belle Griffin, Mrs. Katharine Griffith Hill, Mrs. Rose Spitler Scofield. Eighty-five women have, at different times, availed themselves of participation in the various programs. Six times hearts have been grieved by deaths of much beloved members, while removals from the city have occasioned sad losses. The membership has fluctuated from the original twenty-four to forty, then afterwards limited to twenty, the present membership, which is much prized, as there is always a waiting list.

Article II of the Constitution, as originally adopted, and remaining unchanged, states that the object of this Club shall be, primarily, the intellectual improvement of its members. Consequently there has never been, within the boundaries of the Club, gossip, nor any discusison of personal affairs, nor embroidery hoops nor crochet needles, although knitting-needles made their appearance and were encouraged during the War Period. Its members have ever adhered earnestly and conscientiously to the end in view, meeting all obligations in an earnest, dignified manner fitting to the importance of the subjects studied. Never, for many years, have broken friendships, heartaches, or rancorous arguments disturbed its equanimity. Discussions there have been, arguments many, opinions numerous and diversified as women of this Club have decided views and ability to express them, but always the minority has yielded graciously to the will of the majority and acquiesced in its decisions. During the first year meetings were held weekly, since then fortnightly, the Club year beginning in October and ending in May. The first program which assumed gigantic proportions, and for which no local mind seemed adequate, was purchased from Mrs. Parker of Quincy. Since then all subjects have been selected by vote and a Program Committee has arranged the work. Programs have been widely varied in character, but always worth while, from the first:—A History Resumé, later, English History, French Revolutions, America in History, Literature and Art, Current History and Literature, Shakespeare, studied for fourteen years, since then Sophocles, Aeschylus, Goethe's Faust, and for the last three years The Divine Comedy, Dr. Johnstone of Mendon, an eminent authority, giving remarkably fine lectures on the subject. The Annual Programs are arranged attractively in Year Books, excellent examples of the skill of The Republican Press, and are bound in the Club Colors, White and Gold. Every year, usually in April, to celebrate the founding, there is given a dinner at the home of some member. This dinner has been all that the most fastidious could desire in viands and appurtenances, and has proven conclusively that quest of the intellectual is no bar to the art culinary. For this one time in the year merriment and gaiety reign supreme, shared by Club husbands and other guests who look forward with pleasurable anticipation to its annual occurrence.

The first president was Mrs. Rose Spitler Scofield; vice president, Mrs. Mary Eugenia Wirick; corresponding secretary, Miss Henriette Mack; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella Connor Ferris; treasurer, Mrs. Melissa Davidson. Mrs. O'Harra, the treasurer, has held the office for over twelve years, and the recording secretary has held that office for over twenty years. The far reaching effects of the Carthage Woman's Club, who can estimate? For, "to educate a man is to educate an individual:—to educate a woman is to educate a family," and the life of many families has been broadened and brightened by the repetition of knowledge

gleaned at the Club, and which could not be obtained elsewhere.

ELLA CONNOR FERRIS,
Secretary.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—1920

Supervisor, A. C. Williams; Town Clerk, K. B. Fletcher; Assessor, Wm. E. Boswell; Highway Commissioner, B. H. Murphy; Justices of the Peace, J. L. Martin, W. A. Symonds and J. W. Everhart; Constables, George White, Ed L. Booth and James Corbin; School Trustees, William Yetter, W. N. Reno and L. L. Seaton; School Treasurer, J. E. Williams.

CHAPTER XXIV

CHILI TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—ITS WATER COURSES—TIMBER AND PRAIRIE LANDS—EARLY SETTLERS—THOSE OF A LATER DATE—CHURCHES—LODGES AND SCHOOLS—VILLAGES OF CHILI AND BOWEN—BUSINESS INTERESTS—OLDEST SETTLEMENT IN TOWNSHIP—MUNICIPAL POSTAL HISTORY—POPULATION—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Chili Township is bounded on the north by Harmony Township, on the east by Augusta Township, on the south by Adams County, and on the west by St. Albans Township. Its name was taken from the village of Chili, one of its earliest settlements. Bear and Panther creeks water the township, and along the banks of these streams considerable timber was found in the early days, but the remainder of the township is prairie land, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. There are very valuable farms in this territory. The name Chili was given this township on account of the fact that the founder first intended going to Chili, South America, but located here.

EARLY SETTLERS

Stephen Owen, Sr., and his sons Ainsley, John L., B. C., Archibald C., Isaac and William, all came here in 1831, and were probably the first settlers of Chili Township. William Pike and his sons, John, Thomas, William and James, came here in 1832. S. Garner, Joseph Stevens and his sons, John, George, Joseph and Frank, and Evan Bettisworth and his sons, David, Charles, and Evan, Jr., came in 1833. Other very early settlers were: Rev. Joseph Worrell, David F. Parker and his son, Samuel C. Parker, William Sullivan, Stephen Tripp, John Wilhite, Joseph Harter, David Todd, Alpha Forsythe, John and James Prutzman, and George N. Crowley.

LATER DATE SETTLERS

Among those who came into this township may be mentioned the following: E. W. Bennett, Franklin Carlin, Elijah Crossland, Richard Eells, S. E. Elliott, Shiveral Garner, T. N. Gillis, John M. Graham, John Griffitts, J. V. Harter, Joseph Harter, William Herring, Joseph Ivins, Samuel H. Kelley, A. T. King, William S. Linn, Wilford W. Manlove, William B. Marvel, Dr. Archibald E. McNeil, M. McNeall, James W. Norris, David F. Parker, Henry K. Ramsey, D. P. Robinson, John P. Sowland, Daniel T. Scott, G. K. Seaton, L. P. Slater, Joseph C. Stevens, William T. Stratton, George Thrasher, Gilbert Tillapaugh, David G. Todd, David N. VanBrunt, Alexander Waggoner, John William Willhite, L. S. Worman, John H. Wristen, and Joseph N. Yarnell.

VILLAGE OF CHILI

The oldest settlement in this township was made at the present site of the village of Chili. This was laid out by Elisha Worrell in 1836. A post-office was established at this point, with Moses Stevens as appointed postmaster. He was in turn succeeded by George N. Crowley, Alfred T. Dickinson, George N. Crowley, J. Clarkson, Caine and George N. Crowley, who served in all about forty years. The post-office has long since been discontinued and the people of the vicinity are served by the rural free delivery from Bowen. Chili is situated in section 30 of Chili Township. The village now has less than one hundred inhabitants.

BOWEN

Bowen is situated in sections 22 and 23 of Chili Township. It is a lively station on the

Wabash railway line, south of Carthage. It was platted in 1863 by Peter C. Bowen for whom it was named.

By act of the Legislature passed on April 15, 1869, this town was incorporated under the name of "Bowensburg," the full corporate name being, "The President and Trustees of the Town of Bowensburg." It would seem from the provisions of the act that the town had theretofore been acting as a corporation, having a president and trustees, owning property, and passing and enforcing ordinances, for the reason that the act of 1869 provided that all ordinances and resolutions passed by the president and the trustees of the town of Bowensburg should remain in force until repealed by the board of trustees created by the act, and that all property belonging to the president and trustees of the town of Bowensburg, for the use of the inhabitants of said town should, upon the taking effect of this act, be vested in the corporation, and that the act of 1869 should not invalidate any act done by the said president and trustees, nor divest them of any rights which might have accrued to them "prior to the passage of this act." At a later date Bowensburg was incorporated as the Village of Bowen, under the general incorporation act concerning cities and villages.

In Bowen there is a highly intelligent, enterprising class of citizens, who are indeed an honor not only to Bowen but also to the entire county.

POST-OFFICE

Soon after the platting of Bowen in 1863 a post-office was established. For a short time the office was kept at the depot by the depot agent, whose name is now forgotten. Following him came Marion Davis who, it is related by the old settlers, some of whom are still residing in the village, was a man of many occupations. All at the same time he served as landlord of the only hotel at Bowen, was section-boss on the new railroad, was a fine singing-teacher, and held the office of postmaster. Following him came Buckner Pomeroy (called "Brick Pomeroy" by some), Frank Rowland, Geo. W. Nash (who was commissioned in 1872, and is still a resident of Bowen), T. Stratton (1889-93), Charles C. Marsh (1893-07), Mary J. Marsh (1907-16), O. H. Johnson (commissioned in 1916 and still in office).

Bowen is a third-class office, has two free rural routes and is a well-kept post-office.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

The following are the names of Bowen's presidents and clerks:

1865—J. N. Hartwell, J. T. Blaney; 1866—J. N. Hartwell, J. T. Blaney; 1867—J. N. Hartwell, N. Hanson; 1868—J. N. Hartwell, D. F. McNeal; 1869—John T. Blaney, D. F. McNeal; 1872—T. C. Clayton, W. P. Prescott; 1873—T. C. Clayton, W. P. Prescott; 1876—W. P. Prescott, Daniel Smith; 1877—T. C. Clayton, Daniel Smith (The intervening records are missing); 1886—E. B. Stevens, Charles Cook; 1891—Daniel Smith, Charles Cook; 1892—W. T. Stratton, J. T. McKnown; 1896—W. H. Norris, W. C. McClure; 1897—W. H. Norris, W. J. Carlin; 1898—W. H. Norris, W. C. McClure; 1900—William H. Norris, W. J. Carlin; 1902—William H. Norris, W. J. Carlin; 1904—W. H. Norris, J. M. Cannon; 1907—W. H. Norris, C. P. Jacobs; 1912—W. Jeff Horney, C. P. Jacobs; 1915—Henry Willard, H. R. Farwell; 1918—W. J. Carlin, H. R. Farwell. The officers are as follows: President, M. E. Randall; Clerk, Dr. H. R. Farwell; Treasurer, W. T. Gillis; Trustees, Fred Barnett, John T. Cox, M. G. Walty, L. E. Nash, George Peterson, E. H. Fleming; Police Magistrate, W. S. Dennis; Marshal, Victor Munson; Attorney, Charles Crossland.

Bowen is supplied with electric lights by a private company of home capital and the village is still without adequate water supply.

The early settlers here include many whose names are already mentioned in the township history. The business firms and professions of the village are as follows:

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Attorney—Charles Crossland. Automobiles—W. T. Gillis, C. L. Hedrick, H. B. Nash & Co., Neal & Son. Banking—The Farmers Bank. Blacksmiths—Neal & Son. Cigars—W. D. Mathews. Clothing—J. A. Robinson & Co. Coal Operators—W. J. Carlin, The Square Deal Coal Co. Dentist—Dr. H. R. Farwell. Drugs—H. B. Marsh. Dry Goods and Clothing—Nash & Norris. Elevator—Selby Grain Co. Feed Mill—Selby Grain Co. Grocers—Nash & Norris, J. A. Robinson & Co. Hay—W. J. Carlin. Harness—J. H. Greddell. Hotel—"Merchants," W.

D. Mathews, proprietor. Ice Dealer—A. F. Clark. Implements—C. R. Daily. Insurance Agencies—C. L. Hough, W. C. Rowland, M. G. Walty. Jewelry—Carl E. Hill. Livery—A. Z. Scott. Lumber—Alexander Lumber Co. Meats—A. F. Clark. Millinery—Mrs. R. P. Cannon, Mrs. Belle Miller. Newspaper—The Chronicle. Physicians—Drs. R. H. Folkermer, W. D. Humphrey. Poultry — Dennis Produce Co. Printing—Johnson Bros. Printing Co. Restaurant—W. H. Junk. Undertaker—Peterson & Wade. Veterinary—F. W. Chandler.

CHURCHES, LODGES AND SCHOOLS

The churches of Bowen indicate the religious sentiment of the people of the place. The Congregational, Methodist Episcopal and Christian denomination have church buildings and regular pastors.

The secret societies or fraternities are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, and Royal Neighbors.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Bowen has dwindled, on account of deaths, until only six members remain.

POPULATION

The population of this township in 1920 was 1,430.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, C. R. Baxter; Town Clerk, Ernest L. Denny; Assessor, Aldo Kemp; Highway Commissioner, Wm. Dickhut; Justices of the Peace, Walter H. Norris and D. P. Worrell; Constables, Daniel Hyde and John W. Rowland; School Trustees, W. G. Harrison, Charles Gorby and H. B. Nash; School Treasurer, Enoch H. Fleming.

CHAPTER XXV

DALLAS CITY TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—POPULATION — EARLIEST SETTLERS—DALLAS CITY—ITS BUSINESS AT PRESENT—COLUSA VILLAGE—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Dallas City Township is bounded on the north by the Mississippi River and Henderson County, on the east by Durham Township, on the south by Rock Creek Township, and on the west by Pontoosuc Township. This township was created by act of the Legislature (Sec. 24 of act in force Feb. 22, 1861), and is named *Dallas City Township* by that act. It is watered by Snake and Camp creeks, with their tributaries. The soil in this portion of the county is very fertile and there are many very valuable farms, and the people are prosperous and contented.

POPULATION

In 1890 the population was 1,021, including wards 2 and 3 of Dallas City; in 1900, 1,141; in 1910, 1,321; and in 1920, 1,274. (The population of that part of Dallas City which lies in Henderson County is not included in these figures.)

EARLIEST SETTLERS

Among the earliest immigrants who located in this township and became actual settlers may be recalled at this late date the following: Major John McAuley, Esquire Bennett, George Meyers, John Welch, Brant Agnew, Jesse Wimp, Elijah Pease, Johnson Clark, Thomas Harris, Edward Davis, Louis Smith, Thomas Stevens, Israel Atherton, Andrew Daubenheyer, John R. Tull, Reuben Tull, William Tull, Alexander Martin, William Pratt, Robert Atherton, Aaron Atherton, John R. Atherton, William H. Bennum, John Garner, Henry Williams and Matthias Allis.

Among those who came in at a little later date were these: Iris Bailey, Abraham Clark, Joseph F. Dietrich, Thomas Dixon, John M. Finch, John Hacker, Manford G. Harris, L. W. Landaker, David S. Lionberger, John M. Lionberger, Benoni Mendenhall, Jacob Mendenhall, Dr. Benj. F. Newlon, W. H. Rollosson, O. H. Russell, William Scott, Mark Tandy, Edward H. Thomas, Henry Walker, Jesse Wimp.

DALLAS CITY

This place is situated on the Mississippi river and within Dallas City Township. It was laid out by John M. Finch in October, 1848,

and to its limits and territory there have been various subsequent additions. It is an important station point on the Burlington and Santa Fe railway systems.

Prior to 1859 what is now Dallas City was known as the town of Dallas City. By act of the Legislature approved on Feb. 19, 1859, a charter was granted to the town of Dallas City, incorporating the same by the name and style of "Dallas City," no longer the "Town of Dallas City."

This charter determined the city limits as being one mile in each direction from the point where the east line of fractional lot 1, in block 10, in Dallas City, crosses the county line of Henderson and Hancock counties, being 2 miles square or 4 square miles of territory. A more definite description was given in the amendatory act of 1861.

The incorporating act provided that William H. Rollasson (should be Rollosson), Richard W. Brewer, Theodore Rea, John Gibbs, James Gassaway, John M. Finch, Daniel G. Baldwin and B. F. Nelson (should be Newlon), or a majority of them should meet at the post-office in the town on the first Monday of May, 1859, or as soon thereafter as they should deem expedient, and divide the city into 2 or more wards, appoint election judges in each ward, fix a time and place of holding the election in each ward until the city council should be elected, and give notice of such election and make report thereof to the city council at their first meeting after the election.

It was provided that whenever any tract of land adjoining shall have been laid off into town lots and duly recorded, as required by law, the same shall be annexed to and form part of Dallas City.

A novel provision in this charter was that all property, both real and personal, within the limits of the corporation, should be exempt from county taxes, provided the city should maintain and support its own poor, so as not to make the county chargeable with the same.

The first officers of the city were the following: B. F. Newlon, mayor; Miles Rowe, marshal; J. B. Duffy, C. W. Atkinson, J. H. Harper, W. G. Sturr, W. H. Rollosson, John Gibbs, aldermen; Will C. Walker, police magistrate; W. B. Snyder, clerk.

The mayors of the city have been as follows: 1859, B. F. Newlon; 1860, James Gassaway; 1861, B. F. Newlon; 1862, W. H. Rollosson; 1863, Hiram Wagner; 1864, Hiram Wagner; 1865, Henry F. Bank; 1866, Thomas Rea; 1867, Thomas Rea; 1868, R. J. Mann; 1869, H. Wagner; 1870, William Robbins; 1871, John M. Finch; 1872, J. B. Duffy; 1873, J. B. Duffy; 1874, L. W. Landaker; 1875, E. Koll; 1876, E. Koll; 1877, Asa Moon; 1878, William Scott; 1879, William Scott; 1880, Thomas Rea; 1881, James Gasaway; 1882, F. J. Mauck; 1883, F. J. Mauck; 1884, John Rice; 1885, James McKinney; 1886, C. S. Shipman; 1887, C. S. Shipman; 1888, A. Padeberg; 1889, A. Padberg; 1890, L. S. Reid; 1891, L. S. Reid; 1892; John Lionberger; 1893, W. D. Caldwell; 1894, W. D. Caldwell; 1895, John Lionberger; 1896, J. Wimp; 1897, John Lionberger; 1898, John Cathers; 1899, John Cathers; 1900, John Cathers; 1901, P. E. Walter; 1902, John Cathers; 1903, John Cathers; 1904, Dr. C. S. Forney; 1905, C. F. Leinbaugh; 1906, C. F. Leinbaugh; 1907, John Cathers; 1908, John Cathers; 1908-12, W. D. Caldwell; 1912, Charles L. Steffey; 1920, A. Kirby.

Dallas City has recently become "A City by Commission," and now has four commissioners who have charge of various departments of the city. The city officers are: Mayor, A. Kirby; Clerk, H. L. Doty; Health Officer, Dr. H. V. Prescott; City Treasurer, Henry F. Black; Police Magistrate, James McAndrews; City Attorney, O. C. Kirkpatrick; City Commissioners, A. L. Bennington, M. F. Detmer, W. Lionberger, Warner H. Jacob.

POST-OFFICE

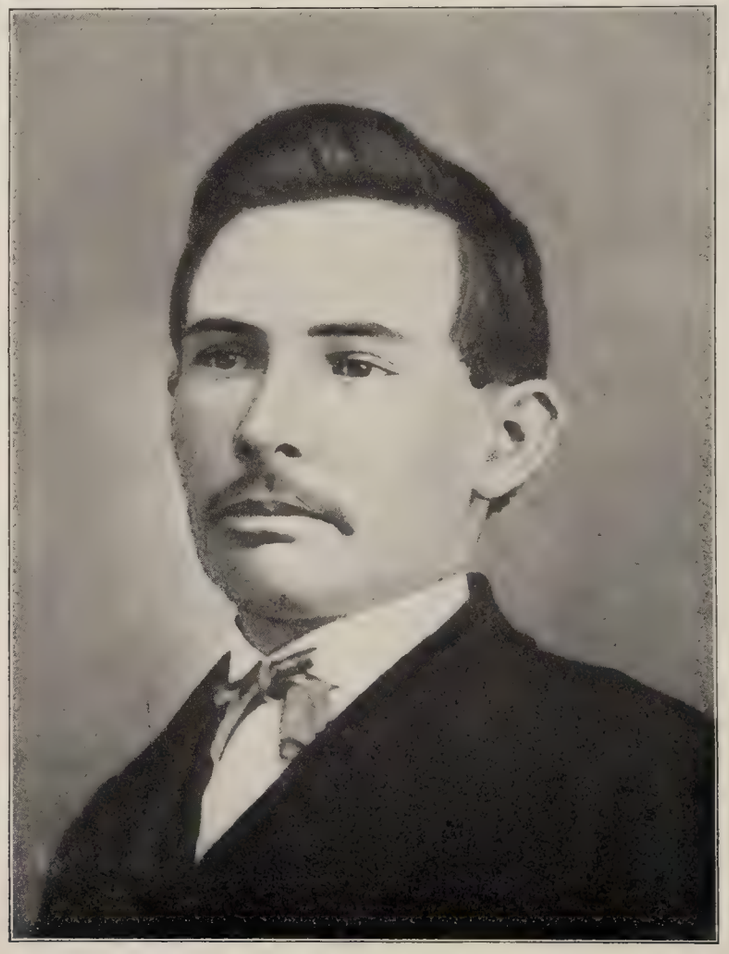
The first postmaster at this point was J. M. Finch in the early fifties. He was succeeded by R. M. Brewer, he by Mr. Finch again, followed by G. H. Ames, B. Mendenhall, L. S. Bliss, W. A. Feldhausen, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Heisler, Mr. Driver and the present postmaster, Mr. Shaffer. This is a third class post-office, being made such about 1900. The government leases the building in which the post-office is kept. There is one rural free delivery mail route extending out to the surrounding country, and it is now under charge of W. F. Shain.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

The industrial concerns of Dallas City include these: The Tin Works of C. W. Lehmann;



ELIZABETH McNEILL



JOHN A. McNEILL

Contractors and Builders, James Canfield, Hull & Lorenz, Frank Little and Bennington Bros.; The Bennington Manufacturing Company, who make many kinds of metallic appliances for poultry growers and feeders; two or more fish markets; the Pence Button Company, makers of pearl button "blanks"; the vehicle factory of L. Burg, makers of many styles of buggies and vehicles; The Walter Bros., makers of buggy and auto tops and cushions; the Bottling Plant of Dallas City, an important industry, which runs the year through and makes a superior quality of pop, soda and mineral water which is produced, bottled, and shipped over a large territory, and is styled the "Crystal Springs Water."

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Attorney—O. C. Kirkpatrick. Banks—Farmer's Exchange Bank, First National Bank. Barbers—Hallowell & Mitchell, R. T. Secrest, George Shain. Blacksmiths—V. L. Jacob, Walter Bros. Cement Contractors—Siens Bros. Clothing—Dallas City Clothing Co. Dentists—C. L. Shain, P. E. Walter. Drugs—C. A. Knappenberger. Dry Goods—C. A. Mendenhall. Elevator—Dallas City Lumber Co. Feed Mill—I. B. Johnson. Furniture and Undertaking—Mrs. Verne Koll. Garage—Harvey Garage, V. L. Jacob. Grocery—Gracey Bros., E. L. Hupfer, M. C. Marek, George Shinn & Son. Hardware—J. W. Murphy, Samuel Walter. Hotels—The Riverside House, Mrs. Ella Hancock, proprietor; The Park House, T. L. Stevens, proprietor. Ice Dealer—Siens Bros. Jewelry—Floyd Hull. Lumber—Dallas Lumber Company. Meat Markets—Ruskin Clifton, Gracey Bros. Millinery—Mrs. M. E. Essley, Veneta Wibbel. Newspapers—The Enterprise, The Review. Opera Hall—C. A. Schultz. Photographer—Frank Walter. Physicians—Drs. H. V. Prescott, William Prescott, W. H. Scott. Produce and Poultry—A. Kirby & Son. Restaurant—R. A. Board. Saw Mill—Dallas City Brick and Tile Company. Stock Dealer—G. K. Symmonds. Tailor—Jack Moline. Variety Store—E. R. Lionberger. Veterinary Surgeon—Ben Riter, J. O. Symmonds.

The churches and lodges of Dallas City are: Lodges—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors; Churches — Methodist, Congregational, Christian, Free Methodist, and Catholic.

VILLAGE OF COLUSA

Five miles to the south of Dallas City is the village of Colusa which was laid out in 1894 by Mrs. Eleanor Bailey in section 26 of Dallas City Township. The plat was made by J. H. Horney, County Surveyor. It is a station point on the "Burlington" system of railway and at this time has a population of upwards of two hundred and is a lively trading point, considering the size of the village and its nearness to other larger towns in the county. History of its churches and schools appears in chapters treating on such subjects, elsewhere in this volume.

DALLAS CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

(Taken from a map of the county published in 1859.)

Finch & Rollosson, Dry Goods and Groceries; R. W. Brewer, Dry Goods and Groceries; Gasaway & Gibbs, Dry Goods and Groceries; R. W. Brewer, Forwarding and Commission Merchant; Finch & Rollosson, Forwarding and Commission Merchant; J. D. Brewer, City Drug Store; J. B. Duffy, City Saloon; J. D. Jackson, Tin, Stoves and Hardware; John Wibbell, Provision Store and Saloon; Wm. H. Hunt, Hotel Proprietor; J. H. Woodworth, Hotel Proprietor; C. E. Patterson, Physician and Surgeon; Theo. Rea, Justice, Collector and Painter; W. G. Sturr, Saloon.

FURTHER HISTORY OF DALLAS CITY

(Furnished by Arthur McAndrews. There may be some repetition, but article is worthy of publication as written.)

Dallas City was laid out in October, 1848, by John N. Finch, who for many years was counted among its leading citizens. Prior to this it was known as South Bend post-office. The natural lay of the land had much to do with its selection as a site on which to found a city. It was named in honor of George M. Dallas, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., a statesman and diplomat. Among the high offices he held was that of vice-president of the United States from 1845 to 1849, having been James K. Polk's running mate as democratic standard bearers in 1844. In the upbuilding of Dallas City Mr. Finch was ever active, and

while a man of energy and force he found in the cooperation of Henry F. Black, William H. Rollosson, Dr. Ben. Newlon, Thomas Richart and other pioneers, the assistance needed to further plans that had for their object the establishment of mercantile houses and the various enterprises that build up trade. In antebellum days Dallas City was known as one of the important shipping points on the river for grain and other commodities. In 1857 Henry F. Black added materially to the industrial life of the place, then a new town on the western border of Illinois. He built a sawmill and manufactured lumber from logs rafted down the river from the northern pineries. This mill was operated for many years, and, having in connection an extensive lumber yard, trade increased from year to year. Thousands of bushels of grain were bought and shipped. In those days the river was the only means of transportation and during the boating season steamboats lined the landing every day taking on or unloading cargoes.

Dallas City was first connected with the outside world by railroad in 1869 when the C. B. & Q., built from Burlington to Quincy what is still known as the Carthage branch. The late General Charles A. Gilchrist was a leading spirit in this project, he having secured most of the right of way through Hancock County. In 1886 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was extended from Kansas City to Chicago, and Dallas City being on the river made it the first town of note on that system in the State of Illinois. The acquisition of this transcontinental line has been of great benefit to Dallas City. Today it numbers among its industries and enterprises carriage factory, button works, Crystal Springs Water Co., manufacturers of soda water and other soft drinks, Dallas City Lumber Co., one of the largest retail yards in western Illinois, two banks, two newspaper offices, telephone exchange, two express offices, hotels, mercantile establishments, opera house, two drug stores, grain elevator, two garages, livery and sales stable, one of the finest public school buildings, size of the town considered, in the state, a splendid water works system, fire department, and an electric light and power plant that will compare favorably with any town on the Mississippi. The power is obtained from the Keokuk dam, and, Dallas City being located on Lake Cooper, the current is transmitted direct. The streets and public buildings and a great many private residences are illuminated with electricity, to say nothing of the power it furnishes to run the machinery of manufacturing plants that heretofore were operated by steam. Electric power solves the fuel question from an economic standpoint and never has it been brought home more forcibly than now when coal is so scarce that it is hard to get even when consumers are willing to pay the high prices the commodity commands.

Dallas City is a church town and the different denominations are well organized, which keeps society on a plane of right living and encourages that true christian fellowship which does so much good in the world. There are five houses of worship, namely: Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Free Methodist and Catholic. The various church members seem to vie with each other in employing pastors who are not only eloquent expounders of the word but also enthusiastic workers.

Dallas City is now under the commission form of government, the officials consisting of mayor, four commissioners, city attorney and city treasurer.

The immediate site of Dallas City is on a range of hills which rise in gentle slope from which the Mississippi flows nearly due west for ten miles and northeast for about five miles. From elevated points on the surrounding hills the great river can be seen in its windings for many miles, presenting a wonderful and beautiful picture.

Among the ventures that have met with failure none have a more dismal record to spread on the pages of the state's history than those who from time to time attempted to establish newspapers in Dallas City, which has so to speak been a graveyard in which lie entombed many fond hopes and lofty aspirations. In the absence of any data we are unable to state just how many newspapers have come and gone since the first one that was established before the war. As near as can be ascertained a paper called the Star of Dallas, Frank Ashton, proprietor and editor, was in existence at the outbreak of the war in 1861, and our informant, J. D. Butler, present editor and publisher of the Review, tells us, to the best of his recollection, the Star appeared a couple of years prior to the beginning of the rebellion. Frank Ashton joined J. K. Allen's company and the Star went down, never

to rise again. Ashton died in the service. He was a first cousin of Thomas Richart, grandfather of our fellow citizen Frank Richart. The writer remembers the name of three newspapers that have in the past forty-four years joined the silent majority. The Dallas City Advocate started in the fall of 1875 and suspended in the early summer of 1876; the next came the Dallas City News, Ed Thomas, publisher. The News lived a number of years, but finally ceased to exist. After an interval, we know not how long, the late L. S. Reid started the Review, which is now conducted by J. D. Butler. It was established in 1887 and has been published continuously ever since.

Some time in the early part of 1896 a paper called the Times, West & Woods, proprietors, was launched on the troubled sea of journalism and after a somewhat tempestuous voyage was driven on the rocks and left to its fate.

Three years later The Enterprise made its appearance, the initial number being November 4, 1899. From November, 1899, to April, 1901, The Enterprise was published by C. H. Kistner and Dr. A. E. Shappell. About that time Dr. Shappell disposed of his interests to Mr. Kistner, after which the concern was incorporated and has since been known as The Dallas Printing Co. Of the original incorporators C. H. Kistner and L. M. Loomis are still stockholders, the latter president and the former vice-president and business manager of the company. (Note. A. McAndrews was engaged in May, 1901, as editor and is still connected with the office in that capacity. He became initiated into the mysteries of adjusting the movable alphabet in November, 1869, and since that time has worked at the case as straight compositor, was local editor of the Fort Madison Plain Dealer for two years, and for twenty-four years was employed on the Fort Madison Democrat, part of the time as reporter, collector and solicitor; he also did considerable work on the case in the days before machines were put in to take the place of setting type by hand. He is sixty-eight years old and his experience in newspaper work covers a period of nearly forty-nine years.)

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, J. H. Vass; Town Clerk, J. M. McAndrews; Assessor, S. L. Mikles; Highway Commissioner, C. E. Peck; Justices of the Peace, R. A. Board and Adelbert High; Constable, J. O. Symmonds; School Trustees, Harry Rand, F. C. Richart and H. H. Longshie; School Treasurer, Will A. Feldhausen.

CHAPTER XXVI

DURHAM TOWNSHIP

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—LATER SETTLERS—PIONEER EVENTS—VILLAGE OF DISCO—DURHAM CENTER—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Durham Township is bounded on the north by Henderson County, on the east by LaHarpe Township, on the south by Pilot Grove Township, and on the west by Dallas Township. While some of it is rolling and well drained it is principally prairie. A small branch of Crooked Creek on the east and a portion of Camp Creek in the northwest corner were bordered with heavy timber in the early days.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among those who first settled in Durham Township may be mentioned the following: Thomas Dixon, Sr., George Weaver, John Gilmore and several brothers, Jacob Mendenhall, William Logan, Ferdinand Brent and son, James and William Meeker, and Jesse Avise, all of whom came during 1835 and 1836. Others, who came a little later, were the Boyse family, the Manifolds, Loftons, Harknesses, Wilsons, James Mills, I. Wimp and William McGuire.

LATER SETTLERS

Some who came to the township at a later date, but many years ago, are as follows: O. S. Avery, David Byler, Daniel Warren, Stephen Eckles, Daniel Farren, William K. Gittings, Jason K. Jacobs, J. B. McMillen, James Mills, Sarah Morris, V. P. Parmelee, Reynolds and Rob-

inson, Josiah Ritchey, James Rhea, Robert Thomas, G. W. Randruff, Linus L. Wilcox and possibly others.

PIONEER EVENTS

The first school-house built of hewed logs was put up in 1837 and was called Camp Creek school-house. The first school in it was taught by Mary Jane Jacobs, who later went to the State of Washington. Rev. William Johnson of the Episcopal church preached the first sermon and Rev. Pool of the Methodist church preached not long afterward. The first post-office was called Camp Creek and John L. Avise was the first postmaster. After the death of Mr. Avise his widow was continued in the office, and when she later married Lyman Harkness he was appointed postmaster. Still later the post-office was removed to Durham Corners and J. H. McGuire was postmaster.

VILLAGE OF DISCO

This village is situated on the corners of sections 1 and 12 of Durham and sections 6 and 7 of LaHarpe townships. It was platted in February, 1876, by John Shutwell. It is a station on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad and has a population of about one hundred. Its business consists of small stores and shops suitable to accommodate the surrounding farming community.

DURHAM CENTER

Durham Center is situated in section 16 not far from the center of the township. It is an inland settlement or little community. It has less than one hundred population.

POPULATION

The United States census reports for four enumeration periods gave the following figures as to the population of this sub-division of Hancock County: in 1890, 840; in 1900, 826; in 1910, 787; and in 1920, 694.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, J. E. Crum; Town Clerk, L. W. Douglas; Assessor, Chas. Blender; Highway Commissioner, Alfred Blythe; Justices of the Peace, W. N. Byler and David Thornberg; School Trustees, Roy Byler, Beryl Rice and Nancy Griffin; School Treasurer, Wm. W. Hull.

CHAPTER XXVII

FOUNTAIN GREEN TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER EVENTS—POPULATION—VILLAGE OF FOUNTAIN GREEN—FIRST EVENTS IN THE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGE OF WEBSTER—AN OLD MORMON SETTLEMENT—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Fountain Green Township is bounded on the north by LaHarpe Township, on the east by McDonough County, on the south by Hancock Township, and on the west by Pilot Grove Township. The township takes its name from the village so called. In its natural state, it was woodland and prairie. Several branches of Crooked Creek water this territory, and its soil is very fertile.

EARLY SETTLERS

The earliest settlers were as follows: Ute Perkins, who came here in 1826; John Brewer, who came here in 1827; and following him were Abram, James and Mordecai Lincoln, Benjamin Mudd, John Day, Andrew and Pittillo Perkins and William Saylors, who arrived about 1830. In 1831 William Duff, Jabez L. Beebe and Jonathan Prior arrived, and Stephen G. Ferris in 1832. After this came Amos Hobart in 1833; William Alton in 1834; Jary White in 1835; Martin Hopkins in 1836; Col. Thomas Geddes in 1836; and David Allton in 1836. Other very early settlers were: William Robertson, Eben Wiggins, James Gray, Edward Farley, William Shipley, George W. Howard, John Secrist, John Massingall, Nicholas Jarvis, Leney Bloyd, Edward Shipley, Ira Gridley, Samuel Prentice, Evan Martin, John Shelton, Jacob Coffman, Jacob Clark, Thomas Whitaker, Samuel Brown, Daniel Prentiss, Anson Hobart. Others who came somewhat later were: Richard Brandon, John Bullock, William

Bullock, Thomas Campbell, John M. J. Cox, Benjamin Crabill, Morris Crump, Solomon Dill, Dr. Leonard T. Ferris, John G. Fonda, William M. Hardey, Byers Hensly, Alfred R. Hotchkiss, Joel Howd, David Leach, K. N. Leach, James McConnell, Robert McConnell, Thomas Miller, L. J. Rhea, Charles C. Tyler, Rev. Thomas M. Walker, Jary White, Hickerson Wright.

PIONEER EVENTS

The first child born in the township was Thomas J. Brewer in 1829, a son of John Brewer. The second child was James Day, son of John Day, who was born in August, 1831; while the third child was Alexander Saylors, son of William Saylors, born in 1831.

Pittillo Perkins died September 15, 1834, and this was the first death in the township; the second was that of William Duff who died in 1837.

The first regular school teacher was Judge John M. Ferris and the first school-house was built in 1836.

POPULATION FOR FOUR DECADES

In 1890 the population of Fountain Green Township was 1,095; in 1900, 1,038; in 1910, 985; and in 1920, 857.

VILLAGES—FOUNTAIN GREEN AND WEBSTER

These constitute the trading hamlets of the township. The former was laid out in 1835 by Jabez A. Beebe and Stephen G. Ferris, two early settlers of this section of the county. A post-office was established at this point, which is in sections 28 and 33, with Jabez A. Beebe as first postmaster. The place now has a population of about 150. The railway facilities for this township are at the village of La Crosse, in Pilot Grove Township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad.

The village of Webster was platted in 1840 by William Wightman, and was a Mormon town. It was first known by the name of Ramus. On March 3, 1843, the Illinois Legislature pased an act incorporating the town of Macedonia, in Hancock County, the full corporate name being "Trustees of the Town of Macedonia." It was provided that the corporate powers should be vested in seven (7) trustees to be elected annually, and that the town of Ramus, from and after the passage of the incorporating act should be known and designated as the town of Macedonia.

Thus this community, which was called Ramus at first, became in 1843 the town of Macedonia.

Prior to the exodus of the Mormons this town had grown to a population of 600 and promised to become quite a center of population and trade. But with the pasage of the Mormons, the town decreased in population. Its name was afterwards changed to Webster. On March 27, 1869, an act was passed by the General Assembly, as follows: "That the act incorporating the town of Macedonia (now Webster), in the County of Hancock, and State of Illinois, and all acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are, hereby repealed." This is declared to be a public act.

Today Webster is a quiet little village of less than one hundred inhabitants. It is situated about one mile to the west of Fountain Green in section 32 of the township.

One of the earliest pioneers of this part of Hancock County was Daniel Prentiss, a Vermonter, who was still living in the eighties. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and was born in 1799; came to Fountain Green and settled in 1833; was engaged in merchandising in Carthage, this county, about 1835, and under the wild scheme of internal improvements had a contract with the State for grading a portion of the Warsaw & Peoria Railroad, in 1838-39. "Prentiss' Shanty," on the line of said road, was for years a well-known landmark.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS 1920

Supervisor, B. V. Lenix; Town Clerk, Robert Nelson; Assessor, Frank Hobart; Highway Commissioner, G. W. Miller; Justice of the Peace, E. S. Martin; Constable, Daniel Ebert; School Trustees, Balda Blythe, Abe Callihan and H. G. Sibert; School Treasurer, Martha R. Walker.

CHAPTER XXVIII

HANCOCK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—TOPOGRAPHY—STREAMS—FIRST BAND OF PIONEERS—IMPORTANT

EARLY EVENTS — POPULATION — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Hancock Township is bounded on the north by Fountain Green Township, on the east by McDonough County, on the south by St. Marys Township, and on the west by Carthage Township; and is the middle township on the eastern line of Hancock county. Originally, this tract was heavily timbered and its surface is much broken, but some beautiful prairie land and some of the most valuable farms in the county are located in this territory. Crooked Creek is the chief water-course and, particularly in this township, demonstrates in its wandering course why it was given its name.

EARLY SETTLERS

Major Williams, the Yetters, Wrights, Spanglers, Longs, Anthony Duffy, Dr. William Booz, James G. Smith, T. B. McCubbin, A. G. Botts, J. Lenix, T. Callihan, and Lewis Rhea constituted the first settlers, but soon others found their way to the township.

IMPORTANT EARLY EVENTS

Some of the earliest mills were located on Crooked Creek, but since water power has in the main been supplanted by steam and electricity these old mills have been torn down to make way for other buildings, more in accordance with the progressive spirit of the times. In the southern part of Hancock Township is what is known as Black Hawk Ridge, where, according to tradition, old Black Hawk, the noted Sioux Indian Chief, used to make his headquarters. At least this was evidently a large Indian village, as is shown by the mounds filled with all sorts of Indian implements of warfare and domestic articles.

POPULATION

In 1890 the United States census reports gave this township a population of 804; in 1900, 926; in 1910, 769; and in 1920, 668.

For many years there has been a postoffice at Joetta in this township; also a general store generally known as Weakley's Store.

GENERAL REMARKS

Hancock Township, while it has neither railroad nor village within its borders, is well settled and highly cultivated by a thrifty class of farmers who have forged to the front and are, generally speaking, in good financial circumstances. Scores of beautiful farm homes are scattered here and there over the face of this goodly township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS 1920

Supervisor, L. S. Hobart; Town Clerk, Odis Galloway; Assessor, E. V. Lenix; Highway Commissioner, W. H. Hocker; Justice of the Peace, Frank Gamage; School Trustees, B. B. Rinehart, Tylee Adams and J. W. Day; School Treasurer, J. T. Spangler.

CHAPTER XXIX

HARMONY TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES — STREAMS — PRODUCTS GROWN—PIONEER SETTLERS—THE VILLAGES OF BENTLEY AND DENVER—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Harmony Township is bounded on the north by Carthage Township, on the east by St. Mary's Township, on the south by Chili Township, and on the west by Bear Creek Township. The surface is rich flat prairie, alternating with fine rolling land that is suitable for the raising of corn and other grains. Bronson creek and a tributary of Crooked creek water this township.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among those who came to this locality at an early day may be named the following: George M. Browning, Truman Hecox, E. S. Cannon, S. B. Walton, B. F. Tucker, George Langford, Samuel Ramsey, Isaac S. Burner, Samuel Dickenson, Larkin Scott, William Pike, Mr. Peebler, Mr. Wedding, Mr. Collison, James Major, and



Henry G. Metzger



Julia C. Metzger

Enoch, Henry K. and Samuel F. Ramsey. Some who came a little later were: Joseph C. Anderson, M. D. Baker, B. W. Beyler, Dr. H. H. Black, John H. Boston, Dr. J. W. Burton, Rev. A. C. Calkins, George W. Capron, M. L. Clark, W. O. Couchman, Samuel R. Fleming, John E. Gerdes, Hiram Geren, Truman Hecox, Eden Hopkins, William James, Rev. Thomas Jones, Wiley Jones, Robert M. Kimbrough, T. J. Lionberger, John McAllister, James McAnulty, E. McClure, Thomas W. Orton, Amos R. Robertson, S. G. Rook, Harm Rosenboom, Moses Scott, Perry A. Scott, Abraham Shoup, William A. Vance, William C. Walton and Simeon B. Walton.

POPULATION

For four United States census periods the population has been given as follows: 1890, 1,011; in 1900, 1,006; in 1910, 938; and in 1920, 924, including the village of Bentley. The proximity of towns and villages throughout this county, as in counties generally now-adays, has been the cause of slow, if indeed any, growth in the numerous platted places. Especially is this true in these modern days of free rural mail delivery and automobiles, when farmers can go to larger cities for much of their heavy trading without consuming the time it took in earlier days.

PROSPEROUS FARMING

To be the possessor of a "quarter section" or even an "eighty" of land within the fertile farming section Harmony Township is to be indeed an independent person. The few remaining pioneers relate much concerning the transformation of these broad prairies of the fifties and sixties into the well-tilled acres of these days, when the general rule is to see well-built farmhouses and barns on every farm one passes in crossing this and adjoining townships. The land under the touch of painstaking agriculturists has come to be very valuable and yields its bountiful crop of all that is grown in the prairie soil of any country. Many of the older farmers have died. Others have moved to some convenient town or city and are there spending the remainder of their years in comfort and ease. The two villages of this township are Bentley and Denver —see below.

VILLAGE OF BENTLEY

Lying ten miles west from St. Mary's and five miles in a southeasterly direction from Carthage is Bentley, a small place in section 8. It was established in 1863 and platted in August of that year by John Sutton, Jr., after whom it was first named, but later the name was changed to Bentley. It is just south of the Historic Meadows. Some of the early postmasters included T. J. Bates, A. R. Robertson and J. A. James.

At Bentley there are a few business houses, carrying small staple stocks of goods, for the convenience of the community.

VILLAGE OF DENVER

The largest village within the bounds of Harmony Township is Denver, which place was platted in January, 1864, by S. C. Seybold and G. W. Bush. Here, at one time, established by the Government, was the "Rough and Ready" post-office. Denver is nine miles south and east of Carthage, and ten miles west of Plymouth. It now has a population of about two hundred. It is not large enough for incorporation as a village under the State laws. Its people very greatly desire its incorporation.

The Churches of Denver at this time are the Christian and Congregational. The first Christian church in Harmony Township, known as Mt. Pleasant, was organized in 1837, in section 13, and this congregation still exists, having a fine country church building. A church building was erected at Denver in 1873, which served until the present magnificent edifice was built in 1917. A Methodist church was organized at Bentley in 1864, and the church there was built in 1875. The Baptists organized a church in the township in 1873.

Denver supports a Masonic Lodge, an Eastern Star, a Modern Woodman Camp and an Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The public school building of Denver is a large one-story structure, built of wood, well arranged, and situated on the main street.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Banking—Harmony Bank (See Banking Chapter). Barber—E. P. Wright. Blacksmith (and automobile repairs)—Milstid & Grove, C. A. Slusher. Elevator—W. E. Scott. General Deal-

ers—William Howald, Henry Lowens, J. V. Scott. Ice Dealer—Henry Lowens. Live Stock —Burner & Burner. Physician—Dr. W. E. Wade. Restaurants—H. L. Wood, E. P. Wright. Shoe Repairer—E. P. Wright.

POST-OFFICE

Soon after Denver was platted a post-office took the place of former country office styled "Rough and Ready," and the list of postmasters at Denver includes the following, who served in the order in which their names appear: William Leslie, E. McClure, M. L. Clark, E. McClure, D. C. Barber, J. V. Scott, Mrs. Vernie Burner, and present postmaster, William L. Clark, son of the above M. L. Clark.

This post-office has a rural free delivery route of about twenty-five miles. Its first carrier was E. E. Childers, and for the last thirteen years Harry M. Jennings has been the carrier. This route was established in 1904. The office is a fourth-class post-office.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS 1920

Supervisor, S. G. Fleming; Town Clerk, L. M. Coffman; Assessor, H. W. Shoup; Highway Commissioner, C. B. Jones; Justices of the Peace, H. I. Walker and Beauford Cox; Constables, M. R. Thompson and E. M. Harter; School Trustees, L. E. Frazee, A. B. Jenkins and George B. Shinkle; School Treasurer, D. C. Barber.

CHAPTER XXX

LA HARPE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—WATER COURSES—FIRST SETTLEMENT —VILLAGES—DISCO—LA HARPE—ITS BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MATTERS — POPULATION — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—1920.

BOUNDARIES

La Harpe Township lies in the extreme northeast part of Hancock County and is bounded on the north by Henderson County, on the east by McDonough County, on the south by Fountain Green Township, and on the west by Durham Township. Two branches of Crooked Creek extend into the township. It has both timber and prairie land and is well adapted to the successful growth of wheat. The rural improvements of today, the fine tilled fields, the well-built barns and silos (in fact, whatever makes a farm desirable), are in evidence along every highway throughout this goodly township.

FIRST SETTLERS

Among those who first settled in La Harpe Township were Jacob Compton and Abraham Brewer about 1830. They were followed by Wright Riggins, John Scott, L. R. Chaffin, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Hobraker, Jonathan Wassom, Job Clinkenbeard, Jesse Seybold, Isaac Sears, George Sears, Daniel Drake, Marvin Tryon, Samuel White, Lot Moffit, Jeremiah Smith, Lewis C. Maynard, Henry Comstock, Charles Comstock, James Gittings, Dr. George Coulson, Daniel N. Bainter, Hezekiah Lincoln, Jasper Manifold, John Warren, Benjamin Warren, Joseph W. Nudd, James Reynolds, Dr. Richardson, George Oatman, Mr. Johnson, Lyman Wilcox, Joel Bradshaw, W. C. Bainter, H. H. Barnes, Smith Bryan, Samuel Cogswell, L. S. Cogswell, John Manifold, William F. Manifold, H. R. Painter, and M. D. Sanford.

Among these pioneers were families from the Southern and Middle States, and from New England. Before the advent of the railroad, which necessarily changed all things, La Harpe Township shipped more wheat from the Warsaw markets than any other, except possibly Fountain Green Township. What was styled the "North Prairie" was capable of producing twenty-five to forty bushels per acre of the finest grade of wheat grown in any part of Illinois. The railroads of the Township are the old "Burlington route" through to the northwest part of the Township (operated by the T. P. & W.), and the Toledo, Peoria & Western, running to the southwest through the city of La Harpe to Warsaw (also to Keokuk) on the Mississippi river. The only towns in the Township are La Harpe and Disco.

Disco, a small village, on the line between La Harpe and Durham Townships, is a station point on the railroad, one mile from the northern line of the township and county.

THE CITY OF LA HARPE

The early French explorers first named this locality La Harpe. That was more than two hundred years ago. But the English-speaking people platted La Harpe in 1836, under efforts of Major William Smith and Marvin Tryon. Prior to that time, the town had been called "Franklin," but there were so many post-offices in the United States by that name (so named in honor of Benjamin Franklin), that the postal authorities refused to have another so named; hence, that name was dropped and the settlement was named La Harpe. Major Smith settled there, coming from New Hampshire with a stock of goods in 1831. He remained only a few years. A partner of his was Oliver Felt, at Montebello, who had a portion of the small stock brought in from New Hampshire. All along shore were found squatters and keel-boat men of the whole blood, white or red, and half-breeds, for customers. Major Smith had the first store of La Harpe Township.

Louis R. Chaffin was the first postmaster in the township, holding the position until 1846, when he left for other parts. He was a Mormon in religious faith and practice.

La Harpe, in the long ago, was an industrial center of some note. A hat factory started by E. G. Hazeltine, an Eastern Yankee, was for a time quite pretentious. Dr. George Coulson financed a plow factory. His patterns did away with the wooden mould-board plows then in use. He also manufactured furniture, which was sold locally. His plant was located on the present site of Estes & Son. M. C. Buffington's cultivator factory once occupied the same site, but the plant was later moved to Burlington, Iowa, where it was conducted quite successfully for several years under the name of the Buffington Wheel Company. The Pierpont Wagon & Plow Company's plant was located on the present site of the city pumphouse, and was enlarged when Pierpont & Tuttle engaged extensively in manufacturing. Later the plant was moved to Bushnell, and subsequently the firm went into bankruptcy. The Breed & Munger pump factory employed a number of men and was prosperous for a time. Bushnell bid for this plant, and offered sufficient inducements to secure its removal. Later Cedar Rapids secured this industry. The Ingraham brick and tile factory, and the Mason concern in the same business, did well. Henry C. Coulson operated a slaughter yard north on Second street near the creek, which gave employment to fifty people or more, and the free spareribs and backbones were eagerly taken by the poor of the city. At that time tenderloins sold for fifty cents for a patent bucketfull. The Warrens, Gochenour, and Hindle & Gittings warehouses and rendering plants were big concerns. The teaming to Pontoosuc where the products were corded up in large ricks to await the opening of river navigation, gave employment to farmers for miles around, as well as teamsters of the town. A distillery operated by Elias Boner, E. C. Claycomb, Henry Berges, with La Harpe capitalists backing the enterprise, did a big business. Joseph Nichols had a distillery on his farm, south of the corner occupied by the Morris Chapel, near Disco.

LA HARPE BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

D. Gochenour, Dry Goods and Groceries. J. & B. Warren, Dry Goods and Groceries. Peyton & Coulson, Dry Goods and Groceries. Hurdle & Gittings, Dry Goods and Groceries. G. W. Todd, Dry Goods and Groceries. B. F. Burnett & Son, Attorneys at Law. Dr. N. B. Butler, Physician and Surgeon. Dr. W. Huston, Physician and Surgeon. H. Hyatt, Drugs and Medicines. J. Gardner, Drugs and Medicines. H. H. Bliss, Furniture Store. F. R. Hodkin, Merchant Tailor. J. W. Nudd, Justice of the Peace. John Sperry, Justice of the Peace. A. & E. Claycomb, Proprietors La Harpe Hotel.

La Harpe came to be a village of considerable prominence. In 1879 it supported a good banking institution, and had a large country trade for its numerous stock of merchandise. It also had a newspaper which is still being published there—the "La Harper."

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

La Harpe was incorporated as a "city" in 1880, with mayors and clerks from that date to the present time as follows:

Mayors—George F. Otto, 1880; George Coulson, 1884; I. S. Landis, 1885; J. M. Campbell, 1886; G. F. Otto, 1891; F. O. Mason, 1893; C. H. Ingraham, 1896; William Young, 1899; H. E. Claycomb, 1901; C. H. Ingraham, 1903; C. A. Knappenberger, 1905; W. J. Riggins, 1906; W. F. Bradfield, 1907; H. M. Britt, 1909; Fred Randall, 1910; Clay Nudd, 1911; A. G. Conwell,

1913; John W. Lyon, 1915; R. M. Cassell, 1917; C. K. Todd, 1920.

Clerks—J. M. Robinson, 1880; Israel Brundage, 1883; George Gilliland, 1884; C. B. Bradshaw, 1885; Hez. Henry, 1889; R. L. Widing, 1893; G. K. Brayman, 1897; T. J. Kirby, 1899; R. B. Williams, 1901; H. Coquillette, 1903; W. E. Miller, 1905; H. M. Bradshaw, 1909; Rolla Link, 1917; C. S. Hodges, 1920.

The city officials are: Mayor, C. K. Todd; Clerk, C. S. Hodges; Treasurer, Fred Randall; City Attorney, C. W. Warner; Aldermen: G. A. Boggus, D. R. Burr, George Emory, Albert Hurdle, W. E. Manifold and C. A. Mills; Health officer, C. H. Ingraham.

The city is possessed of a full "square" in the center of the plat, used for park purposes. It is finely shaded by hard maple and other beautiful shade trees set out many years ago by thoughtful men. The center of this square is provided with a good band stand.

In the eastern portion of the city is a two-story brick city building with council chamber and headquarters for the volunteer fire company. This building was erected in 1894. It has two bells—one on top of the building and a larger bell for fire alarms only, which is just in the rear of the city building and on a high steel tower. The water supply, from a deep well, is pumped to a high steel water reservoir. These water works for fire protection and other purposes were installed a quarter of a century or more ago. The city depends now on the power derived from the Great Keokuk Dam for its electricity, the same being a private corporation furnishing many cities and towns with their light.

LIBRARY

The first interest in a public library for La Harpe was manifested about 1856, and the chief promoters of the movement were: Dr. N. B. Butler, John Warren, J. W. Nudd, D. Gochenour and J. W. Bray. About 100 volumes were purchased, and some time thereafter turned over to the teachers in the public school. Still later, probably in 1900, Mrs. Florence Hungate organized the Ladies Outlook Club, and as its president suggested the re-organization of the original library, and her fellow members agreed, and carried out the idea. What were left of the books were turned over to the club. The ladies gave public dinners and entertainments from time to time to raise funds, solicited contributions, and did everything possible to awaken an interest in the movement. Finally the club was enabled to secure over 1,000 books, whereupon the city council was prevailed upon to take over the library under statute provisions. The city appointed a library board and thereafter made annual appropriations for the maintenance of the library.

In the meantime Mrs. Hungate made application to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for funds to erect a library building. Having formulated her application in due form, accompanied by a succint history of the enterprise, she was successful and received the necessary donation for the erection of a handsome library building costing $5,000. The cornerstone was laid September 25, 1905, with impressive ceremonies. Mrs. Hungate, president of the library board, delivered the following address upon that occasion:

"This building, to be known as the Carnegie Library, has been ordered by a direct vote of the citizens of La Harpe; concurred in by the Honorable Mayor and City Council, and managed and controlled by the board of directors according to law. It has also been endorsed by the city and made possible by the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, without whose generous gift of $5,000, the enterprise could not have succeeded. And now, in honor of those parties, and by the authority of the library board, I formally lay the cornerstone with its memorial contents, and upon the structure to be erected I ask the blessing of Almighty God that it may endure as an instrument of good forever, and may it also be an ornament to the town and a monument to Mr. Carnegie and the enterprise of our citizens."

Since then generous contributions of money and books have been made by sundry individuals.

This public library received a gift from Quinton C. Ward of Macomb, and also a gift of $2,500 in books from C. L. King of St. Louis, Missouri.

The officers of the library are: Mrs. Ada Ash, president; J. B. Campbell, vice-president; Miss Bertha Butler, secretary; Mrs. Effie M. Fowler, treasurer; Frances Sharpe, Alice Warner, J. M. Law, Albert Moore, trustees; and Charity G. Shrier, librarian.

TESTAMENTARY BEQUESTS

La Harpe is the beneficiary of several testamentary bequests. Benjamin F. Johnson, by his

last will and testament, gave to the city, lands in Hancock County worth probably $350,000, and $50,000, the income from which is to be used to maintain a school in said city, the tuition of which must be free. Mary Davier bequeathed about $26,000 to build a hospital in the city. Mrs. J. F. Bradfield, by her will, provided for the maintenance of the Women's Restroom. These benefactions entitle the donors to the gratitude, remembrance and respect of all good citizens of the city now living, and all yet to come, who shall enjoy the benefits thus provided. These philanthropists by their charitable gifts, have left a monument to their memory more enduring than brass or marble.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—Ira Kilgore. Attorney—C. W. Warner. Auto Garages—F. M. Crist, Sticklen Bros. Bakery—C. A. Mills. Banking—First National, La Harpe State Bank. Barbers—George Johnson, L. E. Mesick. Billiard Hall—George Johnson, G. A. Zern. Blacksmiths—J. A. Estes, J. H. Prior. Cement Works—W. J. Fowler. Clothing—La Harpe Clothing Company (composed of Charles S. Coulson and C. M. Anderson), F. A. Warren. Coal Dealers—Coulson & Mayor, Headen Bros. Dentists—Drs. G. W. Aldrich, R. A. Myers. Drugs—F. F. Vedder, Charles Wheaton. Dry Goods—Mason Dry Goods Co. (conducted by W. O. Mason.) Elevators—Coulson & Mayor. Feed Mill—J. A. Kraft, I. F. Landis. Furniture—S. E. Biggs & Son, W. C. McClure. General Merchandise—T. M. Roberts, "Royal Store." Grocers—La Harpe Supply Co., G. H. Thompson, Towler Bros., Harry Warner, Wright & Kilgore. Hardware—La Harpe Hardware Co., W. A. Maxwell. Harness—John Peyron, Stout & Thrift. Hotel—The Tremont by M. L. Bright. Ice Dealer—Headen Bros. Jewelry—Victor Roderick. Lumber—J. M. Lyon. Meat Market—G. A. Boggus. Newspapers—The La Harpe, The Quill, The Times (See "Press" Chapter). Photographs—H. L. Bushnell. Physicians—Drs. J. C. Ash, Barker & Barker, D. F. Beacom, I. M. Martin, Louise Menough (Chiropractic), L. J. Rhea. Restaurants—William Mills, H. S. Shriver. Stock Dealer—G. G. Adams. Tailor—August Yanson. Variety Store—Murray Law. Veterinary—F. A. Britt, G. V. Conn.

POST-OFFICE

The postmasters since the establishment of the office in June, 1836, have been as follows, as has been learned from official sources: Louis R. Chaffin, June, 1836; David Gochenour, January, 1846; Henry C. Coulson, February, 1853; H. H. Bliss, December, 1856; E. C. Coulson, October, 1859; H. H. Bliss, December, 1860; W. E. Coquillette, August, 1865; E. Z. Hills, June, 1871; John Warren, May, 1873; E. L. Warren, December, 1876; S. W. King, September, 1882; Joseph R. Booth, September, 1884; J. C. Coulson, March, 1886; Mary Figley, June, 1889; Judd Hartzell, August, 1896; W. O. Butler, December, 1900; I. F. Landis, August, 1909; J. V. Sperry, August, 1913. There have been eighteen postmasters at La Harpe during its history, which extends over eighty-three years.

POPULATION

According to the census of 1920, La Harpe Township has a population of 1,949; and the city of La Harpe, 1,323.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, I. F. Landis; Town Clerk, E. C. Warren; Assessor, Chas. Ketcham; Highway Commissioner, E. B. Starkey; Justices of the Peace, Fred Salisbury and George Coulson; Constables, Henry Reiselt and George Andrews; School Trustees, J. W. Louden, E. L. Traser and Charles E. Burkhart; School Treasurer, W. B. Kaiser.

CHAPTER XXXI

MONTEBELLO TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTEBELLO—EARLY SETTLERS—THE NAME "HAMILTON"—POST-OFFICE—POSTMASTERS—CITY INCORPORATION—CITY PLAT ADDITIONS—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—SUNDRY INDUSTRIES—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Montebello Township is bounded on the north by Sonora Township, on the east by Prairie

Township, on the south by Wythe Township and on the west by the Mississippi River. Its name is derived from a now extinct village called Monte Bello from a city of that name in France. The two words, Monte Bello, are now written together as Montebello.

EARLY SETTLERS

Some of those who are to be numbered among the early settlers of Montebello Township are the following: John Waggoner, Luther Whitney, Messrs. Rich and Cheney, William Vance, Isaac R. Campbell, John Johnson, Hazen Bedell, Oliver and Cyrus Felt, Samuel Steele, John Gordon, John Cochran, A. P. Cochran, Abram Smith, Enoch D. Brown, Frederick Loring, James and Mathew Gray, Dr. Adolphus Allen, Homer Brown, Ebenezer Carrier, H. R. Dickinson, Bryant Bartlett, Austin Wardell, Gen. R. F. Smith, Isaac Newton Waggoner and Capt. James White.

MONTEBELLO

The village of Montebello was laid out in 1832 by Luther Whitney and William Vance. about two miles north of the present site of Hamilton. For a short period it seemed as if there was a brilliant future before Montebello, and the county court was held there several terms, but conditions changed and the population decreased, and there is now no trace of the village, save in public records and in memory of the oldest citizens of today.

HAMILTON

Hamilton is the only town or city within this township at present. It is one of the most flourishing and up-to-date incorporations in Hancock County. It was laid out in 1852 by Bryant Bartlett, William R. Hamilton, Powers Ritchey, Henry R. Dickinson, Sanford Faught, Henry Davis and George Edmunds, Jr. Artois Hamilton of Carthage was also associated with the founding of the new city. In 1873 a publication known as the "Dollar Monthly" gave an interesting account of the origin of the naming of Hamilton:

"The eight or ten square miles of territory, embracing bluff, river bottom, slough, hill and dale, woodland and sand-ridge, lying opposite Keokuk, the "Gate" of Iowa, is dignified by act of General Assembly with the title of city—the *City of Hamilton.*

"People abroad might very naturally conclude that it received its name, as all the other twenty odd Hamiltons of the United States did, from Alexander Hamilton, one of the Fathers of the Republic; but it did not.

"There is a legend that runneth in this wise: that in the years of the dim past, in the beginning of the embryo city that was to rival the then thriving village across the water, a conclave of the proprietors was held to give the bantling a name. Of these proprietors we can now name only the following: Bryant Bartlett, who had supplied much of the hard labor and a good deal of the gas; Henry R. Dickinson, also a hard worker on the foundations of the city; Samuel Gordon, who had resided on the spot, as child and man, from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and who furnished a goodly portion of the land; and Artois Hamilton, of Carthage, who was supposed to hold pretty considerable sized-money bags. Money, 'the root of all evil,' is also considered the root of some good, and in this case was regarded as the 'one thing needful,' so it was decided to give the new town the name of the holder of the aforesaid money-bags in the hope that the honor might induce him to 'shell out.' Of course other names were presented and duly discussed, such as 'Bartlett,' 'Gordon,' 'Rapid City,' 'East Keokuk,' etc., etc. But the question of finance outweighed all others, and it received the name it now bears."

There is also record that Messrs. Bartlett and Dickinson, in conjunction with Henry W. Sample of Keokuk, established a steam ferry between Hamilton and Keokuk, but with the building of the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge the necessity for it was obviated. (A history of this bridge will be found elsewhere in this volume. Also a history of the Great Dam at Hamilton and Keokuk.)

POST-OFFICE

In 1829 a post-office was established at Montebello and Hazen Bedell was appointed postmaster by President Jackson and held the office until 1835, when death claimed him. He was succeeded by John Johnson, who died in 1836, when Cyrus Felt was appointed and served until 1841. Enoch D. Brown was the next incumbent and held the office for about a year,



Fred B. Miller

when it was removed to Des Moines City and Levi Jackman was the postmaster. In 1843 it was returned to Montebello and E. D. Brown was made the postmaster. B. B. Gates served from 1845 to 1847, when E. D. Brown was reappointed and he held the office until 1853 when it was moved to Hamilton. Dr. Githens was the first postmaster at Hamilton, and he was succeeded by John C. Cox, who was succeeded in 1857 by Thomas Reid. In 1861 Benjamin J. Welch was appointed and he was succeeded in 1864 by E. C. A. Cushman. James Nolan held the office betwen 1866 and 1869, at the end of which time Thomas Gregg received the appointment and held it until 1876, when Dr. Githens was again appointed. Since then the postmasters have been as follows: M. B. Lane (1877), W. L. Guthrie, C. S. Gray, James A. Anderson, E. P. Denton, F. E. Herald, William Harkrader, who resigned before his term expired, whereupon the present postmaster, Ole McCartney, was appointed. This is a third-class post-office with an annual business of almost ten thousand dollars which now entitles it to be made a second-class office. Running from this office are two rural free delivery routes of about twenty-six miles each in length.

The government pays the rent, heating and lighting of a business building in which is kept the present post-office.

CITY INCORPORATION

Hamilton became an incorporated city in 1859, but prior to that it was operated as a town corporation, with a board of trustees. The chronology of the place is as follows:

1818—A quarter section (S. W. quarter 29-5-8) which now contains the principal part of Hamilton was deeded by Letters Patent of the United States to John Kernell, on account of his military service in the War of 1812. No settlement was made here then and the land was forfeited for the taxes of 1821 and 1822 and sold in 1825 for five dollars and fifty-three cents.

1832—The first permanent settlement was made by John Gordon, grandfather of one of the present merchants, John Gordon, who purchased the above named quarter section for one hundred and fifty dollars and erected a log cabin on the site of the present Gordon homestead, now facing Ninth street.

1852—The Town of Hamilton was laid out, platted and named. The main part of the town lay at the foot of the hill and in the bottom lands near the river. The town was named after Artois Hamilton, a prominent and wealthy citizen of that time.

1854—April 1st. The town of Hamilton was incorporated by a vote of the citizens in accordance with the general laws of the State at that time. On April 1st of the same year the first board of town trustees was elected.

1859—Feb. 24th. On this day the General Assembly passed a special act for the incorporation of the town of Hamilton by the name and style of "The City of Hamilton." The corporate limits of the city as provided by the act embraced considerable territory and extended to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River. It was further provided that "whenever any tract of land adjoining the city of Hamilton shall have been laid off into town lots and duly recorded, as required by law, the same shall be annexed to and form a part of the city of Hamilton." Former ordinances and resolutions passed by the president and trustees of the town of Hamilton were to remain in force until repealed by the city council created under the special act. Other provisions were made in the special act to insure the continuity of municipal existence between the town of Hamilton as theretofore existing under general law and the city of Hamilton to take its place under the special charter. This act provided for a *referendum*. The president and trustees of the town of Hamilton were required to cause an election to be held on the third Wednesday in March, 1859, or as soon thereafter as convenient, at which the inhabitants of the town, who were authorized to vote for state officers, should vote for or against the adoption of the charter. It was provided that if a majority of the votes given at such election should be in favor of the adoption of the charter, the same should immediately be against the adoption of the charter, then the act in question was to be of no effect.

The first election was held on March 16, 1859. The vote of the people was for the adoption of the charter. This vote was ratified by the board of trustees on the same day. On April 1, 1859, was held the first election for mayor and aldermen under this special charter.

1872—September 9th. At a special election the question of incorporation under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, en-

titled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, was submitted to and approved by the electors of said city and ratified by a decisive majority.

1873—On third Tuesday of April was held first election for Mayor and board of Aldermen and a Marshal and Police Magistrate, under the general law.

1911—August 1st. Electors of Hamilton voted in favor of adopting Commission form of Municipal Government.

1913—May 7th. Mayor and four commissioners, first under Commission form of government, assumed office following their election on the third Tuesday of April preceding.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

The following is a catalog of the Trustees of the Town of Hamilton, and the Mayors and City Clerks of the City of Hamilton from its organization in 1854.

Board of Trustees—1854—Thomas McLellan, president; E. C. A. Cushman, John K. Allen, Lorenzo D. Bartlett. 1855—Thomas McLellan, president; John K. Allen, W. S. Record, Thomas Ruggles, Benjamin Davis. 1856—Benjamin Bartlett, president; Thomas Reid, H. R. Dickinson, Henry Estabrook, John S. Cox. 1857—Thomas McLellan, president; E. C. A. Cushman, Edward Humphrey, W. A. J. Russell, William R. Hamilton. 1858—John Banks, president; William R. Hamilton, William B. Connor, Edward F. Humphrey, W. A. J. Russell.

Under City form of government the Mayors and Clerks were: 1859—Bryant Bartlett; W. A. J. Russell. 1860—W. O. Sanford; Edward F. Humphrey. 1861—Bryant Bartlett; Edward F. Humphrey. 1862—Edward F. Humphrey; Thomas Gregg. 1863—Edward F. Humphrey; E. C. A. Cushman. 1864—Edward F. Humphrey; E. C. A. Cushman. 1865—Edward F. Humphrey; E. C. A. Cushman. 1866—Edward F. Humphrey; E. C. A. Cushman. 1867—H. R. Dickinson; Samuel Gordon. 1868—W. O. Sanford; Samuel Gordon. 1869—H. R. Dickinson; G. D. Sayller. 1870—H. R. Dickinson; G. D. Sayller. 1871—H. J. Mack; G. D. Sayller. 1872—H. J. Mack; William O. Sanford. 1873—H. J. Mack; G. D. Sayller. 1874—H. J. Mack; F. C. Crain. 1875—H. J. Mack; F. C. Crain. 1876—H. J. Mack; F. C. Crain. 1877—C. N. Dennis; C. C. Safford. 1878—C. N. Dennis; C. C. Safford. 1879—C. N. Dennis; F. C. Crain. 1880—C. N. Dennis; F. C. Crain. 1881—Mark Blackmore; M. B. Lane. 1882—Mark Blackmore; G. D. Sayller. 1883—Joseph Johnson; James McManis. 1884—James McManis; C. N. Dennis. 1885—C. N. Dennis; William K. Githens. 1886—C. N. Dennis; G. D. Sayller. 1887—W. C. Bridges; G. D. Sayller. 1888—W. C. Bridges; G. D. Sayller. 1889—W. C. Bridges; Ed. Ruggles. 1890—W. C. Bridges; Ed Ruggles. 1891—W. H. Glazebrook; Ed Ruggles. 1892—W. H. Glazebrook; A. L. McArthur. 1893—F. M. Jackson; A. L. McArthur. 1894—F. M. Jackson; J. A. Gordon, 1895—C. L. Bartlett; J. A. Gordon. 1896—J. M. Elder; J. A. Gordon. 1897—R. R. Wallace; J. A. Gordon. 1898—R. R. Wallace; J. A. Gordon. 1899—R. R. Wallace; J. A. Gordon. 1900—R. R. Wallace; J. A. Gordon. 1901—J. M. Elder; J. A. Gordon. 1902—J. M. Elder; J. A. Gordon. 1903—R. S. Gordon; A. L. McArthur. 1904—R. S. Gordon; A. L. McArthur. 1905—Geo. W. Rose; A. L. McArthur. 1906—Geo. W. Rose; A. L. McArthur. 1907—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1908—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1909—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1910—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1911—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1912—Neal Daugherty; A. L. McArthur. 1913—A. D. Barber; Oscar Johnson. 1914—A. D. Barber; J. Weaver Blan. 1915—Neal Daugherty; J. Weaver Blan, and J. H. Crawford. 1919—Neal Daugherty; J. H. Crawford. 1920—Robert R. Wallace; J. H. Crawford.

Under Commission Form of Government, the Commissioners were E. F. Dennis, F. H. Elder, E. W. Hosford, George Hosford, who served till spring of 1918, when George Hosford resigned and H. B. Kinkade was elected in his stead. Board of Commissioners—1920: C. B. Marshall, F. M. Leffler, E. F. Dennis.

In 1873 the city erected, in conjunction with the Masonic Order, a three-story frame building, the upper floor being the section erected for the Masons and the first and second floors for city purposes. This is the headquarters for the city board and Commissioners, the fire department and equipment, etc. This cost the city (their part of the structure) $10,000. The water-works of Hamilton consist of an up-to-date pumping plant, a high tower and tank. The water supply comes from the Mississippi river and is filtered by seeping through twelve feet of earth. It is

one hundred and seventy-five feet from the river's level to the top of the tower, giving a gravity pressure of great power. This plant was installed in 1911-12 and cost $30,000, the same being paid for from sale of bonds. The water-mains, hydrants, sewerage system and other modern city improvements have cost the city $85,000.

CITY PLAT ADDITIONS

The principal addition to the orignal platting of Hamilton is the section originally comprised in Oakwood, laid out in June, 1855, by John Morse, Thomas J. Potts, T. DeWitt Carey. This lay a half mile east of the original site of Hamilton but was embraced in that corporation by the charter of 1859.

LODGES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

Hamilton has Fraternal societies as follows—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, Rebekah and Royal Neighbors.

The churches are: Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Christian denominations, all having buildings and regular pastors, save the Catholics who are served from Warsaw.

The city has school houses of modern appointments, including the new High School building costing $25,000, and a frame building in the East End known as "Oakwood."

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—McMahan Hardware Co. Attorneys—W. G. Humphrey, O. C. McCartney, E. W. Wood. Bakery—J. H. Crawford. Banking—First National Bank, Peoples State Bank. (See chapter on banks.) Barber Shops—Clyde Smith, Thompson & Champeau. Blacksmith Shops—Leffler Bros., F. M. Leffler, Thomas & Englehart. Cigar-maker—J. T. Guy. Clothing—(Exclusive)—J. E. Rayburn. Dentists—Drs. G. W. Covell, J. P. Sennett. Drugs—W. C. Hughes. Elevator—C. O. Cochran. Feed Store—E. M. Leroy. Garages—F. W. Garretson, Hamilton Auto & Garage Co., Henry Weber. General Dealers—L. W. Berdolt, H. C. Parsons. Groceries and Meats—J. G. Buss. Groceries and Shoes—Derksen & Smith. Hardware—Hamilton Hardware Co., McMahan & Co., George W. Rigg. Hotel—Hotel Granite, W. S. Eaton, proprietor. Ice Dealer—R. Parsons. Jewelry—Miss Bessie Gordon. Livery—H. K. Denton. Lumber—Hamilton Lumber and Milling Co., Tabor Lumber & Coal Co. Meat Market—Hurley Berry. Millinery Store—Hawks & Webb. Newspapers—"Hamilton Press," A. L. MacArthur, Proprietor; The Bee-keepers Journal, Dadant & Sons, Proprietors. Opera Hall—The Photo Play House. Physicians—Drs. J. A. Miller, Runyon & Runyon, J. C. Taylor. Pool Hall—F. E. Heberer. Produce House — The Lane Produce Co. Public Library. Restaurants—Crawford's Bakery & Restaurant, "Depot Restaurant," W. H. Turner. Rooming House—Mrs. B. D. Guy. Shoe Repairs—Ralph Pancake. Stationery and Books—J. A. Gordon. Stock Dealer—Neal Daugherty, Charles Marshall, Frank McGee. Tailor—Joseph Uhlik. Vulcanizing—Arthur Berry. Among the various industries in Hamilton may be named the following: Armour's Fertilizing Plant; Hamilton Brick and Tile Works; The Garment Making Factory, by Marks & Haas.

HAMILTON AND OAKWOOD BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

H. F. Emry & Co., Saw Mill and Lumber Dealers. Thos. Reid, Dry Goods and Groceries. Thos. Reid, Postmaster. Y. S. Hughs, Dry Goods and Groceries. Allen & Rugless, Dry Goods and Groceries. John S. Cox, Hotel Proprietor. D. Smith Alvord, Attorney at Law. W. A. J. Russel, Physician and Surgeon. W. H. Githens & Bros. Drugs, Medicines & Notions. Harris & Rhier, Tin and Stove Dealers. Samuel Gordon, Real Estate Dealer. Battell & Hamilton, Wholesale and Retail Grocers. J. & J. K. Lloyd, Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Banks & Co., Flouring Mill. B. Bartlett, Real Estate Dealer.

POPULATION

According to the 1920 census the population of Montebello Township was 2,402; and that of the city of Hamilton 1,698.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, Fred Twesten; Town Clerk, H. C. Parsons; Assessor, E. F. Dennis; Highway Commissioner, H. L. Mekemson; Justices of the Peace, J. H. Crawford and George D. Gates; Constables, W. F. Tanner and R. H. Athey;

School Trustees, O. E. Pence, D. H. Coffman and Thomas Wyles; School Treasurer, H. M. Cuerdon.

CHAPTER XXXII

NAUVOO TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—NAME SIGNIFIES "PLEASANT LAND" —ONCE THE STRONG-HOLD OF MORMONS—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—DEFUNCT VILLAGES—CITY OF NAUVOO — POST-OFFICE HISTORY — PUBLIC PARK — MUNICIPAL HISTORY—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Nauvoo Township, surrounded on three sides by the Mississippi River, is bounded on the east by Appanoose and Sonora Townships, and while the smallest township in the county it embraces two small fractional townships, numbered 6 and 7 north, 9 west. The name, which signifies "pleasant land," is rightly bestowed for here is found some of the most beautiful scenery along the Mississippi River, as well as fertile farm land, and a thriving city where once stood the stronghold of Mormonism.

EARLY SETTLERS

Capt. James White was the first settler, and it was on the land he originally pre-empted that the famous Mansion and Nauvoo houses stood. Daniel H. Wells pre-empted the land upon which the Mormon temple was built. Alexander White, George Y. Cutler, Horace R. Hotchkiss, John Gillett, and the Mormon elders and followers were among the first settlers. When the Mormons were expelled from Nauvoo another class of settlers came into the township, and dating from 1847 we have: George Bratz, John G. Bratz, Leonard L. Bratz, Frederic Baum, John Bauer, John B. Risse, John Dornseif, Gustav Eberdt, Max Reinbold, Peter F. Wahl, Albert Person, John Engler, F. Mauck, G. H. Henckler, Christopher E. Yates, Samuel Slocumb, Bryant Whitfield, L. C. Bidamon, William Clifford, Nathan Prentice, Luke P. Prentice, Adam Swartz, Bryant Bartlett, Daniel Brown, R. H. Loomis, Milton M. Morrill, William McLennan, Prentice Pond, S. M. Wather, George Edmunds, Reuben Mason, John Gearhart, D. B. Smith and Thomas H. Owen.

THREE DEFUNCT VILLAGES

Venus, Commerce and Commerce City, now all defunct villages or community settlements, though never organized as such, were in existence away back in the thirties. The first post-office established by the United States government in Hancock County was known as Venus, and it was situated within what is now Nauvoo township. About it grew up a good-sized settlement. Like Venus, Commerce and Commerce City were "laid out"—the first-named in 1834 by Joseph B. Teas and Alexander White. In 1837 Horace R. Hotchkiss and John Gillett laid out Commerce City. Great hopes were entertained as to their future greatness, but nothing much came of these "paper towns" except a small collection of settlers' houses. Concerning Venus, it is interesting to note that on Jan. 24, 1835, the Ninth General Assembly of Illinois passed an act authorizing and empowering the proprietors of the town of Venus in Hancock County, and the purchasers of lots therein, to alter, change or vacate the survey and plat of the town, but not without the "consent of all the proprietors and purchasers aforesaid." It was further enacted that any change, alteration or vacation theretofore made in the survey, plat or name of the town "with the consent of the proprietors and purchasers as aforesaid," should be and remain valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

NAUVOO

It is doubtful whether Illinois has ever had a more interesting and romantic town than Nauvoo, so happily situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river. The history of the Mormons in Hancock County will be found in another chapter, so that this chapter will be devoted to the Nauvoo of more modern times.

Beautifully located in a commanding position on the bluffs of the great Mississippi river, Nauvoo has grown in extent until today some of its incorporated lands are within the adjoin-

ing township of Sonora. Its principal streets were named after Mormon leaders who platted the original place in 1839, among whose names appear of record the famous Mormons, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Sidney Rigdon and George W. Robinson. They named streets as follows —Sidney, Parley, Ripley, Kimball, Young, Knight, Hyrum, Carlos, Samuel, Robinson, Wells, Woodruff and Page.

"The Independent," one of Nauvoo's local newspapers, said in September, 1885: "The annual manufacture of wine was commenced by our vintners the fore part of the week and many of our people are busy in cutting the luscious fruit from the vines and doing other work connected with the making of wine. The manufacture of wine has come to be quite a paying business and 'Nauvoo Wines' may now be found all over the country. It is a profitable industry and is appreciated by our merchants who sell great amounts of sugar to the grape-growers. About sixty thousand gallons of Nauvoo wine are made annually." (This reads now like ancient history.)

POST-OFFICE

The date of establishing this office cannot now be determined, but long before the civil war it had an existence and it is certain that the following postmasters have served in the order here given: Before the civil war was John Bauer, succeeded at the close of that conflict by R. W. McKinney, Alonzo Burt, Robert Aitchison, Rudolph Anton (under Cleveland's first administration), Robert Aitchison (under Harrison's), Rudolph Anton (under Cleveland's second administration), A. J. Beger, who served nineteen years (under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Woodrow Wilson) until succeeded by George H. Hart in 1915, who is still serving.

In Mr. Beger's administration this became a third-class post-office. The salary was increased during the years he served to $1,500 per year. The government now pays rental on the fine business block in which the post-office is kept. Two rural free delivery routes run out from this office—one extending a distance of twenty-four and one-half miles, the other, twenty-seven and one-half miles.

CHURCHES AND LODGES

Nauvoo first became known religiously through the original Mormon worshipers, who were followed by the "Gentiles," so called by the Mormons in speaking of the Protestant denominations. Today there are churches as follows: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, and Presbyterian, each supporting a regular pastor and having good houses of worship.

Of secret societies and fraternities let it be said that Nauvoo has good lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Knights of Columbus.

PUBLIC PARK

There is a beautiful little park situated two blocks from the river, known as Anton's Park.

WATER WORKS AND LIGHTING

Nauvoo has a good supply of water, the same being pumped by electric pumps from the near-by Mississippi river. It is forced to a high stand-pipe tower and gives a sufficient "head" to throw water, in case of a fire, to all parts of the city. There is a well trained volunteer fire company. The electric lights of Nauvoo are furnished by the power of the great power company's dam at Keokuk, through a system of copper wires over which the current is transmitted.

During 1918 the city put down a good Main street sewer system.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

After the charter of Nauvoo had been repealed in 1845 and the Mormons had been expelled, the inhabitants organized for municipal purposes under the General Law for the incorporation of towns and cities, and maintained a municipal government under the said law until Feb. 10, 1853, when an act of the General Assembly was passed to the effect that all acts and deeds of the city of Nauvoo done and performed by virtue of organization under the General Law be confirmed and legalized, and that the inhabitants of the city, within such limits as were then established by ordinance of the city, be declared a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The City of Nauvoo," and vested with all the powers and privileges granted to the city of Quincy by an act of incorporation approved Feb. 3, 1840, and the several laws amendatory thereof. This amounted to the granting of a special charter to the city of Nauvoo with all the powers and privileges of

the special charter granted to the city of Quincy as above stated, to the same extent as if the Quincy charter had been reenacted section by section and provision by provision as the charter of Nauvoo.

In 1899 the city of Nauvoo became incorporated under the general law passed in 1872, relating to the incorporation of cities and villages. (Many interesting events in Nauvoo history will be found in the Chapter concerning the Mormons.)

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Mayors: 1847, J. J. Brent; 1849, C. Robinson; 1850, John J. Brent; 1851, W. W. Cosgrove; 1852, W. W. Cosgrove; 1853, S. M. Chapman; 1854, R. W. McKinney; 1855, R. W. McKinney; 1856, E. Kimball; 1857, M. M. Morrill; 1858, M. M. Morrill; 1859, J. B. Icking; 1860, M. M. Morrill; 1861, M. M. Morrill; 1862, M. M. Morrill; 1866, H. Weigand; 1867, H. Weigand; 1868, H. Weigand; 1869, C. Knaust; 1870, A. Beger; 1871, M. M. Morrill; 1872, M. M. Morrill; 1873, H. Weigand; 1874, John Bratz; 1875, August Beger; 1875-77, H. Weigand; 1877-80, John U. Bechtold; 1880-83, John Tanner; 1884, W. D. Hibbard, last half 1884, J. N. Datin; 1884-87, M. M. Morrill; 1887-89, J. N. Datin; 1890, R. Anton; 1892, W. D. Hibbard; 1894, H. Berger, Sr.; 1896, John Tanner; 1898, J. N. Datin; 1899, Joseph Nelson; 1901, J. N. Datin; 1902, R. Summerhalder; 1905, R. Summerhalder; 1906, R. Summerhalder; 1907, R. Summerhalder; 1908, L. B. Hobbs; 1909, L. B. Hobbs; 1910, L. B. Hobbs; 1912, J. Laubersheimer; 1913, L. B. Hobbs; 1914, L. B. Hobbs; 1916, R. Arbuckle; 1917, E. J. Baxter; 1918, C. R. Montgomery; 1920, Henry Harsch.

Clerks: 1847, J. F. Wilbur; 1849, D. B. Smith; 1850, R. W. McKinney; 1851, R. W. McKinney; 1852, R. W. McKinney; 1853, William Cosgrove; 1854, William Cosgrove; 1855, William Cosgrove; 1856, William Cosgrove; 1857, A. Swartz; 1858, A. Swartz; 1859, A. Swartz; 1860, A. Swartz; 1861, John A. Hamma; 1862, John Hamma; 1863, John Hamma; 1864, John Hamma; 1865, J. J. Hefflemann; 1866, J. J. Hefflemann; 1867, A. W. Bauer; 1868, J. P. Thomas; 1869, J. P. Thomas; 1870, J. P. Thomas; 1871, J. P. Thomas; 1872, J. P. Thomas; 1873, E. D. Morrill; from here on the minute books are lacking, hence a complete list of the later city clerks cannot well be given.

The 1920 city officials were as follows: Mayor, Henry Harsch; Clerk, William H. Bicker; Treasurer, Edward J. Kember; Councilmen: First ward, J. E. Mapes, S. E. Fowler; Second ward, J. B. Nelson, A. C. Rahn; Third ward, John F. Hohl, John Laubersheimer; Health officers, W. M. Haggett, G. W. Rudolphi; Magistrate, L. L. Hudson; Attorney, William Hemmy.

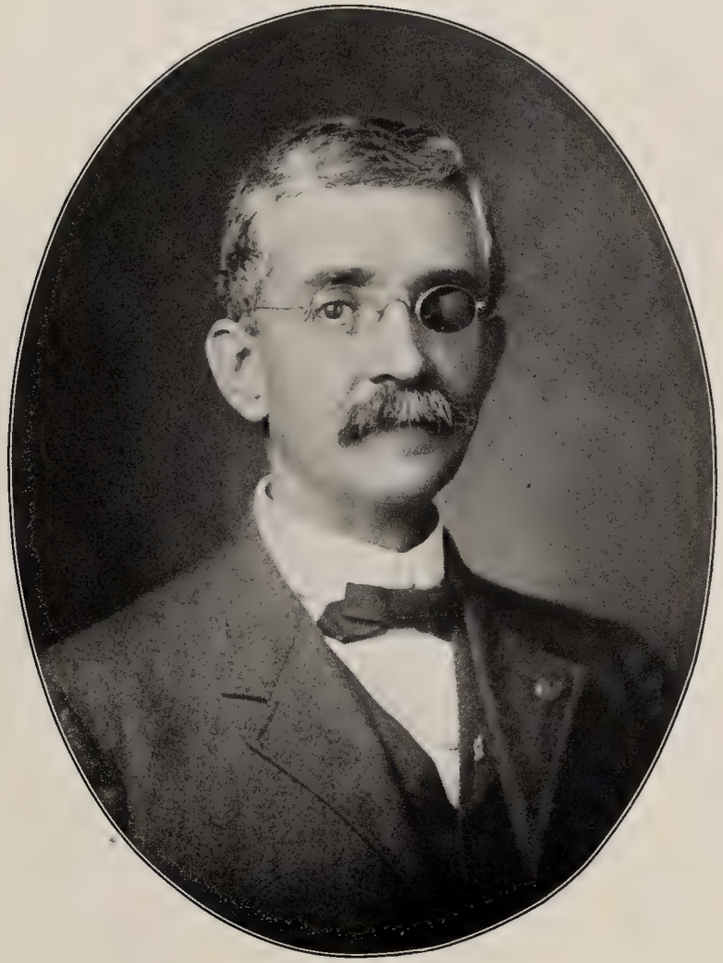
NAUVOO BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

(Taken from an old map of Hancock County.)

M. M. Morrill, Attorney at Law; Adam Swartz, Attorney at Law; John Bauer, Justice of the Peace; John Bauer, Postmaster; R. H. Loomis, Nauvoo Quarry; L. C. Bidamon, Proprietor Nauvoo Mansion; S. M. Chapman, Dry Goods and Groceries; C. E. Yates, Real Estate Dealer.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—J. F. Ochsner. Attorney—William Hemmy. Bakery—E. Bicker. Banking — First National Bank, State Bank. (See Banking Chapter.) Barber Shops—Ed Walther, J. W. Welter. Cement Works—Sid Fowler. Clothing — (Exclusive) — John Paul. Dentists—Dr. L. B. Hobbs, Dr. Krueger. Drugs —A. J. Beger. Feed Mill—Frank Kerl. Furniture—Robert Kuhn. Garages—F. Hamma, William Pitt, John Repplinger. General Merchandise—Blum, Bechtold and Blum, Datin & Leppert, Schneider & Hummel. Groceries—L. L. Hudson, J. E. Mapes. Hardware—N. J. Reimbold & Son. Harness Shop—L. C. Schaefer. Hotel—The Oriental, W. C. Reimbold, proprietor. Ice Dealers—John Buckert, Walter Bros. Jewelry — Ed Kemler. Laundry — St. Mary's Academy. Lumber—The Tabor Lumber Company. Meat Markets—Ellis Daugherty, Hudson Bros. Millinery Stores—Blum, Bechtold and Blum, Zelda Walther. Newspapers—The Independent, The Rustler. (See Press Chapter.) Opera Hall—A stock company. Physicians—Drs. Haggett and Rudolphi. Picture Show—One at present. Restaurant—H. Berger. Saloons—Jacob Boyer, Hagen & Rundle, A. Nestle, Nickel & Co., John Schmidt, F. C. Weisman. Shoe Store—Wolf & Son. Steam Ferry—J. W. Reim-



GEORGE W. NASH



ANNA B. NASH

bold. Stock Dealer—George Boegner. Tobacco and Cigars—John Kraus. Undertaking—George Anton. Variety Store—J. A. Reimbold.

For many years the wine and grape industry in and near Nauvoo has been quite extensive. There are six hundred acres of grape vineyards, of from one to ten acres each, and some still larger. The annual shipment of grapes is from one hundred to one hundred and seventy carloads and the annual production of grape wine at Nauvoo is very large. The soil and topography of the land are well adapted to the culture of grapes.

A home capitalized canning factory where corn, peas and tomatoes are canned is among the industries that are profitable to the community.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Nauvoo Public Library was established February 28, 1913, the incorporators being Mesdames Anna Jackson, Martha E. Reimbold, Myrtle Salm, Theresa Argast and Miss Alice Baxter, who solicited the first funds. The library is now located in a leased room in a business block on the main street. The number of volumes on the shelves is 1,739. It was started by popular subscription, and directed by the Library Association, which elected a board of directors, and membership cards were then sold. The Association found they could not maintain the library unaided by the city, so petitioned the city council to take it over, which it did June 22, 1915.

Miss Yetta Young was librarian from March 19, 1913, to August 15, 1913, since which time Marie Masbery has served in that capacity.

POPULATION

The present population of Nauvoo Township is 990; and of the City of Nauvoo, 9,720.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, John Nelson; Town Clerk, Fred W. Walther; Assessor, Wm. Memmy; Highway Commissioner, John Kachle; Justice of the Peace, Herman Berger, Sr.; School Trustees, John W. Bertschi, William J. Dachroth and F. D. Baughman; School Treasurer, Henry Harsch.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION—VILLAGES—BURNSIDE AND LA CROSSE—THE OLD ROCK ISLAND INDIAN TRAIL—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, 1920.

BOUNDARIES

Pilot Grove Township is bounded on the north by Durham Township, on the east by Fountain Green Township, on the south by Carthage Township and on the west by Rock Creek Township. It is named from a strip of timber that lay near the old Rock Island Indian trail, which, following the course of the Mississippi river, ran from point to point on the prairie, and in Hancock County from Green Plains to Golden's Point, thence through Pilot Grove and through Durham Township to some point in Henderson County, and so on to Rock Island. After the whites settled in this section they continued to use the much traveled trail, developing it into a road.

EARLY SETTLERS

About 1830 a man by the name of Franklin located a few miles northeast of Carthage, and his claim was bought in 1835 by Ephraim Parkins. Other early settlers were: Neill McKay, Joseph Lionberger, Thomas Perkins, Elting Thompson, William B. Wilson, Wilson Wright, John Hamrick, Ralph Gorrell, James Goldsburg, William De Hart, Dr. Cheney, Nelson Andrews, Merrill Andrews, Nathan S. Cheney, Isaac Cooper, John Bailey, Solomon Elefritz, Harry Earles, James Gibson, William Gorrell, Isaac C. Howd, John Huckins, John Manering, Nathan Mason, Samuel F. Pray, Neil Rice, John Roth, Joseph Thompson, George C. Wagoner, William and L. V. Aleshire, Smith Howd, Benjamin and J. W. Lionberger, J. B. McMillan, William G. McCubbin, William Tyner, Miles B. Mann, I. K. Jacobs and J. Hemmingway.

This township was settled largely by immigrants from Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and New

York. What was then a wide expanse of grass-covered prairie, the home of the deer, and the pleasure-ground of wild geese and ducks, rendered doubly attractive by a profusion of wild-flowers, has become, under cultivation, one of the many garden spots of Hancock County. Grain and stock are the great sources of wealth to the thrifty agriculturists of the township. There was not a single open quarter section of land here in the late seventies and early eighties.

The first post-office here was known as Pilot Grove and it was kept by Nelson Andrews; afterward it was removed to the village of Burnside. The first justices of peace in the township were Isaac C. Howd, Nathan Mason and John Huckins. This part of Hancock County was early interested in educational affairs and in 1879 had nine public schools in operation.

In Mormon times John Huckins organized a company of men of the Anti-Mormon stripe, known as "Brick-Batters."

The population of Pilot Grove Township has been at four census enumeration periods as follows: 1890, 1,186; in 1900, 1,000; in 1910, 959; and in 1920, 889.

The territory of this sub-division of Hancock County is traversed by the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, with two station points in this township—Burnside and La Crosse.

VILLAGE OF BURNSIDE

Burnside was platted by J. B. McMillan in 1868 and now has a population of about three hundred and fifty. As early as 1879 there were ten business houses there, but not a single saloon among the places of business. When fairly started the post-office of Pilot Grove was removed to Burnside. Among the postmasters here are recalled: Dr. O. C. Ing, Henry Yetter, J. M. Hull, Frank Grove, E. P. Hull, George L. Evans, J. W. Westfall, George L. Evans, Fred P. Hull. This is a fourth-class office with one rural free delivery route. The present postmaster was commissioned on October 20, 1913.

The Methodist and Christian denominations each have a church at Burnside, and the Masonic, Eastern Star, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors and Knights and Ladies of Security each have lodges. The Tri-State and Hancock Mutual insurance corporations have places of business at Burnside.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Banking—State Bank of Burnside. Barber Shops—J. E. Hawkins, John Wright. (The latter also operates a pool hall.) Blacksmith Shop — Frank Larson. Contractor — Bert Van Dine. Garage—Todd Bros. General Dealers—Bray & Bray, C. S. Skinner. Grain and Feed—Carlisle Grain and Feed Co. Grocery and Hardware—E. P. Hull. Hardware—J. E. Todd. Hotel—The Burnside, A. E. Friend, Manager. Liveryman—William Manning. Lumber—Burnside Lumber Co., C. C. Schowalter, Manager. Physician—Dr. F. A. Hanson. Produce—M. Ewing. Restaurant—J. L. Sprague. Telephone—Farmer's Telephone Co., Mississippi Valley Telephone Co. The railroad facilities are furnished by the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Co.

VILLAGE OF LA CROSSE

This is a small railway station on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway line, situated in section 12, and has a population of less than one hundred. It is a small trading point within a rich farming country. The farming classes find this a convenient place at which to do their small trading, but the heavier marketing and trade is in easy access at larger places within this and adjoining counties.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, John McKelvie; Town Clerk, J. H. Folts; Assessor, W. D. Cloud; Highway Commissioner, Joe Roberts; Justices of the Peace, D. H. Lewis and H. S. Blodgett; Constables, J. S. Lewis and J. T. Bickford; School Trustees, Ed Huey, Jos. Roberts and O. L. Huddleston; School Treasurer, W. E. Phillips.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PONTOOSUC TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT — PIONEER EVENTS — POST-OFFICES—PONTOOSUC—ITS BEGINNING—ITS PRESENT INTERESTS—1920 TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Pontoosuc Township is bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, on the east by Dallas Township, on the south by Rock Creek Township, and on the west by Appanoose Township. Snake Hollow and Camp Creek drain the lands of this township into the Mississippi river, and there is some very valuable farm land within its confines. The territory embraced in this township is something more than one-half of congressional township seven north, range seven west.

POPULATION

The United States census reports for four enumeration periods gives the population of the township as follows: In 1890, 742; in 1900, 791; in 1910, 715; and in 1920, 533. The population in many of the river townships fluctuates for obvious reasons.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first to settle in this township was Hezekiah Spillman, having come to this section prior to 1825, and a settlement was called "Spillman's Landing." Here he and several others constructed a blockhouse for protection against the Indians during the Black Hawk War. Other early settlers were: Mr. Yaple, Major John McAuley, Esquire Bennett, George Meyers, John Welch, Brant Agnew, Jesse Wimp, Elijah Pease, Johnson Clark, Thomas Harris, Edward Davis, Louis Smith, Thomas Stevens, Israel Atherton, Andrew Daubenheyer, John R. Tull, Reuben Tull, William Tull, Alex. Martin, William Pratt, Robert Atherton, Aaron Atherton, John R. Atherton, William H. Bennum, John Garner, Henry Williams, and Matthias Allis.

PIONEER EVENTS

The first post-office in Pontoosuc Township was called East Bend and Thomas Stevens was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1846 by Jeremiah Smith. In the autumn of 1839 a small log cabin was built for school purposes, but for some time prior to that the children had been taught by Reuben Tull in a little cabin near the Mississippi. When the first school house was completed it also served for religious and political meetings, as was quite customary in those early times.

VILLAGE OF PONTOOSUC

Pontoosuc was platted by Hezekiah Spillman, Marvin Tryon and James W. Brattle in April, 1837, in section 4, township 7, range 7, at what was known as "Spillman's Landing," sixteen miles from Carthage.

The name Pontoosuc was given to the village through the suggestion of one of the pioneers who came from Pittsfield, Mass., the original settlement at Pittsfield having been known by the Indian name "Poontoosuck" (so spelled). (There is a beautiful lake near Pittsfield of the same name, but spelled "Pontoosuc.")

Pontoosuc had a population of 285 in the year 1910. Its commercial interests have never been large. It is a convenient trading place for the river men and near-by farming community. At the present (1919) the business here is in the hands of the following persons: a general merchandise store conducted by Charles Gerber; postmistress, Mary L. Pitts. The railroad facilities consist of that great steel highway known as the Santa Fe double-track railroad, which passes through the village and crosses the Mississippi river at East Ft. Madison, en route to the far away southwest.

A few years ago this village was noted for its poultry shipping. The packers employed many men and women in the picking season. Since the Keokuk dam was constructed the river spreads out over the low lands and at many points makes the building sites on the east side of the river very risky and undesirable, and for this reason the advancement of the village is greatly retarded.

PONTOOSUC BUSINESS DIRECTORY IN 1859

The following list is taken from an old map of Hancock County, a copy of which is in existence in Carthage: J. M. Morgan, Tin and Stoves. T. H. & L. B. Rand, Tin, Stoves and Hardware. Hansen & Klee, Boots, Shoes and Groceries. H. C. McMurphy, Physician and Surgeon. Sandford & Walker, Forwarding and Commission. D. M. Perkins, Grain and Produce Dealer. L. Huebotter, Hotel Keeper, D. C. Sanford, Hotel Keeper. Duffy & Agnew, Underground Ditching Machine, patent for Hancock County. Henry Walker, Dry Goods and Groceries. W. D. Voigt, Dry Goods and Groceries. L. C. Barker, Dry Goods and Groceries. Chas. Steffen, Dry Goods and Groceries. M. Hilb,

Merchant Tailor. Sanford & Whitaker, Drugs and Medicines. A. Harper, Banker and Land Agent. L. Gasmer, Brewer. Foster & Weaber, Saw Mill and Lumber Dealers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, J. S. Massie; Town Clerk, R. H. Carter; Assessor, L. M. Myers; Highway Commissioner, Wm. M. Ollis; Justice of the Peace, S. I. Little; Constable, L. W. Englehard; School Trustees, Harry Rand, F. C. Richart and H. H. Longshie; School Treasurer, Will A. Feldhausen.

CHAPTER XXXV

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES — EARLY SETTLERS — POPULATION — VILLAGE OF ELVASTON—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS —POST-OFFICE—MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Prairie Township is bounded on the north by Rock Creek Township, on the east by Carthage Township, on the south by Bear Creek Township, and on the west by Montebello Township. It is practically all prairie land. However, at an early day there was some timber along the creek. Prairie Township was not settled as early as some of the townships of this county where timber was more abundant, but those who did come here in an early day were afterwards generously rewarded, for the land is very fertile and is now exceedingly valuable. It is in the center of the great Hancock Prairie and contains the highest land between the Mississippi river and Crooked creek. It contains thirty-two sections and two half sections of land, the other two sections and two half sections having been annexed to Carthage Township some years ago.

The first settlers of Prairie Township were William R. Hamilton, Ebenezer Rand, James Tweed, Joseph W. Hawley, L. Wells, George Wells, William A. Moore, Henry Walker, John Lively, W. H. Moore, Dr. Thomas Boude, William Clark, Henry Davis, John W. Ewing, Dr. James Harper, and others. These men and their sons and daughters have transformed this once prairie wilderness into a well-tilled garden spot. Here one sees real contentment, thrift and wealth on every hand.

The population of this township in 1910 was 881, although it had reached 1,088 in 1890.

VILLAGE OF ELVASTON

The only village in this township is Elvaston, which, except for the city of Carthage on the east of its territory, is the principal trading-point for its population. It is situated in the northwest quarter of section 30. It was platted in the month of May, 1858, by Albert L. Connable and George B. Smythe of Keokuk, Iowa, E. C. A. Cushman of Hamilton, and W. L. Judson of Elvaston, and is today a delightful rural community with about three hundred inhabitants.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Auto-garage—J. E. Sollars. Banking—The Farmers Exchange. Barber—S. R. Reagin. Blacksmiths—Harman Agnew, C. S. Caldwell. Coal—J. L. Baldon, W. E. Gabel. Drugs—E. C. Allison. Elevator—J. L. Baldon, W. E. Gabel. General Merchandise—J. W. Campbell & Sons. Grocer—W. S. Mack. Hotel—H. D. King. Physicians—Drs. C. A. and W. C. Runyon. Poultry —Clark Webster. Shoe Repairs—John Roseberry.

The electric lights at this point are supplied from the power-plant at the great Keokuk dam, a few miles to the west of this village.

CHURCHES AND LODGES

The churches are the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, and the lodges are the Masonic and Eastern Star, the Woodmen and Royal Neighbors.

POST-OFFICE

A post-office was established at this point in about 1858 with the late Judge Wesley Williams as postmaster. He was succeeded by the following: Joseph Pressley, Mrs. Pressley, John

Baldon, S. P. McGaw, T. J. Ruddell, S. P. McGaw, C. S. Caldwell, and Crystal Garvey, present incumbent.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

In October, 1871, Elvaston became an incorporated village under the then existing State laws. The records are not complete, but so far as they are accessible, they show that the following officers (presidents and village clerks) have served from the organization in 1871 until the present time:

Presidents—1871, Jacob Shull; 1874, Ed Law; 1875, Jacob Shull; 1878, John R. Miller; 1881, William H. Avise; 1883, James A. Anderson; 1887, James A. Anderson; 1889, John R. Miller; 1890-91, Hiram Ingersoll; 1893, J. R. Miller; 1894, Hiram Ingersoll; 1896, S. R. Denton; 1897, S. D. Lincoln; 1898-99, J. R. Miller; 1900-01, W. S. Mack; 1902-04, R. R. Marshall; 1905, C. S. Caldwell; 1906, no record; 1907-08, Hiram Ingersoll; 1909, Lyman Watt; 1910-12, J. L. Baldon; 1913-17, G. V. Wallace; 1918-1920, C. N. Martin.

Clerks—1871, M. H. Cochran; 1874-5, M. H. Cochran; 1878, M. H. Cochran; 1881, Washington Enlow; 1883, J. H. Garard; 1887, J. H. Garard; 1889-90, J. H. Garard; 1891, L. E. Caldwell; 1893, L. E. Caldwell; 1894, J. F. Garard; 1896, W. S. Mack; 1897-1900, R. R. Marshall; 1901, G. W. Nair; 1902-03, C. B. Garard; 1904-05, L. L. White; 1906-17, O. O. Wallace; 1918-1920, Russell Campbell.

The 1920 village officers are: President, C. N. Martin; Clerk, Russell Campbell; Treasurer, V. R. Miller; Trustees, J. L. Baldon, S. H. Miller, Wm. Kerr, J. E. Sollars, Harold Campbell, Floyd Stump.

MC CALL STATION

There is a railroad station at McCall, from which point considerable buying and shipping of grain has been done in past years.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, S. H. Miller; Town Clerk, Russell Campbell; Assessor, G. A. Marshall; Highway Commissioner, Roy Fleming; School Trustees, James E. Ewing, J. L. Baldon and Charles Kunz; School Treasurer, Thomas Garvey.

CHAPTER XXXVI

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—FIRST SETTLERS—POPULATION—PIONEER INCIDENTS—VILLAGES OF ADRIAN AND FERRIS—POST-OFFICES—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Rock Creek Township is bounded on the north by Pontoosuc and Dallas townships, on the east by Pilot Grove Township, on the south by Prairie Township, and on the west by Sonora Township. It is all prairie land and is drained by Larry's Creek which empties into the Mississippi River, and by Rock Creek and Pilot Grove Creek, both of which empty into Crooked Creek. An unusual feature about these creeks is that they were not bordered by timber, as is usually the case with water-courses of their size.

FIRST SETTLERS

Among the first settlers of Rock Creek Township were the Ellisons, Lamberts, Salisburys, Yaples, McCalls, Baileys, Abbotts, Alstons, Terrys, Thornbers, Isaac Roseberry, George Singleton, Isaac Bellew, Jedediah Bellew, and John Bellew.

PIONEER INCIDENTS

The first election for school officers was held October 16, 1847, at the home of John Alston, on the southwest quarter of section 9, nine voters being present. At this election Henry Thornber was elected trustee, as also were Timothy Terry and Matthew Ellison, Sr. John Alston was elected treasurer. Mrs. Ann Alston, the wife of John Alston, was engaged to teach school for a period of ten weeks for which she was to receive twenty dollars. This school ran from January to March, 1848, and the pupils were Thomas, Margaret, Mary H. and Ralph Ellison, John, Sarah, George and Ellen E. Terry and Matthew and Ellen Jane Alston.

POPULATION

The population of this township has fluctuated as it has for other subdivisions of Han-

cock County. In 1890 the population was 1,217. 1900 showed a decrease to 1,110, owing to removals to other parts of the country where lands were much less valuable, at least less in price per acre. In 1910 the population was 1,128, which, as in other enumerations, included the villages of Adrian and Ferris.

VILLAGE OF FERRIS

This village was platted by Charles G. Gilchrist and Hiram G. Ferris, in June, 1869, and it is at this place that the "Burlington" and the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroads form a crossing. Its population is about three hundred. It has been incorporated as a village for many years, but owing to lost or misplaced records a list of the presidents and clerks is not obtainable. The 1920 village officers are: President, A. L. Casburn; Clerk, T. B. Stewart; Treasurer, F. N. Cashburn; Street Commissioner, W. H Long; Trustees: W. E. Thompson, J. W. Richards, Everett Peyton, E. W. Ward, R. M. Grafton, Charles Emmert; Magistrate, L. R. Sherman.

The post-office is a fourth-class office, with one rural route going out to surrounding country a distance of twenty-eight and one-half miles. The present postmistress is Miss May Abbott, who is also assistant cashier of the bank at Ferris.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Banking—Farmers State Bank of Ferris. Barber Shops—J. W. Hawkins. Coal Dealers—The same firms as handle grain. Drugs and Paints—F. D. Griffitt. Flour and Stock Food—W. E. Thompson. Garages—A. L. Casburn, D. E. McCollom. General Merchandise—J. G. Heaton & Son, Stewart Bros. Grain Elevators—A. H. Davison & Co., Farmer's Elevator Co. Hardware—J. W. Richards. Lumber—Hamilton Lumber Co. Meats—E. W. Ward. Physicians—Dr. B. Kelley, Dr. J. M. Thornber, the last named being proprietor of special remedies which he makes and sells to the trade. Repairer of Jewelry—F. D. Griffitt. Seeds (including fine seed corn)—J. W. Richards. Stock Dealer—E. W. Ward.

VILLAGE OF ADRIAN

Adrian is situated on the "Burlington" railroad north of Ferris, and was laid out by Warren Yaple and G. W. Jacks in September, 1873, and named after Adrian, Michigan, by Arthur Rice, son of Orrin Rice, who was then a postal clerk of the "Burlington" railway. This has never developed into more than a small station point, but has only a few places of business suitable for the surrounding country.

Adrian is surrounded by rich lands, which are naturally flat or level, and yet susceptible of drainage, and which, by good husbandry and by proper drainage, have become equal to the most valuable farming lands of the county.

There are two good churches here—the Christian and Methodist, treated of in the Chapter on Churches.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, J. G. Riel; Town Clerk, T. B. Stewart; Assessor, John Mitternmeyer; Highway Commissioner, David G. Douglas; Justices of the Peace, John Gahle and J. Edgar Atkins; Constables, John Mittermeyer and Phil Richards; School Trustees, Eli P. Osborn, D. M. Grindle and John W. Campbell; School Treasurer, Geo. W. Thompson.

CHAPTER XXXVII

ROCKY RUN TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PIONEER EVENTS—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1919—TOPOGRAPHY OF TOWNSHIP—FRUIT—FORMER FORESTS—FERTILE SOIL RECLAIMED—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES AND DESCRIPTION

Rocky Run Township lies in the extreme southwestern corner of Hancock County, its western boundary being the Mississippi river. On the north it is bounded by Wilcox Township, on the east by Walker Township, and on the south by Adams County. Here the land is extremely low and much of it was once under water, at least since the white men first saw it. Of recent years draining and reclaiming these



Fred. L. Olsner and Family

low lands have been gradually progressing. This reclaimed land is very fertile and most valuable for many crop purposes. Lima Lake, in the middle of the extreme southern part of the township, receives the waters of numerous sloughs, and Rocky Run, from which the township takes its name. Originally there was much valuable timber, but the better part of it has been used, much going in the early times as fuel for the Mississippi river steam-boats which then used wood for steam instead of coal. As early as the seventies much fruit was grown in this township, although the land is well adapted to the production of all crops common to this latitude. Today one sees well-tilled farms in this township, and the farm-houses and barns show a prosperity characteristic of an intelligent and wealthy community.

PIONEER SETTLERS

Among the early settlers of Rocky Run Township may be mentioned Luther Whitney, Daniel Crenshaw, Davis Hill, Curtis Caldwell, Henry Nichols, Leonard L. Abney, Charles Hill, Henry Newton, Stephen S. Weston, Charles C. Stevens, Hiram Woodworth, John Banks, John Harness, Luther Perry, William Shipe, John A. Morrison, James Carmean, Daniel P. Clark, John Fletcher, A. Daugherty, Joseph Caldwell, the Jenifers, Fraziers, Fredericks, Bolts and Worthingtons.

PIONEER EVENTS

From all that can be learned today the first house erected in Rocky Run Township was built in 1822 by Luther Whitney.

The first religious services in the township were held by Revs. Walker, Hatchett and Knox, at the cabin-homes of the settlers, long before there were any places of worship provided in the township. The location of this sub-division of Hancock County being near the Mississippi river it was settled by such immigrants as drifted in from the South by boats. Many of the first to settle in the township were transients, and soon moved on, and their places were taken by a better class of settlers who remained to develop the county. While there are no railroads or towns within Rocky Run Township the lands have come to be well cultivated and in prices compare well with other sections of the county.

POPULATION

The United States Census Reports give the population in 1890 as 704; in 1900, 760; in 1910, 610; and in 1920, 577.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, R. C. Kerr; Town Clerk, J. A. Morrison; Assessor, M. A. Weaver; Highway Commissioner, Charles H. Hoener; Justices of the Peace, Edwin P. Frederick and Homer Roberts; Constable, John W. Parker; School Trustees, A. C. Mackey, E. P. Frederick and A. Wislead; School Treasurer, J. W. Morrison.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

SONORA TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—FIRST PIONEER SETTLEMENT—FORMER SETTLEMENTS — POPULATION — POWELLTON — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

BOUNDARIES

Sonora Township is bounded on the north by Appanoose Township, on the east by Rock Creek Township, on the south by Montebello Township, and on the west by the Mississippi River and Nauvoo Township. Larry's Creek and Chandler's Creek are the principal water courses, and along these streams was found considerable timber in the early days. There is some very valuable prairie land in the eastern part, but the land is considerably broken in the western part, especially along the Mississippi River where there are quite elevated bluffs.

FIRST SETTLEMENT

The first settlers were as follows: The Moffitts, Hugh Wilson, James Wilson, Mr. Dunn, Rev. Charles Robison, Abram Golden, Dr. Adolphus Allen, Christian Kreymeyer, Abel Casto, the Sheridans, Roger Hibbard, Hezekiah Bradley, George Benner, G. W. Black, J. J. Gardner,

D. G. Luce, Christopher Smith, Joseph Miller, George Smith, Samuel Brownlee, O. J. Hall, John Brown, W. H. Fulton, George Edmunds, Hezekiah Brant, Isaac Thomas, and Henry Benner.

FORMER SETTLEMENTS

Sonora Landing was for a time a business center for this township and here was located the township's only post-office. The stone quarry, about a mile above Larry's Creek, on the Mississippi river, yielded large quantities of building stone that has been used in various public buildings. Golden's Point, of historic interest, was located in Sonora Township and was named for Abram Golden, one of the early settlers. He used to relate an incident of the battle of the Thames during which the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed, and vouched for its truth. He declared that he saw the soldiers strip the skin from Tecumseh's body and further stated that later this skin was tanned and used by the soldiers for razor strops!

POPULATION

Like other parts of this county the population has fluctuated with the changes in immigration and emigration. For the last four decades the United States reports show the following figures for this township: In 1890, 1,098; in 1900, 1,094; in 1910, 966; and in 1920, 821.

The people of this township usually trade at the city of Nauvoo, but there were for many years trading points at Powellton in the northeastern part and Sonora in the southwestern part of the township. These trading places consisted of a few inland stores and a few shops and residences. Powellton is still a trading point, with garage, general store, etc., and some residences.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, Albert Balmer; Town Clerk, Guy E. Saunders; Assessor, Jacob Schmitz; Highway Commissioner, Louis Bush; Justices of the Peace, John Bennett, Jr., and Horace Bolton; School Trustees, George Schmitz, Albert Ort and Elsworth Radel; School Treasurer, James Stack.

CHAPTER XXXIX

ST. ALBANS TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIP — EARLY SETTLERS — WEST POINT AND STILLWELL VILLAGES — MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF WEST POINT—POST-OFFICE HISTORY—BUSINESS INTERESTS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—POPULATION—OFFICIALS 1920.

BOUNDARIES

St. Albans Township is bounded on the north by Bear Creek Township, on the east by Chili Township, on the south by Adams County, and on the west by Walker Township. Originally this township was about equally divided between fine prairie and valuable woodland. Here are to be seen some of the finest farm lands within Hancock County. The principal stream flowing through the township is Bear Creek, along the banks of which stream are seen woodland bluffs.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the early settlers of the township were John Harding, Robert and Aaron Harding, Garrett Bean, Mr. Mills, Jonathan Todd, William Pike, Jesse Richardson, Dr. Cook, Noah Stokes, John Slater, William Bride, Benoin C. Bride, Truman Kinney, Joseph Kinney, James E. Moore, William Owen, Eldridge Renshaw, C. W. Hicks, Alexander McDonald, David Wigle, Bradley Hecox and James Knott.

The above sturdy settlers and their descendants have transformed this wilderness-like section of Illinois, as found in the forties and fifties, into a beautiful garden spot, where all the grains and grasses bring forth their rich annual crops. The dairy cow and silo are in evidence on every hand. Lands have advanced from government price to hundreds of dollars per acre. The class of farm-houses and out-buildings is not surpassed in the entire county. The landowners are a thrifty, contented and happy people.

There are two platted towns within the township—West Point and Stillwell. Several ceme-

teries are found in this part of the county, but a majority of the deceased now repose in the burying-grounds at West Point and Stillwell.

There are several churches in the township, including a Methodist Episcopal at Green Grove and another of the Methodist (South) denomination at Webster, a name given to the locality where stands the church.

WEST POINT

The original townsite was platted in March, 1856, by David Wigle. He erected the first house on this site and, with some improvements, it still stands and is occupied by a daughter of David Wigle who was born beneath its roof and who is now the wife of J. B. Kelley. The town is platted on the corners of sections 10, 11, 14 and 15. West Point was named by Mrs. David Wigle, wife of the proprietor of the original place, after West Point, New York, her old home. While the place was laid out in 1856 it was not incorporated until 1893, since which dates its Presidents and City Clerks have been as follows:

1893—T. H. Hanson, J. W. Cunningham; 1895—J. R. Bryant, T. H. Hanson; 1896—Milo M. McMillan, T. H. Hanson; 1897—Milo M. McMillan, T. H. Hanson; 1898—C. Cunningham, Frank Guthrie; 1899—H. A. Charpentier, Frank Guthrie; 1900—Milo M. McMillan, Frank Guthrie; 1901—A. J. Wright, Frank Guthrie; 1902—H. A. Eyman, William Rampley; 1903—J. B. Woodward, Charles E. Kelley; 1904—J. B. Woodward, Charles E. Kelley; 1905—I. P. Kilgore, J. B. Ward; 1906—I. P. Kilgore, J. B. Ward; 1907—I. P. Kilgore, J. B. Ward; 1908—I. P. Kilgore, Frank Guthrie; 1909—I. P. Kilgore, G. C. Guthrie; 1910—I. P. Kilgore, G. C. Guthrie; 1911—I. P. Kilgore, G. C. Guthrie; 1912—I. P. Kilgore, G. C. Guthrie; 1913—I. P. Kilgore, G. C. Guthrie; 1914—I. P. Kilgore, J. B. Ward; 1915—John Mensendick, J. B. Ward; 1916—John Mensendick, J. B. Ward; 1917—John Workman, Charles E. Kelley; 1918—W. G. Zinn, E. Ralph Hinkle; 1919—W. G. Zinn, E. Ralph Hinkle; 1920—R. J. Brumby, J. F. Guthrie.

The 1920 officers of the village of West Point are: President, R. J. Brumby; Clerk, J. F. Guthrie; Treasurer, E. R. Hinkle; Street Commissioner, S. C. Scott; Trustees, J. B. Kelley, D. T. Guthrie, John Saling, D. B. Mensendick, Fred Freeman, George Major; Marshal, W. G. Zinn; Attorney, J. S. Miller.

POST-OFFICE

West Point has a third-class post-office, established in the fifties. The postmasters who have served here are W. W. Franks, J. J. Guthrie, J. R. Garner, H. A. Eyman, G. W. Wolf, John Hicks, Glen Hartman, and Grover Barnard, the present postmaster, who keeps the post-office in the railway depot, where he is also depot agent.

LODGES AND CHURCHES

West Point has churches and lodges as follows:

Churches—Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Catholic.

Lodges—Grand Army of the Republic, Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Rebekahs and Eastern Star.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—Mensendick Bros. Attorney—J. L. Miller. Banking—The State Bank of West Point. Barbers—Perry Renix, J. R. Warner. Cream Stations—Hawkins & Co., William Lawrence. Druggist—Holt & Co. (K. S. Holt and E. R. Hinkle). Elevator—George W. Major. Furniture and Undertaking—Fred V. Freeman. Garage—W. G. Zinn. General Merchandise—E. E. and T. G. Emerson. Groceries—H. H. Hawkins & Co. Hardware—Men-Endnick Bros. Harness—T. H. Hanson. Jeweler—E. Ralph Hinkle. Lumber Dealer—West Point Lumber Co. Meat Market—Hawkins & Co. Milling—R. G. Brumby—a feed mill. Opera Hall—Owned by the Odd Fellows Order. Physicians—Drs. J. R. Bryant, and C. W. Gillham. Stock Dealer—John Workman.

VILLAGE OF STILLWELL

This little village has a population of about one hundred. Its commercial interests are a general merchandise store, a bank—The Farmers State,—two grain elevators, operated by the Farmers Co-Operative Company. Two churches are found here—Methodist Episcopal and Christian (see Church Chapter). The present postmaster is Harvey Crear. Stillwell was platted in December, 1870, by William H. Zinn and Arthur Stillwell and is a station point on the Burlington system of railway.

POPULATION

St. Albans Township had a population in 1890 of 1,263; in 1900, 1,207; in 1910, 1,089; and in 1920, 1,079.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, E. L. Charpentier; Town Clerk, J. F. Guthrie; Assessor, Harvey Crear; Highway Commissioner, H. E. Tanner; Justice of the Peace, R. J. Brumby; School Trustees, W. J. Richey, William Sanderson and William Rampley; School Treasurer, J. L. Miller.

CHAPTER XL

ST. MARYS TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—DESCRIPTIVE—EARLY SETTLEMENT—POPULATION—ST. MARY'S—PLYMOUTH—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

St. Marys Township is bounded on the north by Hancock Township, on the east by McDonough County, on the south by Augusta Township, and on the west by Harmony Township. It is watered by Crooked creek and Bronson's creek, and in the early days it had some valuable timber. The name of the township is taken from the old village of St. Marys.

EARLY SETTLERS

Some of the early pioneers in St. Marys Township were: Mathew Melton and his son Allen, John Trammel, Ezekiel Bowman, Edward Wade, Daniel Cain, Jesse Cain, Jacob Castlebury, Jesse Roberts, John and Robert Box, John Shelton, Peter Wood, Uriah Dodd, Abijah Terrill, Roswell Terrill, Dr. Blackburn, John Atchison, Edward Bryant, William Irwin, Benj. Terrill, John Martin, Mr. Lanman, Paul Brattan, Lamarcus A. Cook, Joshua Owen, James R. Smith, T. Madison, William Page, Byrd Smith, Samuel Haggard, Silas Griffith, Reuben Graves and sons, Henry Garnett, Frederick Walton, Charles Friend, John T. Johnson, William Darnell, Dr. Jonathan Berry, Jesse W. Bell, David Greenleaf, Elias Johnson, Otho Johnson, Benjamin Talbot, John Wilson, Jonathan Printy, Dr. H. P. Griswold, William M. King, Minor R. Deming, John W. Crockett, George W. P. Cook, Dr. A. W. King.

POPULATION

The United States census gives the population for the township and village in 1890 as 1,561; in 1900, 1,626; in 1910, 1,576; and in 1920, 1,583.

CHURCHES, LODGES, SCHOOLS

There are excellent public schools in both village and rural districts, and the usual number of fraternal secret societies in the villages. At the village of Plymouth one finds today a good two-story brick school building with eight rooms, and an office and spacious basement. An extension was built in 1915, costing $6,000. There is a water system on the school premises in the village, which is second to none in the schools of Hancock County. The number of teachers now employed is eight. This is called a four-year High School and is recognized by the State of Illinois.

VILLAGE OF ST. MARYS

The little village of St. Marys, built around the church of the same name, was laid out in 1835, by Walter R. Hurst and Wesley Williams. At this time there is nothing save the church and a small commercial interest. A general merchandise store is there conducted by Lewis & Son; a blacksmith shop by Clark Huddleston. The public school-house is but the ordinary frame district building. The Baptist church has for its pastor Reverend Scott, who also presides over the Baptist church at Plymouth.

VILLAGE OF PLYMOUTH

Plymouth was laid out in January, 1836, by John W. Crockett, James Clark, Benjamin Terrill, and Lamarcus A. Cook, in section 36, first settled by Mathew Melton and his son Allen and John Trammell in August, 1831. In 1837 Ben-

jamin Whitaker moved to Plymouth from Riverside and kept the first store. Jesse W. Bell had the first hotel. In 1837 the first schoolhouse was built. In the fall of 1836 a postoffice was established with Carroll O'Neil as the first postmaster. He was succeeded by William M. King, William Melton, John Cleaveland, H. P. Weir, John H. Lawton, Samuel Haggard, Mrs. E. S. Haines, E. J. Ellis, S. C. Gilbert, William Potter, M. C. Shaffer, Ed Bickford, S. H. Aldridge, and present postmaster, H. C. Aleshire, who was commissioned in 1915.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Plymouth is now an incorporated village and has a history running back much further than the present records show. From 1889 the list of Presidents and Clerks is as follows:

1889—E. W. Bickford, J. M. Dunsworth; 1891—S. S. Fox, J. M. Dunsworth; 1892—S. C. Gilbert, L. G. Aadkey; 1893—D. M. Sapp, George H. Tuck; 1894—S. C. Gilbert, W. A. Currans; 1895—J. H. Wier, George H. Tuck; 1896—John McWherter, George H. Tuck; 1897—A. T. Bartell, J. H. Wier; 1898—A. T. Bartell, J. H. Wier; 1899—A. T. Bartell, J. H. Wier; 1900—D. M. Sapp, R. M. Hendrickson; 1901—Daniel Fite, C. N. Chapman; 1902—W. F. Aleshire, J. H. Wier; 1903—E. F. West, J. H. Wier; 1904—E. F. West, C. E. Young; 1905—E. F. West, C. E. Young; 1906—D. L. Frazee, C. E. Young; 1907—J. P. Heston, C. E. Young; 1908—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1909—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1910—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1911—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1912—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1913—J. P. Heston, J. M. Grover; 1914—J. B. Satterfield, J. M. Grover; 1915—J. B. Satterfield, J. M. Grover; 1916—J. B. Satterfield, J. M. Grover; 1917—O. H. Woodward, J. H. Folts; 1918—O. H. Woodward, J. H. Folts; 1920—John P. Heston, J. H. Folts.

The 1920 officers are: President, John P. Heston; Clerk, J. H. Folts; Treasurer, Robert Cloud; Marshal, W. E. Brickell; Trustees: Thomas I. Kennedy, Walter B. Thomas, Clyde Brown, Roscoe C. Burdett, Fred Swisegood, Robert Myers.

Plymouth had a full block devoted to a public square and the business houses are largely erected opposite the four sides of this "Square." The square has a handsome two-story bandstand, and is embellished with beautiful shade trees. The water tower and tank are situated in this square, the mains reaching the business center of the village. The village obtains its electric light from the Power Company at Keokuk, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

J. M. Randolph, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries. Wm. M. King, Dry Goods and Groceries. Kinsey and Graham, Dry Goods and Groceries. J. H. Lawton, Proprietor Lawton House. J. H. Lawton, Forwarding and Commission Merchant. J. H. Lawton, Furniture and Stoves. M. M. Hooton, Physician and Surgeon. A. W. King, Physician and Surgeon. E. Bidwell, Plymouth Premium Plow Manufactory. J. Elliott, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce. Albert Walty, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware. H. A. Markley, Plymouth Boot and Shoe Manufactory. John Cleaveland, Postmaster. Lewis Graham, Furniture and Cabinet ware. C. H. Cuyler, Proprietor Keokuk House. L. E. Walker and G. W. Ross, Lumber Merchants. B. F. Peterson, Attorney at Law.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—Emery & Huey. Attorney—S. S. Groves. Auto Garages—Bible & Co., Cannon-Ball Garage Co., Plymouth Autogarage Co. Bakery—"Plymouth Bakery." Banking—Plymouth State, and Tri-County State Bank. Barber Shops—Bowman & Rigsbee, J. E. Follin, G. W. Hart. Blacksmiths—R. B. McKinney, E. P. Thompson. Clothing—Fred G. Thomas (also handles shoes). Coal—W. B. Cox. Drugs—M. C. Shaffer, W. G. Williams. Elevator—W. A. Smith. Feed Mill—C. W. Johnson. Furniture—Hamilton & Welborn, C. M. Hummer, George M. Nichols. General Merchandise—C. C. Hamilton, E. B. Shumate. Hardware—M. E. Young. Harness—J. B. Brown. Hotel—The Commercial, by E. C. Hughes; Cottage, by W. Wade. Ice Dealer—A. T. Bartell. Insurance—Edgar Aleshire, William F. Aleshire, O. C. Aubrey, Fred L. Smith. Jewelry—E. F. West. Meats and Groceries—J. A. Mickle. Meat Market—Cox & Turner. Millinery—Mrs. C. Grove. Newspaper—Tri-County Scribe, Elmer Leach, Proprietor. Opera Hall—Monk Bros. Physicians—Drs. J. W. Daniel, W. L. Irwin, W. O. Tuck. Poultry and Eggs—W. B. Thomas, Manager for a company. Produce—Ed Duncan, Manager of a corporation. Restaurants—Ben Major, David Ma-

jor. Shoe Repairs—N. S. Hendrickson. Stock Dealers—Thomas Atyeo, Ed DeWitt, W. E. Phillips, L. H. Tuck, O. H. Woodward. Tailor—George Knappelin. Veterinary—W. J. Williams. Wood Contractor—H. S. Blodgett.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1920

Supervisor, C. C. Patterson; Town Clerk, Geo. W. Carlisle; Assessor, L. N. Grove; Highway Commissioner, C. B. Dorothy; Justices of the Peace, J. L. Patterson and J. E. Sullivan; Constables, L. N. Grove and Ralph Duncan; School Trustees, L. N. Grove, A. I. Moyes and S. F. Furrow; School Treasurer, John Cruise.

CHAPTER XLI

WALKER TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER EVENTS—POPULATION—VILLAGES OF TIOGA AND BRECKENRIDGE—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

This township was named after one of the early settlers, Hon. George Walker, a man of considerable prominence in pioneer days.

Walker Township is bounded on the north by Wythe Township, on the east by St. Albans Township, on the south by Adams County, and on the west by Rock Run Township. The land is watered and drained by Bear creek, along which stream there used to be a considerable growth of timber.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the earliest settlers in the township were Hon. George Walker, Col. Levi Williams, John Harris, Elder Joseph Hatchett, Enoch Hankins, Robert and Eli D. Gillham, Harrison Grant, B. F. Howes and Harrison Kanes.

EARLY EVENTS

The first school in this township was taught by Rev. Hatchett about 1833 or 1834. The first school-house was built of logs, on Col. Williams' farm, and in it was taught a term of school by Mrs. Kinney.

The first persons to die within Walker Township were two of Col. Williams' children and Mrs. Joseph Hatchett, all three dying during 1833.

The first child born of white parents in the township, so far as can be ascertained, was Mrs. Elizabeth (Harris) Vaughn, whose birth occurred in the spring of 1834.

Thirty years ago it would have been possible to give a list of the more progressive and wealthy farmers in the township for the list at that time was not large, but the list of such farmers today would be too large for insertion in this chapter.

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIP

In 1890 the Federal census report gave the population of this township as 1,361; in 1900, 1,164; in 1910, 978; and in 1920, 922.

VILLAGES

Walker Township has had at least three villages: Tioga, Sutter and Hickory Ridge. The two last named are each a mere collection of houses, with a store and a shop or two. Sutter is situated in section 5, while Hickory Ridge is in section 14. (At an early day a village was located in the eastern part of this township, known as Breckenridge. It was on land owned by C. P. Smith and C. N. Gentry, and the date was about March, 1857. It is now "Hickory Ridge.") The village of Tioga in the southern part of the township was laid out by George Ensminger in March, 1855, on the older site known as Yelrome, or Morley Town, that was burned in the autumn of 1845 during the Mormon trouble in Illinois. It now has a population of about two hundred and fifty persons, with the usual number of stores and small shops found in places of that size. Tioga has no railroad. The post-office was established in about 1868, and the following have served as postmasters: Daniel Perrick, Joseph Wilson, Miss Lizzie Heitland, J. L. Weiler, Charles Ensminger, Harry H. Weiler, P. W. Hardy, B. F. Clark, and the present postmaster, Jacob Haueise, since 1909. Tioga is a fourth-class post-office with no rural route running there-



WILLIAM J. PATTERSON



ANTOINETTE PATTERSON

from. The lodges here are the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors. The churches are the Methodist Episcopal (South), Methodist Episcopal (North), and the German Evangelical.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Barber—William J. Neaterour. Drug Store—William J. Neaterour. Garage—Virgil McNay. General Dealers—Kaltzenberg & Son. Grocer—William Klusman. Hotel—Mrs. J. Haueise. Plasterer and Cement Worker—Al Householder. Restaurant—Mrs. S. A. Neaterour. Undertakers—Schafer & Henerhoff. Well Digger and Concrete Worker—John Householder.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS 1920

Supervisor, Wm. Linnenburger; Town Clerk, Edw. C. Meyers; Assessor, J. E. Rampley; Highway Commissioner, Philip Spory; Justice of the Peace, Ralph Ensminger; Constables, E. C. Myers and Lem Wiebrock; School Trustees, Harlan Jingst, Louis Boedecker and William Linnenburger; School Treasurer, W. H. Duerkop.

CHAPTER XLII

WARSAW TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—CITY OF WARSAW—POPULATION—EARLY INDUSTRIES—PRESENT-DAY FACTORIES—BUSINESS MEN OF 1919—CHURCHES—LODGES—THE LAST FIRE—PUBLIC PARKS—THE FORT EDWARDS MONUMENT—POST-OFFICE—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—1920 OFFICIALS.

BOUNDARIES

Warsaw Township is bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, on the east by Wilcox Township, on the south by Wilcox Township and on the west by the Mississippi river. At one time Warsaw was a part of Wilcox Township, being known as Warsaw Township, but with the increase of territory of the city of Warsaw the rural part of the township was set aside as a separate township and given the name of Wilcox Township. The early history of Warsaw Township is therefore the same as that of Wilcox Township given in another chapter. This chapter will therefore be devoted to the City of Warsaw.

CITY OF WARSAW

Warsaw was laid out in 1834 by John R. Wilcox, Mark Aldrich, John Montague and John W. Vineyard. In 1836 additions were made by John Montague, Mark Aldrich, L. Allen Key, Richard Barrett, Joseph Duncan and Calvin A. Warren. Since then large additions have been made to the limits of the corporation, both on the east and the south, chief among which was that of the 16th section adjoining on the south and which in 1841 came near falling into the hands of the Mormon leaders and becoming the seat of a large Mormon city. The census of 1845 showed a population of 472 in Warsaw. The next largest place in the county at that time outside of Nauvoo, was Macedonia, the Mormon town in Fountain Green Township (now Webster), which had 380 persons. (At that date Nauvoo had a population of 11,036, and at one time probably 20,000.) According to the 1920 census, the population of the city of Warsaw is 2,031.

Warsaw is situated on bluffs, which rise almost precipitously 100 feet from the water's edge, overlooking the Mississippi river, and is the most westernly municipality in Illinois. Located in the bend of the river, one going either West or North from the intersection of Main and Fourth streets—the center of the business section—strikes the stream. On the bluff in this bend is the site of old Fort Edward, erected in September, 1814, by Major Zachary Taylor, the most westerly frontier post in the war of 1812 and built for the purpose of quelling Indian uprisings instigated by the British. It was occupied by U. S. troops until 1824, when it was abandoned as a post, but was long a place of refuge for early settlers in time of Indian troubles and was a rendezvous for militia in the Black Hawk war. No trace of the Fort is now left, but logs from the officers' quarters are doing utilitarian but humble service as a granary on a farm within Warsaw's present corporate limits. Fort Edwards was ideally situated for

its purpose, being difficult to approach from three sides, and having not only an unobstructed view of the Mississippi for miles up stream but likewise overlooking the low lands of Missouri, and those of Iowa at the mouth of the Des Moines, which empties into the larger stream opposite Warsaw. September 30, 1914, a beautiful monument erected to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Fort was dedicated with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of the largest assemblage of people ever witnessed in Warsaw, it being made the occasion for a home-coming of hundreds of former residents.

This granite shaft is more than fifty feet in height and attached to its four-sided base are bronze plates, with life-sized portraits of Governor Edwards, Major (afterwards General) Zachary Taylor, a medallion of old Fort Edwards and its blockhouse. The inscription reads: "Erected September, 1914, to commemorate the establishment of Fort Edwards built by Major Zachary Taylor, 3rd United States Infantry, September, 1814—abandoned July, 1824."

This monument, standing on the exact site of that old fort, is directly opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river in Iowa. The outlook is ideal for a fort. The landscape is indeed beautiful, taking in as it does in its scope, the scenes up and down the wonderful Mississippi Valley for many miles.

The State of Illinois made an appropriation of $2,500 for this monument and Warsaw people at home and abroad added a much larger sum to the fund. The Commission appointed by the Governor to let the contract and supervise the erection of this monument consisted of five persons: Philip Dallam and Louis Lamet of Warsaw, John H. Hungate of La Harpe, Charles J. Scofield of Carthage, and Dean Franklin of Macomb.

On another promontory, almost a half mile to the south, stood Fort Johnson, erected later in 1814, which was occupied for a brief period by troops under Major Taylor. It was soon abandoned, and not a trace of it remained as late as 1840, although within a score of years past, in plowing on the spot, army buttons of the early part of the past century were unearthed.

FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO THE TWO FORTS

Letter to Mr. Gregg from the Secretary of War:

War Department, Washington City
September 7, 1878.

Sir:—In regard to the history of old Forts Johnson and Edwards, which were situated in Hancock County, Illinois, information concerning which was desired in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the only data in possession of this Department regarding Fort Edwards, is that it was established about the year 1814, and abandoned in July, 1824, at which date it was garrisoned by Company F, Fifth Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Gideon Low, Fifth Infantry.

There is nothing of record here regarding Fort Johnson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

Thomas Gregg, Esq., Hamilton, Ill.

ORDER NO. 36.

Adjutant-General's Office, Western Department
Louisville, Ky., 11th June, 1824.

The position of Fort Edwards, Ill., will forthwith be evacuated, and its garrison (excepting a faithful non-commissioned officer and six privates, who will be left for the preservation of the public property, and the crop at present standing) be removed to Fort Armstrong.

Assistant Surgeon McMillan will, on the receipt of this order, report by letter to the Surgeon-General for orders, as to his present station, and will accompany the garrison at Fort Edwards to Fort Armstrong, where he is required as a witness before the Court to be convened at that post, for the trial of Brevet-Major Marston, of the Fifth Infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary facilities for the most prompt execution of this order. By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.

H. Smith, Lt. and Aid-de-Camp.

As a matter of fact (now certain) these two forts were both built within a few months of each other in 1814. We find in "Peck's Annals of the West," second edition, St. Louis, 1850, on page 744, the following: "A detachment under command of Major Taylor left Cape au Gris on the 23rd of August, 1814, in boats, for the

Indian town at Rock River. The detachment consisted of 334 men, officers and privates. A report from the commanding officer to Gen. Howard, dated from Ft. Madison, Sept. 6, and published in the *Missouri Gazette* of the 17th, gives the details of the expedition."

The expedition met with a superior force at Rock Island, were repulsed and fell back. The report says:

"I then determined to drop down the river to the Des Moines without delay, as some of the officers of the Rangers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principal object of the expedition, in erecting a fort to command the river.

"Fort Johnson (says the Annals), a rough stockade with block-houses of round logs, was then erected, on the present site of the town of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines."

On page 746 of the Annals is found:

"Fort Madison, after sustaining repeated attacks from the Indians, was evacuated and burned. And in the month of October the people of St. Louis were astounded with the intelligence that the troops stationed at Fort Johnson had burnt the block-houses, destroyed the works, and retreated down the river to Cape au Gris. The officers in command (Maj. Taylor having previously left that post), reported they were out of provisions and could not sustain the position."

That there was no fort between Cape au Gris and Fort Madison previous to 1814 is proven by several circumstances. In the several expeditions made up the river before that date mention is made of the Des Moines river and Rapids but no mention of a fort until Madison is reached. Again about 1813 Governor Edwards furnished the War Department with a long table of distances from Prairie du Chien down, in which Madison, the head of the Rapids, the Des Moines river, the foot of the Rapids, are all named but nothing is said about a fort.

And so it may be stated as veritable history that instead of having been built *One Hundred and Eighty Years Ago* by the French and named Johnson, that fort was erected during our war with Great Britain by our own soldiery and by command of our own Government in 1814, and that Fort Edwards was also built and occupied the same year after the destruction of the former and named after the Governor of Illinois Territory.

Much of the above information is from Gregg's History of Hancock County. In some instances his language has been given.

Among the officers in Fort Edward was Lieut. John R. Wilcox, who graduated from West Point in 1822. He came to the fort in 1823 but resigned his commission in the army in 1824, to accept one with the American Fur Company; but so impressed was he with the country surrounding the fort that he returned here a few years later. He laid out and surveyed Warsaw in 1833, and under date of January 1, 1834, a printed sale bill was issued over the names of Mark Aldrich, John R. Wilcox, John Vineyard and John Montague, proprietors, announcing a sale of town lots on April 15, 1834. Subsequently L. Allen Key, Richard F. Barrett, Joseph Duncan and Calvin A. Warren, associated with the four above named, enlarged the original town. Of the original proprietors, one, Joseph Duncan, subsequently became governor of Illinois and another, Calvin A. Warren, attained to a high rank in the legal profession in the state. It may be noted here that the youngest daughter of Major Wilcox, Mrs. Virginia Ivins, is still living.

Warsaw was incorporated as a city under a special act of the legislature, February 12, 1853; and under an act of the general assembly dated February 14, 1859, it was granted a special charter, with enlarged powers. It continued under this charter until 1906, when it voted to come under the general law governing municipalities.

In early days Warsaw was the shipping market for the country for miles back and was one of the most important ports on the Mississippi. Gradually the construction of railroads circumscribed its territory and likewise the uses of the river as a highway for commerce. The decline of the latter is marked. Half a century ago there were daily palatial packets in the St. Louis and Keokuk trade and also in the St. Louis and St. Paul trade, steamers in the latter frequently going south with two to five barges lashed to their sides and ladened to the water's edge with produce, and returning north bearing merchandise. Today not a single boat is running in either trade.

Warsaw had great promise of becoming a railroad center sixty years ago, but the promise

materialized in a debt of more than $100,000 for which it received nothing in return, and this proved an incubus that hung as a blight over the community for nearly half a century and from which it is but recovering in these early years of the 20th century.

The Woolen Mill came into existence in 1866. This was a stock company, which had such stockholders as Messrs. Hill, Knox & Co. In its day it was one of the most costly and perfect woolen factories in the entire Western country. It was situated in Lower Warsaw.

Another very early enterprise at Warsaw was the plow factory of Cress Brothers and Company, established by a noted mechanic, James H. Wood, in conjunction with Cress and others. They made a large number of plows and much other farm machinery before the days when Moline, Rock Island, Monmouth, and Rockford, became the great centers for farm implement production.

The flouring mill industry was at one time among the most successful and profitable branches of home industry at this point. C. Albers & Co. began the milling business at Warsaw about civil war days. This mill was finally, in the eighties, conducted by a son of the founder of these mills—Henry Albers. Under his proprietorship a fine grade of family flour was produced. These mills stand idle today on account of the great milling companies of the northwest, chiefly Minneapolis, which stifled competition and closed the small mills that once carried on a successful business.

The pearl or clam-shell button factory at Warsaw is another very profitable industry. Here, near the railway track and wharf of the Mississippi river, may be seen hundreds of tons of clam shells brought by steam and other barges from long distances up and down the river, to be run through machinery suitable for making the "blanks" from which pearl buttons are made at other points in the country. After these shells have had their blanks cut from them the refuse is stacked up in immense ricks and is ground up and shipped as poultry food or grits. Car and even train loads of these products are shipped monthly from Warsaw to every part of the country.

Among the city's principal industries today are a shoe factory, employing more than 100 persons, a soft-drink factory (formerly a brewery) which represents the largest investment ($150,000) in a plant of any enterprise in the city, a mill making interior finish, incubators, etc., and a canning factory. The city has two elevators; two banks—one with a surplus and capital of $200,000 and carrying more than a million and a half dollars in individual deposits; numerous mercantile establishments, and one newspaper.

It has two school buildings, and it may be added here that a school building, known as the Little Brick, now used no longer as an educational institution, in which Secretary John Hay received his early schooling, still stands. A handsome library building, erected with funds left for the purpose by Adolph Roesler, several times mayor of the city, houses the public library, of which a more particular account appears elsewhere in this article. Another bequest of Mr. Roesler's is a rest room at Oakland cemetery. Warsaw has three parks: Ralston, Bellersheim and Fort; the first named occupying a full block. The city has water works and sewer system, is electrically lighted, with cluster lights on Main street. There are many beautiful residences in the city.

JOHN HAY, MOST DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN

Among Warsaw's prominent citizens, the most distinguished is John Hay. As a boy, he carried the Warsaw Signal, when published by Thomas Gregg, and at an early age developed a faculty for writing which was encouraged by Mr. Gregg. He graduated from Brown University in 1858, before he had attained his 20th year, studied law in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay, of Springfield, where he met Abraham Lincoln, became the great emancipator's private secretary, and his career from that time forward is history.

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Warsaw was the home of the only two residents of Hancock County attaining seats in congress from a district of which it was a part, Col. B. F. Marsh, who was elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1902 and 1904, and Jacob C. Davis, who was elected in 1856 to fill the unexpired term of Col. W. A. Richardson, resigned. Mr. Davis had previously served several terms in the state senate, to which he was first elected when he was but 25 years old. Among the early settlers was Major W. H.

Roosevelt, a member of the well known New York family, who was an active local spirit, serving the city as mayor for several terms and was a member of the general assembly one term. Prof. A. H. Worthen, for many years state geologist and curator of the state museum, was likewise a pioneer resident of Warsaw and spent his life here. Perhaps one of the ablest and most intellectual men in Warsaw's history was Edward E. Lane. He was a keen, incisive, chaste speaker, and the world might have known more and profited greater by his abilities if his disposition had not leaned to placing his own ambitions in the background while furthering the political interests of others. He served one term in the legislature and was U. S. consul at Tunstall, England, for seven years. Hon. I. N. Morris, subsequently a prominent member of the Quincy bar, Gen. Henry Stephens, who studied law under Millard Fillmore, Dr. Chas. E. Hay, father of John Hay, Judge J. W. Marsh, and Wm. N. Grover, the latter U. S. District attorney of the St. Louis district during the civil war, are among the more prominent of the pioneer citizens.

Warsaw had its full share of representatives in the several wars in which the nation has engaged since the community came into existence, finding its nucleus in the war of 1812; Black Hawk War, Mormon War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and the World War.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Agricultural Implements—H. Dross & Son, Martin C. Eckbohm. Attorneys—Frank Halbower, Plantz & Lamet. Bakery—Mr. Russell. Banks—Farmers National Bank, Hill-Dodge & Co. Barber-shops—Benj. Crow, Hans J. Koch, Ernst Longnecker. Billiards—Harry Lockhart, Elmer McAdams. Blacksmiths—Grant Lutman, Peter Paar, George Rothenstein. Brewery—Popel-Giller Co. Cement Works—August Plume and Paul Plume. Cigar Factory—Charles Zeigler & Son. Dentists—Drs. W. T. Davis, Fluent. Drugs—Louis Brinkman, Ferris & Raich. Dry Goods—(with shoes)—J. H. Bott & Co., A. J. Buckart, C. I. Eymann. Elevator—Farmers Elevator Co., Frank Sharp. Furniture—Joseph Houston, Ed Ketting, Jr. Garages—H. Dross & Son, Weber Bros. Groceries—(with hardware)—J. T. Battles, H. Dross & Son, Martin C. Eckbohm, H. H. Grant, Rinckel Bros., F. J. Rote, William V. Schmitt, Albert Stracke. Hardware—(Exclusive)—Carl Kruskopf. Harness—Edward Echle, Frank Ernst. Hotel—The Grant House, by John Grant. Ice Dealer—Clippert Bros., Piedret Bros. Insurance Agencies—M. T. Hunt, Carl Kruskopf, Louisa Reich, C. E. Wallace. Jewelry—J. W. Kirkpatrick. Livery—Jacob Greenwold. Lumber—J. A. White, Jr. Meat Markets—Henry Grimpe, Klingel & Sons, Joseph Klingel. Millinery—Mary I. Shafer. Newspaper—The Bulletin. Opera Halls—"Dream Land," "White Palace." Physicians—Drs. P. D. Gaunt, J. E. Johnson, D. W. Loomis, S. E. Matzke, John Miller. Produce—Charles Larson (poultry, butter and eggs). Restaurants—J. M. George, Rains & Berger. Tailor—J. W. Berlin. Transfer Line—W. M. Borncheur, Link Bros.

CHURCHES AND LODGES

Warsaw has seven churches, each with a resident pastor: Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, First M. E., Trinity M. E., Lutheran and Evangelical.

The Lodges include the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Woodmen of America, Eagles, Court of Honor, Eastern Star, Rebekah, and Royal Neighbors.

THE LAST GREAT FIRE

Warsaw has had its share of damaging conflagrations, but none possibly as far-reaching among the business houses as the fire of midsummer, 1918, when nearly two city squares were swept away by a fire which defied the best efforts of the citizens of the place. The cause of the heavy loss was due to a lack of water in the water-works system, which had cost the tax-payers much money and which was believed ample to head off the work of the fire-fiend. This fire consumed the old Grant House on Main Street, where Mr. and Mrs. John Grant had conducted a hotel for over thirty years, and whose loss was total and amounted to forty thousand dollars. The most of the properties, fortunately, were protected by insurance which materially aided in rebuilding.

POST-OFFICE

The post-office at Warsaw was established November 14, 1834, since which date (accord-

ing to an official list sent from Washington especially for this purpose), the postmasters have been as follows:

Mark Aldrich, November, 1834. Robert L. Robertson, August, 1839. George Rockwell, June, 1841. E. A. Bedell, July, 1845. Lemuel Mussetter, August, 1846. Henry Cheseldine, April, 1849. George Rockwell, August, 1850. J. C. Codner, October, 1851. George W. Thatcher, June, 1853. J. O. Butler, April, 1857. Joseph Burton, October, 1859. Charles Hay, March, 1861. M. H. Brawner, September, 1866. J. C. Coolidge, March, 1867. Oliver Edwards, April, 1869. Joseph Baird, December, 1870. John E. Johnston, January, 1877. Charles Wieseman, December, 1886. E. P. Becker, June, 1889. George Porter-Walker, April, 1894. James Crawford, September, 1897. Milton T. Hunt, February, 1908. Charles J. Paar, March, 1916.

There have been twenty-three postmasters at Warsaw since the establishment of the office, which was over eighty-five years ago.

The Warsaw office is now a third-class post-office with two rural routes and one "star route." Its business has almost reached the limit entitling it to go into the second class, which will take place very soon.

WARSAW PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Warsaw Public Library was established July 1, 1872. In 1916 the present building was erected at a cost of $7,000. It stands on the corner of Fourth and Clay streets. This building was erected through a bequest from A. Roesler. The library now contains 6,975 books. The building is heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. This was one of the first libraries established under the general law which was in effect July 1, 1872, its organization dating from that very day. While it is supported by taxation, it likewise had an endowment fund, known as the William Hill fund, of $5,000. In his life-time he was long a member of the Board of directors. A. Roesler for many years was president of the Board and he bequeathed it $7,000 for the purpose of erecting a library building. The first president of the Board was Dr. Charles Hay, father of Col. John Hay, whose fame as a diplomat is world-wide.

The following is a list of Librarians: Edward E. Lane, September, 1872-78; John H. Finlay (assistant) 1874; Richard McDougal, 1875; J. R. Hollobush, 1877; Mrs. A. M. Mitchell, 1878; Mrs. L. B. True, 1885; Mrs. Mary F. Rogers, 1890; Mrs. L. J. Baldwin, 1896; May L. Stevens, 1906; Mrs. Mary Daneger, 1907; Mrs. May L. Stevens, 1912; Mrs. Clara L. Mills, 1914.

The Board of Trustees is as follows: Philip Dallam, president; H. J. M. Luedde, secretary; William A. Dodge, treasurer; Truman Plantz, Sr., Dr. Charles A. Warner, H. A. Brinkman, Milton T. Hunt, Sr., Julius K. Eymann, Charles Albers.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Warsaw became an incorporated city, February 12, 1853. Since that date the city's mayors and clerks, as shown by a carefully compiled list made for this work, the old records having been gone through and this list made by Hon. William L. Hill, have been as follows:

Mayors and Clerks: 1853—Thomas C. Sharp; William H. Taylor. 1854—Thomas C. Sharp; William H. Taylor. 1855—W. C. Wagley; William H. Taylor. 1856—John C. Fonda; William H. Taylor. 1857—W. C. Wagley; Thos. Hollobush. 1858—W. H. Roosevelt; Edward E. Lane. 1859—Thomas C. Sharp; Peter Baker. 1860—Thomas C. Sharp; Peter Baker. 1861—Thomas C. Sharp; Peter Baker. 1862—W. H. Roosevelt; Peter Baker. 1863—W. H. Roosevelt; Peter Baker. 1864—J. W. Knox; Thomas Sharp. 1865—J. W. Knox; Thomas Sharp. 1866—J. W. Knox; Benj. F. Marsh. 1867—Robert Black; Benj. F. Marsh. 1868—Lemuel Mussetter; George J. Rogers. 1869—Lemuel Mussetter; George J. Rogers, J. K. Simmons. 1870—S. R. Holmes; Charles Coolidge. 1871—A. Roeseler; William Euler. 1872—A. Roesler; William Euler. 1873—Robert Black; William Euler. 1874—A. Roesler; John H. Finlay. 1875—Conrad Nagel; Charles Hilker. 1876—H. A. Silsby; Charles Hilker. 1877—Robert Black; P. W. Plantz. 1878—A. Roesler; P. W. Plantz. 1879—Conrad Nagel; Charles Hilker. 1880—A. Roesler; Charles Hilker. 1881—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1882—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1883—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1884—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1885—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1886—William Hill; Charles Hilker. 1887—Arthur Edwards; Charles Hilker. 1888—Henry J. M. Luedde; Charles Clerk. 1889—Henry J. M. Luedde; P. W. Plantz. 1890—Henry J. M. Luedde; P. W. Plantz. 1891—Truman Plantz; P. W. Plantz. 1892—Oliver Edwards; P. W. Plantz. 1893—



Charles L. Reed



Sadie M. Reck

Oliver Edwards; James F. Crawford. 1894—Oliver Edwards; James F. Crawford. 1895—Henry J. M. Luedde; James F. Crawford. 1896—Henry J. M. Luedde; James F. Crawford. 1897—John H. Finlay; William P. Raich. 1898—John H. Finlay; Albert H. Eymann. 1899—Truman Plantz; Richard Dallam. 1900—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1901—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1902—Truman Plantz; A. H. Worthen. 1903—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1904—J. P. Schlenk; A. H. Worthen. 1905—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1906—Henry Klump; A. H. Worthen. 1907—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1908—Martin G. Eckbohm; A. H. Worthen. 1909—Henry A. Brinkman; A. H. Worthen. 1910—Henry A. Brinkman; A. H. Worthen. 1911—Martin G. Eckbohm; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1912—Martin G. Eckbohm; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1913—Louis Lamet; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1914—Louis Lamet; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1915—Richard O. Marsh, resigned and William L. Hill elected; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1916—William L. Hill; Paul G. Kraushaar. 1917—William L. Hill; Esper Ziegler; M. C. Eckbohm; Esper Ziegler.

OFFICERS 1920

Mayor, M. C. Eckbohm; Clerk, Esper Ziegler; Treasurer, Edward Enon; City Marshal, T. J. Neves; Aldermen—first ward, A. P. Buckert, C. H. Schaad; second ward, E. C. Berlin, Archie Clark; third ward, J. W. Schwarz, George L. Spitzo; Health officer, T. J. Nevis; Magistrate, Frank Halbower.

SCHOOL BOARD

President, Charles C. Crawford; Clerk, Louis Lamet; Treasurer, William A. Dodge; Members of Board, George Riste, George Wemhaner, Ed. Grimpe, A. P. Buckert, William L. Hill; Superintendent of Schools, Prof. L. Fairfax.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE WARSAW SCHOOLS IN 1861

In his report to the General Assembly in 1861, George W. Batchelder, School Commissioner, said:

"In presenting my annual report of the condition of schools in this county, I would say that there has been much improvement, when compared with former years. School officers, generally, understand and perform their duties better. In visiting the schools last winter I found them, with few exceptions, in a flourishing condition. We have a number of promising graded schools, at the head of which that of Warsaw stands pre-eminent. This school is equal to any this side of the Alleghanies, in every particular. Augusta, La Harpe, Carthage and Hamilton are working in earnest, and I expect to be able to report great progress during the present year.

PROF. L. FAIRFAX TWENTY-TWO YEARS (PLUS) AT WARSAW

Prof. Fairfax has been superintendent of the Warsaw Public Schools for twenty-two years and will hold the fort there for another year. This is a record, not only for him, but also for Warsaw. How many school districts have thus appreciated and honored a faithful servant?

WARSAW CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1859

The following list is taken from an old map of Hancock County, a copy of which is in existence in Carthage:

Sharp & Marsh, Attorneys at Law. Stephens & Rogers, Attorneys at Law. True & Smith, Attorneys at Law. Marsh & Bliss, Attorneys at Law. John Cooley, Attorney at Law. Dr. C. Coolidge. Dr. J. Hollowbush. Dr. Chas. Hay, C. J. May, D. D. S., Dentist. A. & W. S. Death. Distillers. Cox, Elifritz & Co., Forwarding and Com. Merchants. C. Albers & Co., Merchants' Flouring Mill. A. Weir, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. Eymann's Lager Beer Saloon. Cole & Weakley, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. George Walker & Son, Dry Goods and Groceries. F. Kolatzky, Dealer in Drugs, Books & Wall Paper. Orndorff & Co., Forwarding and Com. Merchants, Agents for American Express Co. Wm. Holzward, Watchmaker & Jeweler. J. G. Fonda, City Engineer. Pearson, Mellin & Co., Bankers. John E. Johnston, Real Estate Dealer. Chittenden & Barnes, Land Jobbers. W. R. Davison, Ed. & Pr. of daily & Weekly "Bulletin." R. & A. Lomax, Proprietors Fort Edward House. Robert Black, Lumber Merchants. D. A. Gardner, Lumber Dealer. Adams & Brother, Dry Goods and Groceries. Brill & Berdolt, Dry Goods and Groceries. A. & W. S. Death, Dry Goods and Groceries. G. W. Coster & Co., City Drug Store. Wm. Hoffman, Bakery and Confectionery. A. Roesler, Tin and Stove Dealer. W. D. Payne, Drugs and Medicines. John D. Luft, Dry Goods and Groceries. Grubb & Greene, Custom Mills.

Y. F. O'Daniels, City Marble Works. M. Miller, Dry Goods and Groceries. Jno. H. Boscow, Dry Goods and Groceries. James Elder, Dry Goods and Groceries. Thos. H. Boscow, Dry Goods and Groceries. D. & F. Kruskopf, Hardware. Case & Hiscock, Hardware. S. R. Holmes, Hardware. Sterling Wallace & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocer. John Smith, New Orleans Cheap Grocery Store. Henry Kreipke, City Hall Saloon. W. A. Katz, Dealer in Groceries & Queensware. M. T. Hunt, Pork Packing. J. Seaton, City Boot and Shoe Store. Blake & Brother, Wool Carding. L. D. & W. D. Paine, City Livery and Sale Stable. G. F. Deubler, Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Dealer in Hides, Leather, and Shoe Maker's Findings. Thos. H. Heberling, Patentee Coffee Concentrator. Dr. W. H. English, Ferry Owner. Worthen & Brother, Dealers in Tin, Stoves & Castings. Hill, Knox & Co., Millers and Distillers. A. & W. S. Death, Merchant Flouring Mill. Heberling, Edwards & Co., Pattern Foundry and Engine Shop. C. Kuennecke, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Crockery and Queensware, dealers in all kinds of Produce. Thos. H. Heberling, Patentee for Denley & Heberling's Coffee Concentrator. G. W. Batchelder, Sec'y Han. Co. Ag. Soc., Carthage. E. Lane, Sec'y Warsaw Ag. Soc.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS, 1920

Supervisor, Geo. A. Wemhaner; Town Clerk, J. W. Berlin; Assessor, C. E. Wallace; Justice of the Peace, Charles Young; Constables, W. D. Crenshaw and Thomas J. Neves; School Treasurer, Wm. A. Dodge.

CHAPTER XLIII

WILCOX TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

BOUNDARIES

Wilcox Township is bounded on the north by Warsaw Township and the Missisippi river, on the east by Wythe Township, on the south by Rocky Run Township, and on the west by Warsaw Township and the Mississippi river. Originally all of Wilcox and Warsaw Townships were included in one township and called Warsaw, but afterwards the rural part was separated from the city part for township purposes, becoming Wilcox Township, the name given it being in honor of Maj. John R. Wilcox, who had been one of the officers in charge of old Ft. Edwards and was later a prominent resident of the township and one of the real promoters of Warsaw. This township is admirably adapted to fruit culture, and the product along this line has been steadily increasing for a number of years.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the early settlers of Wilcox Township are to be found the following: George Clark, Adam Swiffel, Joseph Ochsner, Christopher Stevens, Claus Albers, John F. Spitze, Andrew Swinehart, Henry J. Stroh, Henry P. Roth, John Long, William A. Katz, Caspar Hartmann, Frank Herberts, Charles C. Hoppe, Charles Hilker, Mathew Goddertz, A. and C. Eymann, William Euler, Peter Brill, M. Berdolt, W. Schmitz. Isham Cochran, Daniel S. Witter, James Gregg, Jesse R. Cunningham, Mr. Chamberlain, Andrew Monroe, James A. Wells, William H. Roosevelt, Malcolm McGregor, Thomas Morrison, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Joseph Wilkinson, Calvin A. Warren, Rev. Benjamin F. Morris, T. N. Reynolds, John Hill, John D. Mellen, Homer Mellen, Amos H. Worthen, James L. Kimball, Samuel W. Brown, Isaac H. Brown, John E. Johnston, Abram I. Chittenden, George Rockwell, Robert L. Robertson, William Ayres, Calvin Cole, James H. Wood, David W. Mathews, Robert Miller, R. B. Davis, Edward A. Bedell, William N. Grover, Jacob C. Davis, John Scott, Samuel Mussetter, William F. Barnes, Joshua Cole, Lewis Peyton, John Dedman, Dr. Ero Chandler, John Peyton, Pierre A. Barker, Patrick Culliner, Benjamin F. Tyree, B. Whitaker, and Samuel Harris.

These men and their descendants were farmers, many of them in stock-raising, horticulture and dairying. By these laudable callings a majority of them became quite prosperous.

The early pioneers forgot not their religion as they left some one of the older States and

sought homes in what was then the "west," where all was wild and uncivilized. As soon as possible they met at rude log cabins and very early built school-houses and there worshipped God according to the dictates of their own consciences. From the inland and rural churches of this territory have gone forth a number of men who have been noted for their virtues and zeal throughout the Western States.

POPULATION

The population of Wilcox Township in 1890, when it included the city of Warsaw, was 3,246; in 1900, after Warsaw Township was formed, 478; in 1910, 392; and in 1920, 327.

WILCOX TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, Louis Brown; Town Clerk, Louis Frank; Assessor, Henry Boernson; Highway Commissioner, J. C. Crawford; Justices of the Peace, D. W. Logal and L. W. Brown; School Trustees, Philip Buckert, Henry Buckert and George Pohl; School Treasurer, Henry D. Bernhardt.

CHAPTER XLIV

WYTHE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLERS—VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

BOUNDARIES

Wythe Township is bounded on the north by Montebello Township, on the east by Bear Creek Township, on the south by Walker Township, and on the west by Wilcox Township. A branch of Bear Creek drains this township into the Mississippi river. It is principally prairie and was hence settled much later than those sections where timber abounded.

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the pioneers who came to this township are recalled: Benjamin F. Marsh, Sr., Rodolphus Chandler, Mark Phelps, Andrew McMahan, William Crawford, Samuel Knox, Davidson Harris, Moses Hammond, Slocum Woolley, John S. Johnson, Robert Ayers, Thomas Crawford, Joshua C. Berry, Lyman L. Calkin, William A. Smith, L. Horney, J. D. Browning, William Wallace Reed, William Jackson, Alonzo Sanford, Charles Ames, William Shinn, L. L. Piggott, and the Robinsons, Yanewines, McGees, Butlers, Doughtys, and Livelys. William Crawford built the first house in Wythe Township, erecting the same in the autumn of 1832, and that year also saw the arrival of Andrew McMahan and Samuel Knox.

SMALL VILLAGES

The only village now within Wythe Township is Elderville, located in the northeast corner of section 22. The proximity to larger places and industrial centers retards the growth of this place. In fact it was only given a population of twenty-three in the last Federal census.

Prairieville, one of the long since abandoned villages of Hancock County, was once a small community center, but with the rush of newcomers and the final settlement of the township it was lost to view and is not contained on later plat-books of Hancock County. Fine fields of waving grain and grass now appear on the site of what its promoters once thought would outrival Carthage and Warsaw!

POPULATION

In 1890 Wythe Township had a population of 975; in 1900, 859; in 1910, 765; and in 1920, 635.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1920

Supervisor, Chas. Koehler; Town Clerk, J. L. Homan; Assessor, B. W. Barnaby; Highway Commissioner, J. W. Barnaby; Justice of the Peace, N. M. Cochran; School Trustees, N. M. Cochran, L. Lowe and James Bride; School Treasurer, P. A. Fulton.

CHAPTER XLV

SUPERVISORS 1850 TO 1920

The following is a list of the Supervisors from the organization of the County into Townships until the present time:

1850—James Stark, William Darnell, Gilmore Callison, James A. Winston, Samuel Richey, Alexander McDonald, Almon Thompson, Slocum Woolley, Robert F. Smith, James A. McCance, James Irving, Daniel A. Allen, J. J. Gardner, Samuel Mussetter, Joseph Kidson, Stephen H. Tyler, John Banks, James Porter, Calvin A. Warren.

1851—John Booth, J. J. Gardner, S. H. Tyler, Solomon Cogswell, J. Irving, William Tyner, J. D. Browning, R. F. Smith, David Wigle, A. Thompson, James A. McCance, S. Mussetter, James Stark, William Darnell, Abram Harper, James Porter, John Banks, Elisha Worrell, George Walker.

1852—James Stark, William Darnell, Stephen H. Tyler, David Gochenour, Levi G. Pachin, John Booth, William Tyner, Almon Thompson, Joseph Kidson, H. P. Griswold, Samuel Steele, Frederick R. Prentice, Samuel Mussetter, J. W. Phillips, James Porter, David Wigle, Peter McClure, Hiram W. Holden, I. D. Phillips.

1853—William Jackson, Felix G. Mourning, L. G. Patchin, William Darnell, John Booth, William Coe, David Wigle, James Stark, James M. Renshaw, Jesse Duffield, Byrum Ballard, William Tyner, Robert F. Smith, David Gochenour, H. C. McMurphy, H. P. Griswold, Claiborn Winston, George Walker, Hiram Woodworth, John Payton.

1854—James M. Renshaw, George M. Berry, Slocum Woolley, William Tyner, William Smith, John S. Johnson, Levi G. Patchin, Pierre A. Barker, Robert F. Smith, John Booth, Hiram Woodworth, David Wigle, James Stark, James Porter, Henry Benner, Peter Wilsey, Milton M. Morrill, George Walker, H. C. McMurphy.

1855—Elisha Worrell, John S. Johnson, Moses Scott, Martin Hopkins, J. M. Agnew, S. M. Chapman, Pierre A. Barker, David Wigle, Thomas Logan, William Tyner, William N. McCall, Jesse Duffield, Robert F. Smith, John Banks, George M. Berry, Peter Wilsey, Henry Benner, John Booth, James Stark.

1856—Bryant F. Peterson, Joseph T. Spangler, Martin Hopkins, James A. Lester, Milton K. Pomeroy, Bryant T. Scofield, William Tyner, Jesse Avise, David Wigle, William S. Moore, William N. McCall, Edwin McNeal, John M. Agnew, Jackson Ewing, Lemuel Horney, Thomas McLellan, George W. Black, Chancey Robison, Stephen L. Weston, J. M. True, George Kramer, Pierre A. Barker, Moses Scott, James Stark.

1857—James Stark, A. H. Blair, J. T. Spangler, M. Hopkins, S. W. King, William Bray, B. T. Scofield, Samuel Ramsey, L. W. Pomeroy, William S. Moore, Charles Abbott, Edwin McNiel, George Edmunds, Jr., William C. Hooker, Thomas McLellan, E. Hase, Thomas Crawford, Stephen L. Weston, Benjamin Whitaker, Charles Cooledge, David Byler, Peter Wilsey, J. M. Agnew, David Wigle.

1858—James Stark, Alonzo H. Blair, Joseph T. Spangler, Martin Hopkins, William Smith, Levi W. Pomeroy, Claiborne Winston, William Bray, David Byler, Sylvester H. Crouch, William S. Moore, Dennis Smith, Alexander Roseberry, Benjamin F. Newlon, Thomas Crawford, William F. Frazee, Thomas Ruggles, George Edmunds, Jr., William P. Logan, Stephen L. Weston, Benjamin Whitaker, John B. Icking, Charles Cooledge, Lorenzo Wells, A. J. Stroup.

1859—John H. Lawton, James Campbell, Joseph C. Cain, Samuel Grove, Claiborne Winston, David Byler, William S. Moore, Lorenzo Wells, John Davison, Thomas Crawford, Davidson Harris, Thomas McLellan, Robert Davis, Hiram Woodworth, Benjamin Whitaker, Charles Cooledge, John B. Icking, Joseph T. Spangler, William M. Dexter, William Smith, William Bray, Sylvester H. Crouch, Henry Walker, William P. Logan.

1860—Jonas Alyshire, Joseph T. Spangler, James Campbell, William Smith, Joseph C. Cain, Cortland Vandyke, John Booth, William Bray, Sylvester H. Crouch, Charles H. Steffey, Lorenzo Wells, William H. Odell, J. B. Agnew, Thomas Crawford, Davidson Harris, Thomas McLellan, Robert Davis, William Jackson, Pierre A. Barker, Charles Cooledge, James Stark, Robert Inghram, Hiram Woodworth, John B. Icking.

1861—P. P. Newcomb, Jacob Castlebury, Peter E. Weekley, Daniel Prentiss, William Smith, Joseph C. Cain, Cortland Vandyke, Dennis Smith, Robert Inghram, W. T. Hart, John W. Fatman, William N. McCall, William H. Odell, John B. Hill, William A. Smith, Ephraim Grubb, James Moffitt, William Jackson, Pierre A. Barker, Charles Cooledge, John Bauer, William Bray, John M. Finch, Samuel Lamb, Thomas McLellan.

1862—P. P. Newcomb, Jacob Castlebury, Peter E. Weekley, Daniel Prentiss, William Smith, J. C. Cain, J. M. Slusher, M. Couchman,

Thomas Jones, Wellington Jenney, Charles Overman, Lorenzo Wells, Samuel Lamb, John Gibbs, John B. Hill, Thomas McLellan, Samuel Brownlee, William Jackson, Hiram Woodworth, Benjamin Whitaker, Thomas C. Sharp, William B. Skinner, David T. Starkey, John Bauer, Sr., D. G. Baldwin.

1863—P. P. Newcomb, Thomas L. Gannon, William Booz, Robert McConnell, Joseph Massie, Melgar Couchman, Thomas Nicholson, Charles Overman, William B. Skinner, William N. McCall, William H. Odell, John B. Hill, William I. Price, William O. Sanford, James Moffitt, Samuel Elliott, B. Whitaker, W. H. Roosevelt, Adam Swartz, Thalus Givens, George W. Murphy, Wellington Jenney, Frederick Kenoyer, Samuel Lamb, Benjamin Lionberger, Daniel P. Clark.

1864—Thomas Geddes, Joseph Massie, John W. Cherry, Thomas Gates, William B. Skinner, Elmore J. Rohrbough, John Davison, William O. Sanford, P. P. Newcomb, B. Whitaker, J. L. Piggott, Benjamin Warren, James Moffitt, T. B. Brumback, John Davison, George Walker, David Byler, Samuel Lamb, William Booz, L. G. Pachen, S. H. Crouch, Thomas Ruggles, D. P. Clark, Samuel Elliott, C. H. Mellen.

1865—William H. Mead, John W. Cox, William Booz, John B. Yager, Joseph C. Cain, Jefferson O'Harra, John W. Cherry, William Tyner, William B. Skinner, William N. McCall, John Davison, Benjamin Lionberger, Samuel Lamb, A. R. Jordon, Thomas Ruggles, James Moffitt, Samuel Elliott, John Peyton, Milton M. Morrill, Benjamin Warren, Jason K. Jacob, David Wigle, Thomas C. Sharp (William S. Hathaway), George Walker, Hiram Woodworth.

1866—William H. Mead, John W. Cox, William Booz, T. McGinley Campbell, Andrew J. James, Albert Holmes, J. W. O'Harra, Thomas C. Miller, John W. Lionberger, J. K. Jacob, John R. McGinnis, David Mack, John Davison, Samuel Lamb, Benjamin Lionberger, Jackson Ewing, A. D. Rockwell, William Stewart, Peter Wilsey, Hiram Woodworth, P. A. Barker, J. M. True (Charles Cooledge), Milton M. Morrill, William C. Paine, David Wigle.

1867—John A. Ross, Peter E. Weekley, Daniel Prentiss, A. J. James, A. E. McNeall, George M. Browning, John M. Ferris, John W. Lionberger, Jason K. Jacob, John J. Guthrie, William B. Skinner, William A. Patterson, John Davison, B. P. Hewitt, B. F. Rankin, A. D. Rockwell, Thomas Ruggles, Amzi Doolittle, J. D. Shaw, Benjamin F. Marsh, Milton M. Morrill, John M. Finch, William H. Mead, William C. Paine, Hiram Woodworth.

1868—William H. Mead, John A. Ross, J. H. Folts, A. J. Bradshaw, T. C. Clayton, George M. Browning, Nathan Cutler, William Tyner, Robert Inghram, John J. Guthrie, D. V. Browning, John Davison, B. F. Johnson, Henry Walker, B. F. Rankin, George P. Walker, J. M. Berry, Chris. Smith, J. D. Stone, D. P. Clark, F. M. Howes, B. F. Marsh, M. M. Morrill, Thomas Geddes, Boyd Braden.

1869—John A. Ross, Peter E. Weekley, John W. Everett, L. S. Cogswell, T. C. Clayton, George M. Browning, John D. Miller, Wellington Jenney, David Byler, John J. Guthrie, Dorrance McGinnis, Boyd Braden, John Davison, B. F. Johnson, Henry Walker, Philip Ensminger, George P. Walker, Jonathan M. Berry, Christopher Smith, A. Doolittle, Hiram Woodworth, John Peyton, C. Hoppe, John Dornself, W. H. Mead.

1870—W. C. Williams, J. C. Cain, John G. Fonda, James Reynolds, John W. Lionberger, John S. Campbell, Joseph Bolt, William R. Hamilton, B. F. Duvall, William Booz, William H. Mead, John A. Ross, L. Smith Cogswell, George M. Browning, John D. Miller, David Byler, John J. Guthrie, B. F. Johnson, B. F. Rankin, George P. Walker, Chris Smith, Amzi Doolittle, John Peyton, C. C. Hoppe, John Dornself.

1871—A. W. McConnell, John M. Berry, Wellington Jenney, John W. Maxwell, Chas. A. Warner, John Dornsief, J. C. Knott, James Moffitt (Michael Brown), C. C. Preston, W. H. Mead, A. T. Cloud, William Booz, Joseph C. Cain, George M. Browning, J. M. Randolph, David Byler, Wesley C. Williams, William R. Hamilton, B. F. Duvall, B. F. Johnson, Eli D. Gillham, James Elder, Joseph D. Stone, Joseph Bolt, J. T. Johnson.

1872—William P. Damron, Eugene B. Davis, William Pettitt, Aquilla J. Daugherty, Thomas Ruggles, J. J. Guthrie, Christopher Smith, John Dornsief, Benjamin Warren, William H. Mead, John A. Ross, William Booz, A. W. McConnell, George M. Browning, Wesley C. Williams, David Byler, B. F. Johnson, John W. Maxwell, William R. Hamilton, Benjamin F. Duvall, W. H. Shepherd, James Elder, Samuel Elliott, James Johnson, Charles A. Warner.

1873—J. H. Wetzel, John H. Bullock, C. H. Phelps, Bradley Hecox, George Edmonds, Jr.,

David Lionberger, W. H. Mead, John A. Ross, William Booz, Benjamin Warren, Eugene B. Davis, George M. Browning, Melancton S. Carey, David Byler, William R. Hamilton, B. F. Duvall, John W. Maxwell, W. H. Shepherd, G. P. Walker, Thomas Ruggles, Hugh Jackson, Aquilla J. Daugherty, James T. Johnson, Charles C. Hoppe, John Dornsief.

1874—Jesse E. Garard, Henry K. Ramsey, I. M. Morris, David Hanson, Alonzo W. Burt, Wellington Jenney, Alfred N. Cherry, John Brown, John Miller, John Davison, Joseph T. Spangler, Andrew J. Winfield, John A. Ross, John H. Bullock, Isaac S. Burner, Wesley H. Manier, Bradley Hecox, William R. Hamilton, J. W. Maxwell, D. S. Lionberger, George W. Barnett, Joseph Larimore, John Jackson, James T. Johnson, Charles C. Hoppe.

1875—William K. Gittings, Samuel Walker, Ebenezer D. Crouch, Gustav Eberdt, William Black, Samuel Lamb, A. Daugherty, L. S. Cogswell, J. R. Miller, Reuben Cravens, James M. Nelson, A. J. Winfield, T. B. Brumback, H. K. Ramsey, Isaac S. Burner, Wesley H. Manier, Jesse E. Gerard, John Davison, David S. Lionberger, Philip Ensminger, G. P. Walker, John Brown, John Jackson, John Peyton, John K. Finlay.

1876—William P. Damron, J. C. Cain, John H. Bullock, S. L. Comer, James B. Moore, Christopher Smith, Samuel P. McGaw, William Booz, James Stark, B. F. Newlon, T. B. Brumback, L. S. Cogswell, Enoch Ramsey, Hiram G. Ferris, William Black, William K. Gittings, John Davison, Samuel Lamb, George W. Barnett, E. P. Denton, George H. Rudisil, Aquilla Daugherty, John C. McMahan, John H. Finlay, Gustav Eberdt.

1877—William A. Anderson, Mathias McNeall, Harry C. Hanson, Wellington Jenney, John A. Morrison, William H. Zinn, James Mayor, B. F. Duvall, George Brewster, P. P. Newcomb, John J. Graves, John H. Bullock, Enoch Ramsey, M. S. Carey, William K. Gittings, Samuel P. McGaw, Benjamin F. Newlon, Samuel Lamb, A. N. Cherry, E. P. Denton, Chris. Smith, George H. Rudisil, John C. McMahan, H. R. Chittenden, Gustav Eberdt.

1878—Constant Cacheaux, Charles Cook, Andrew R. Simmons, Daniel P. Clark, Isaac S. Burner, J. T. Spangler, P. P. Newcomb, Douglas Aleshire, James Mayor, George J. Rogers, Wellington Jenney, J. B. McMillen, William H. Zinn, Samuel P. McGaw, B. F. Duvall, B. F. Newlon, Samuel Lamb, A. N. Cherry, George D. Gates, H. C. Hanson, Christopher Smith, Leonard A. Hobbs, James F. Crawford, Lemuel Mussetter, Gustav Eberdt.

1879—James A. Anderson, Stephen Eckles, William Bray, Thomas H. B. Walker, James Moffitt, William H. Moore, George W. Shinkle, P. E. Weekley, P. P. Newcomb, Douglas Aleshire, Andrew R. Simmons, James Mayor, George J. Rogers, William H. Zinn, B. F. Duvall, B. F. Newlon, William Guyman, Edward Denton, Henry C. Hanson, Leonard A. Hobbs, Daniel P. Clark, John Payton, Fred Dross, Gustav Eberdt, Charles Cook.

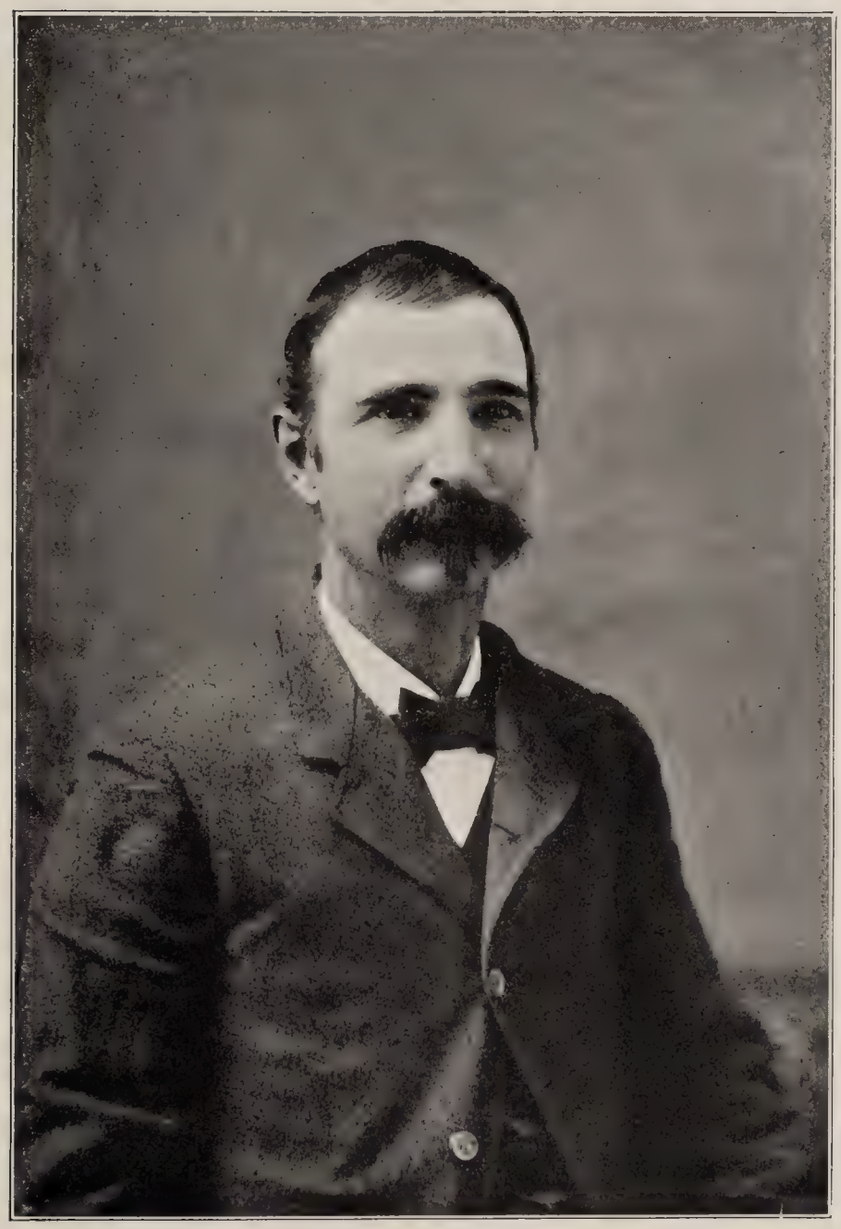
1880—A. W. McConnell, John Bauer, Alexander Phillippi, William Riggins, Oliver Edwards, William P. Sutherland, J. N. Datin, Benjamin Warren, W. C. Williams, Leonard A. Hobbs, Daniel P. Clark, James F. Crawford, H. L. Beard, J. F. Dietrich, Douglas Aleshire, P. E. Weekley, Charles Cook, G. W. Shinkle, William H. D. Noyes, Stephen Eckles, James H. Anderson, B. F. Duvall, A. H. Cherry, A. D. Barber, H. C. Hanson.

1881—A. J. Winfield, Douglas Aleshire, J. B. Peck, A. W. McConnell, George Coulson, Charles Cook, W. O. Davis, William H. D. Noyes, Alexander Phillippi, Stephen Eckles, Samuel S. Wells, James A. Anderson, W. C. Williams, James H. Campbell, Joseph F. Dietrich, F. C. Little, Eli D. Gillham, A. D. Barber, Henry C. Hanson, J. N. Datin, John Jackson, Henry R. Smith, Ed. P. Johnson, Charles C. Hoppe, William D. Hibbard.

1882—Douglas Aleshire, Charles Cook, L. A. Hobbs, John Bauer, J. F. Dietrich, Henry Hanson, Ed. P. Johnson, John McMahan, Charles C. Hoppe, A. J. Winfield, J. B. Peck, Charles Bolton, C. T. Cannon, Alexander Phillippi, Stephen Eckles, F. C. Little, Eli D. Gillham, Henry R. Smith, John M. Bainter, George Coulson, Enoch Ramsey, Joseph McKinzie, George W. Gerard, Alex Watt, James H. Campbell.

1883—A. N. Cherry, Alexander McConnell, George Coulson, Charles Cook, Enoch Ramsey, William P. Damron, Alexander Phillippi, W. H. Huston, George M. Jones, George W. Gerard, Alexander Watt, J. C. Booz, V. S. Smith, F. C. Little, John C. McMahan, Henry C. Hanson, Hezekiah Brant, L. A. Hobbs, H. R. Smith, Charles C. Hoppe, William Hemme, A. J. Winfield, Douglas Aleshire, William Booz, Ed. Johnson.

1884—Wesley C. Williams, Proctor P. Newcomb, D. Aleshire, Mason M. Johnson, John W.



L. C. Peck

Lionberger, N. H. Doud, Henry Hartman, George W. Garard, George W. Thompson, David S. Lionberger, John S. Wright, Washington Guyman, John C. McMahan, Henry C. Hanson, Chauncy G. Robison, L. A. Hobbs, Henry R. Smith, B. F. Ellsworth, Charles C. Hoppe, William Hemmy, John A. Barr, William N. Comstock, Charles Cook, Enoch Ramsey, William P. Damron.

1885—P. P. Newcomb, Mason M. Johnson, John A. Walker, William N. Comstock, Charles Cook, A. K. Coffman, John W. Lionberger, Stephen Eckles, Henry Hartman, George W. Gerard, James A. Anderson, George W. Carlisle, David S. Lionberger, John S. Wright, Washington Guyman, H. M. Elder, H. C. Hanson, E. G. Robison, J. W. Bertschi, H. R. Smith, B. F. Ellsworth, Fred Dross, William Henny, Henry Brumback, J. Mack Sholl.

1886—P. P. Newcomb, F. M. Smith, John H. Bullock, William N. Comstock, Charles Cook, A. K. Coffman, Melvin P. Berry, Thomas McGahen, Stephen Eckles, James W. Tanner, August Manussier, S. P. McGaw, Rudolph Haydter, William E. Boswell, F. C. Little, J. H. Ensminger, Hugh M. Elder, Henry C. Hanson, J. H. Evans, John W. Bertschi, H. R. Smith, B. F. Ellsworth, Fred Dross, William Henny, Henry P. Brumback.

1887—P. P. Newcomb, John W. Cox, M. M. Johnson, Seneca M. Wright, William N. Comstock, Charles Cook, A. K. Coffman, Timothy J. Scofield, Thomas McGahen, William Mills, Henry Hartman, Rice Harris, Samuel P. McGaw, George W. Carlisle, Mark Tandy, Lemuel Wells, Charles Carter, A. D. Barber, C. N. Dennis, John I. Bailey, John Jackson, H. R. Smith, John Hartmann, Fred Dross, N. J. Reimbold.

1888—Henry P. Brumback, Charles Cook, A. K. Coffman, T. J. Scofield, Ralph T. Woolley, Henry Hartman, John Daw, George W. Thompson, Lemuel Wells, John M. Elder, John Hartmann, William D. Hibbard, R. H. Kirbey, Charles Carter, C. N. Dennis, C. G. Robinson, John W. Bertschi, O. P. Jenifee, George J. Rogers, P. P. Newcomb, Robert M. Duffy, S. M. Wright, William N. Comstock, R. B. Cruise, L. F. Wetzel.

1889—F. A. Warden, Samuel G. Frazee, R. M. Duffy, B. F. Groves, W. E. Manifold, Clayton McGill, D. C. Barber, Timothy J. Scofield, R. B. Cruise, R. T. Woolley, Henry Hartman, L. F. Wetzel, M. C. Gerard, William Peairs, Risdon H. Kirby, Lemuel Wells, Washington Guymon, John M. Elder, F. M. Jackson, Luther A. Brown, C. C. Riter, A. J. Allen, John Hartmann, George J. Rogers, W. D. Hibbard.

1890—F. A. Warden, Daniel McGugin, James W. Gibson, B. F. Groves, W. E. Manifold, Clayton McGill, D. C. Barber, Timothy J. Scofield, Thomas McGahen, J. W. Byers, Henry Hartman, Albert Naegelin, M. C. Garard, William A. Peairs, Risdon H. Kirby, Charles Myers, Washington Guymon, H. M. Elder, H. C. Hanson, Milo P. Fulton, C. C. Riter, A. J. Allen, C. H. McMahan, Milton Garretson, William D. Hibbard.

1891—F. A. Warden, D. D. McGugin, James W. Gibson, John A. Walker, William E. Manifold, Clayton McGill, Enoch Ramsey, John D. Stevens, R. L. Phillips, J. W. Byers, J. F. Hart, Albert Naegelin, M. C. Garard, George W. Carlisle, R. H. Kirby, Lemuel Wells, George Frazer, John C. McMahan, H. C. Hanson, Milo P. Fulton, Charles C. Riter, A. J. Allen, C. H. McMahan, James F. Crawford, William D. Hibbard.

1892—D. P. Coffman, D. D. McGugin, F. M. Smith, John A. Walker, William E. Manifold, Clayton McGill, Enoch Ramsey, John D. Stevens, R. L. Phillips, J. W. Byers, J. F. Hart, Albert Naegelin, S. R. Denton, George W. Carlisle, Jesse Wimp, Lemuel Wells, George Frazer, John C. McMahan, H. C. Hanson, Milo P. Fulton, C. C. Riter, A. J. Allen, C. H. McMahan, J. F. Crawford, William D. Hibbard.

1893—D. P. Coffman, S. C. Powell, F. M. Smith, B. F. Grove, William E. Manifold, Clayton McGill, D. C. Barber, J. E. Helfrich, John W. Lionberger, J. W. Byers, William H. Zinn, Albert Naegelin, S. R. Denton, J. C. Booz, Jesse Wimp, Lemuel Wells, G. W. Frazer, Joseph Piggott, William H. Glazebrook, Milo P. Fulton, Carl Bertschi, A. J. Allen, C. H. McMahan, James F. Crawford, William D. Hibbard.

1894—D. P. Coffman, S. C. Powell, J. W. Gibson, B. F. Grove, William E. Manifold, Richard Eells, D. C. Barber, J. E. Helfrich, John W. Lionberger, N. H. Dowd, William H. Zinn, Samuel H. Lewis, L. E. Caldwell, J. C. Booz, Lemuel Wells, G. W. Frazer, Joseph Piggott, William H. Glazebrook, John C. Brown, Carl Bertschi, M. B. Keith, J. C. Crawford, James F. Crawford, William D. Hibbard, Jesse Wimp.

1895—D. P. Coffman, S. C. Powell, J. W. Gibson, Robt. P. Geddes, W. E. Manifold, Richard Eells, A. K. Coffman, J. E. Helfrich, R. C. Gibson, N. H. Dowd, William H. Sanderson, Samuel H. Lewis, L. E. Caldwell, W. H. Bush,

Jesse Wimp (John M. Byers, appointed Dec. 10, 1895), John B. Moyes, George W. Frazer, J. D. Piggott, J. M. Elder, John C. Brown, Carl Bertschi, M. B. Keith, J. C. Crawford, James F. Crawford, William D. Hibbard.

1896—D. P. Coffman, S. C. Powell, F. M. Smith, Robert P. Geddes, U. H. Ashcraft, A. K. Coffman, W. H. Norris, J. E. Helfrich, R. C. Gibson, T. J. Scott, William H. Sanderson, S. H. Lewis, S. R. Denton, W. H. Bush, John B. Moyes, George W. Frazer, J. D. Piggott, J. M. Elder, John C. Brown, Carl Bertschi, J. I. Heisler, Joseph Bolt, James T. Johnson, James F. Crawford, W. D. Hibbard.

1897—D. P. Coffman, J. T. Johnson, F. M. Smith, R. G. Powell, U. H. Ashcraft, W. H. Norris, S. A. McCallister, R. M. Duffy, J. W. Westfall, T. J. Scott, William Sanderson, James N. Morris, J. I. Heisler, Alfred Fielding, S. H. Lewis, S. R. Denton, Charles Carter, Charles B. Marshall, John M. Elder, Carl Bertschi, Joseph Bolt, J. T. Johnson, H. Leifermann, W. D. Hibbard, John C. Brown (Jacob Zeh).

1898—John F. Ellis, J. T. Johnson, John B. Johnson, R. G. Powell, U. H. Ashcraft, W. H. Norris, S. A. McCallister, Robert M. Duffy, James W. Westfall, L. J. Logan, William Sanderson, James I. Hendricks, Arch C. Williams, James N. Morris, Charles Lofton, Alfred Fielding, Charles Carter, Charles B. Marshall, John M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Carl Bertschi, O. P. Jennifer, John C. Crawford, Henry Leifermann, L. L. Hudson.

1899—John F. Ellis, S. C. Powell, J. B. Johnson, R. G. Powell, U. H. Ashcraft, W. H. Norris, S. A. McCallister, Henry Rams, W. E. Simmons, L. J. Logan, W. H. Sanderson, J. I. Hendricks, A. C. Williams, James N. Morris, Charles Lofton, Lemuel Wells, George Frazer, C. B. Marshall, J. M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, O. P. Jennifer, John C. Crawford, H. Leifermann, L. L. Hudson.

1900—George H. Slingerland, S. C. Powell, Scott Belknap, R. G. Powell, C. H. Ingraham, W. H. Norris, S. A. McCallister, Henry Rams, W. E. Simmons, L. J. Logan, W. H. Sanderson, Charles L. Steffey, A. C. Williams, James N. Morris, John Cather, Lemuel Wells, George Frazer, C. B. Marshall, John M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, O. P. Jennifer, John C. Crawford, H. Leifermann, W. F. Hertenstein.

1901—George H. Slingerland, J. F. Foley, Scott Belknap, E. W. Huston, C. H. Ingraham, W. H. Norris, R. P. Perry, William H. Hartzell, Mathew Davis, L. J. Logan, W. H. Sanderson, Charles L. Steffey, A. C. Williams, George W. Carlisle, John Cather, L. W. Wells, James H. Anderson, J. C. Ayers, J. M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, O. P. Jennifer, J. C. Crawford (R. B. Johnson, appointed Jan. 6, 1902), George P. Walker, W. F. Hertenstein.

1902—G. H. Slingerland, J. F. Foley, Scott Belknap, E. W. Huston, Farmer Nudd, W. H. Norris, R. P. Perry, William H. Hartzell, Mathew Davis, C. A. Eckles, W. H. Sanderson, Charles L. Steffey, Charles N. Martin, George W. Carlisle, John Carters, L. W. Wells, James H. Anderson, J. C. Ayers, J. M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, O. P. Jennifer, J. C. Crawford, George P. Walker, William F. Hertenstein.

1903—George H. Slingerland, John McKelvie, Scott Belknap, E. W. Huston, Farmer Nudd, W. H. Norris, R. P. Perry, W. H. Hartzell, George L. Evans, C. A. Eckles, Milo McMillan, Charles L. Steffey, Charles Martin, George W. Carlisle, John Cathers, L. L. Newton, George W. Frazer, J. C. Ayers, J. M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, O. P. Jennifer, J. C. Crawford, George P. Walker, W. F. Hertenstein.

1904—George H. Slingerland, John McKelvie, R. H. Long, E. W. Huston, Farmer Nudd, J. H. Cross, R. P. Perry, W. H. Hartzell, George L. Evans, C. A. Eckles, Milo McMillan, Charles L. Steffey, A. C. Williams, George W. Carlisle, George M. Cummings, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, J. C. Ayers, J. M. Elder, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, J. I. Frazer, J. C. Crawford, George P. Walker, William F. Hertenstein.

1905—G. H. Slingerland, John McKelvie, R. H. Long, Truman Fuller, Farmer Nudd, J. H. Cross, D. C. Barber, Charles J. Scofield, George L. Evans, C. A. Eckles, Milo McMillan, Charles L. Steffey, A. C. Williams, J. C. Booz, G. M. Cummings, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, David Ayers, Wallace G. Humphrey, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, J. I. Frazer, J. C. Crawford, George Schafer, W. F. Hertenstein.

1906—H. F. Denny, John McKelvie, Lyman B. Shields, Truman Fuller, Isaac Landis, J. H. Cross, D. C. Barber, Charles J. Scofield, George L. Evans, C. F. Bross, Milo McMillan, W. J. Fleming, J. A. Miller, J. C. Booz, William H. Scott, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, David Ayers, Wallace G. Humphrey, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, J. L. Daugherty, J. C. Crawford, George Schafer, George H. Hart.

1907—H. F. Denny, John McKelvie, Lyman B. Shields, C. A. McConnell, Isaac Landis, J. H.

Cross (Philip Nelson, appointed Jan. 1, 1907), D. C. Barber, Charles J. Scofield, George L. Evans, C. F. Bross, Samuel Peterson, W. J. Fleming, J. A. Miller, J. C. Booz, W. H. Scott, L. L. Newton, George W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. L. Hanson, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, J. L. Daugherty, J. C. Crawford, George Schafer, George H. Hart.

1908—S. P. Lemmon, John McKelvie, L. B. Shields, C. A. McConnell, I. F. Landis, G. L. Martin, D. C. Barber, Charles J. Scofield, George L. Evans, C. F. Bross, Samuel Peterson, D. S. Frey, W. C. Ewing, J. C. Booz, W. H. Bliss, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. L. Hanson, L. A. Brown, Jacob Zeh, J. L. Daugherty, J. C. Crawford, George Schafer, George H. Hart.

1909—S. P. Lemmon, John McKelvie, L. B. Shields, Thomas B. Yetter, I. F. Landis (J. W. Cassingham, appointed Sept. 27, 1909), G. L. Martin, L. E. Frazer, W. M. Gordon, J. F. Gray, C. F. Bross, A. L. Maberry, D. S. Frey, W. C. Ewing, W. H. Bush, W. H. Bliss, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. W. Hosford, L. A. Brown, J. A. Hutson, J. L. Daugherty, J. C. Crawford, D. H. Kraushaar, George H. Hart.

1910—S. G. Swanson, John McKelvie, E. S. Spangler, Thomas B. Yetter, Charles H. Ingraham, G. L. Martin (J. C. Herron, appointed July 18), L. E. Frazee, William M. Gordon, J. F. Gray, Fred Wilcox, A. L. Maberry, D. S. Frey, W. C. Ewing, W. H. Bush, William H. Bliss, L. L. Newton, G. W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. W. Hosford, William H. Thornber, J. A. Hutson, J. L. Daugherty, R. B. Johnson, D. H. Kraushaar, Ethan A. Kimball.

1911—S. G. Swanson, John McKelvie, E. S. Spangler, R. W. Ferris, Charles H. Ingraham, J. C. Herron, L. E. Frazee, William M. Gordon, E. H. Sellers, Fred Wilcox, A. L. Maberry, D. S. Frey, W. C. Ewing, W. H. Bush, William H. Bliss, Vinton Liens, G. W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. W. Hosford, William H. Thornber, J. A. Hutson, J. L. Daugherty, R. B. Johnson, T. F. Patterson, Ethan A. Kimball.

1912—S. G. Swanson, John McKelvie, Henry Broadhead, R. W. Ferris, C. H. Ingraham, J. C. Herron, L. E. Frazee, William M. Gordon, E. H. Sellers, F. S. Wilcox, A. L. Maberry, D. S. Frey, Mark Fisher, W. H. Bush, Wilson Snyder, Vinton Liens (Lewis M. Meyers, appointed), G. W. Frazer, J. A. Gray, E. W. Hosford, L. A. Brown, J. A. Hutson, J. L. Daugherty, R. B. Johnson, T. F. Patterson, Joseph Nelson, Sr.

1913—S. G. Swanson, John McKelvie, Henry Broadhead, E. W. Huston, C. H. Ingraham, J. C. Herron, W. L. Clark, A. C. Williams, S. B. Duffie, F. S. Wilcox, E. H. Tanner, D. S. Frey, Mark Fisher, J. G. Riel, Wilson Snyder, Jacob Zimmerlin, John D. Luft, J. A. Gray, William P. Currey, L. A. Brown, J. A. Hutson, J. L. Daugherty, R. B. Johnson, James F. Crawford, Joseph Nelson, Sr.

1914—T. E. Burner, John McKelvie, E. S. Spangler, E. W. Huston, M. Wright, Enoch H. Fleming, W. L. Clark, A. C. Williams, S. B. Duffy, D. I. Riley, E. H. Tanner, A. Kuhlman, Mark Fisher, J. G. Riel, Wilson Snyder, Jacob Zimmerlin, John D. Luft, J. A. Gray, William P. Currey, W. H. Thornber, J. A. Hutson, G. L. Whitney, D. W. Logal, James F. Crawford, George H. Hart.

1915—T. E. Burner, J. F. Foley, E. S. Spangler, E. W. Huston, M. W. Wright, E. H. Fleming, F. L. Kimbrough, A. C. Williams, S. B. Duffie, D. I. Riley, Glenn Hartman, August Kuhlman, Mark Fisher, A. C. Herbert, Wilson Snyder, Jacob Zimmerlin, Charles Carter, R. W. Ayers, W. P. Currey, W. H. Thornber, Jacob Zeh, G. L. Whitney, D. W. Logal, James F. Crawford, George H. Hart.

1916—T. E. Burner, J. F. Foley, O. B. Turner, E. W. Huston, I. F. Landis, Enoch H. Fleming, F. L. Kimbrough, A. C. Williams, S. B. Duffie, D. I. Riley, Glenn Hartman, F. J. Rey, Mark Fisher, A. C. Herbert, Wilson Snyder, Jacob Zimmerlin, Charles Carter, R. W. Ayers, W. P. Currey, George Boegner, Jacob Zeh, G. L. Whitney, F. O. Gash, James F. Crawford, W. F. Hertenstein.

1917—T. E. Burner, H. S. Kendall, O. B. Turner, Charles Haigh, I. F. Landis, E. H. Fleming, Samuel G. Fleming, A. C. Williams, R. R. Loomis, D. I. Riley, E. H. Tanner, Fritz J. Reu, Mark Fisher, J. G. Riel, Wilson Snyder, John S. Massie, William Linnenburger, Charles Koehler, Fred Twesten, George Boegner, F. C. Ferguson, G. L. Whitney, F. O. Gash, George A. Wemhaner, William F. Hertenstein.

1918—E. L. Thomas, H. S. Kendall, O. B. Turner, Charles Haigh, I. F. Landis, Warren Kelley, Samuel G. Fleming, A. C. Williams, R. R. Loomis (S. B. Duffie, appointed), Walter Bartlett, E. H. Tanner, W. O. Fisher, C. M. Benner, J. G. Riel, Humbert Vass, J. S. Massie, William

Linnenburger, Charles Koehler, Fred Twesten, Albert Balmer, F. C. Ferguson, Robert Kerr, C. M. Johnson, George A. Wemhaner, Joseph Nelson.

1919—E. L. Thomas, John McKelvie, O. B. Turner, Charles Haigh, I. F. Landis, Warren Kelley, Samuel G. Fleming, A. C. Williams, J. B. George, Walter Bartlett, E. L. Charpentier, W. O. Fisher, C. M. Benner, J. G. Riel, Humbert Vass, John S. Massie, William H. Linnenburger, Charles Koehler, Fred Twesten, Albert Balmer, F. C. Ferguson, R. C. Kerr, C. M. Johnson, Geo. A. Wemhaner, Joseph Nelson.

1920—E. L. Thomas, John McKelvie, L. S. Hobart, B. V. Lenix, I. F. Landis, C. R. Baxter, S. G. Fleming, A. C. Williams, C. C. Patterson, J. E. Crum, E. L. Charpentier, Charles J. Manussier, S. H. Miller, J. G. Riel, J. H. Vass, J. S. Massie, Wm. Linnenburger, Chas. Koehler, Fred Twesten, Albert Balmer, F. C. Ferguson, R. C. Kerr, Louis Brown, Geo. A. Wemhaner, Joseph Nelson. (See last chapter, XLVII.)

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XLVI

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY AND OUTLINES OF PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES ARRANGED IN ENCYCLOPEDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those, to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three-score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ABBOTT, Charles, now deceased, was at one time one of the most important men of Ferris, and he was well known throughout Hancock County. He was born in Rock Creek Township, July 4, 1863, a son of Charles and Nancy (Jones) Abbott, early settlers of Hancock County, where

the father was engaged in farming and teaching school for many years, but later the family located at Ferris, where the father dealt in agricultural implements. He died in January, 1884, and the mother died March 10, 1904. Their children were eleven in number, and Charles was the fifth in order of birth.

Charles Abbott was reared in his native township and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 27, 1884, when he was united with Malinda Hem, born in Prairie Township, July 19, 1862, a daughter of Daniel and Eve (Manden) Hem, early settlers of Hancock County, having come here from Germany, making the trip across the ocean in a sailing vessel that was on the water sixty-two days. Mrs. Hem died March 27, 1910, and Mr. Hem died in February, 1881.

After his marriage, Mr. Abbott located in Ferris, and rented land which he farmed until 1901, when he bought 147 acres of land in the eastern part of Ferris, and erected a fine new two-story frame house of eight rooms, a large barn and other outbuildings, including a cement block garage. In addition to this farm, he rented 160 acres and did general farming on all the land. He and George Riel formed a partnership for buying and selling stock, and continued together for several years, and then Emory Ward bought Mr. Riel's interest and this association continued until the death of Mr. Abbott, January 19, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott had the following children born to them: Nellie, born April 24, 1889, is Mrs. Henry Whewell, of Ferris; May, who was born May 25, 1892, is postmistress of Ferris; Eva Jane, who was born November 20, 1895, is Mrs. Everett Peyton, of Ferris, Mr. Peyton being of the Ferris Lumber Company. Mr. Abbott belonged to the Christian Church, of which he was a deacon and trustee. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served as assessor for many years; was on the school board; was township clerk; was city clerk and mayor of Ferris for several terms, and was always on the town board, doing more, perhaps, than any other man to advance the prosperity of Ferris, where his interests were centered. He belonged to the Hancock County Mutual Association, and his daughter, Miss May, belongs to the Tri-County Mutual Association. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Abbott was a director of the State Bank of Ferris and of the Ferris Elevator Company, and in all of his operations showed unusual business acumen and grasp of details, which made his connection with a concern or movement an assurance of success.

ADAMS, George G., whose activities as a farmer and shipper of stock entitle him to a place in a work of the high character of this history, is a man of excellent business ability. He is a well known figure in the life of La Harpe as well as throughout Hancock County. Mr. Adams was born at Bushnell, Ill., January 6, 1871, one of the six children of his parents, David J. and Martha (Jeffries) Adams. David J. Adams was born in Pennsylvania where he learned the trade of a painter and followed it until his death which occurred in 1880. His widow survives and makes her home at Good Hope, Ill.

George G. Adams attended the schools of Good Hope, Ill., and his first work upon leaving school was that of farming. Being so successful in this line, he has devoted himself to agricultural industries and has become an extensive shipper of stock, which business averages about 100 carloads annually. He owns thirty-five acres adjoining La Harpe. For three years Mr. Adams was engaged in handling grain at La Harpe with George Coulson, but that association was discontinued in 1913, when he established his stock shipping connections.

In 1898 Mr. Adams was married to Miss Lillia Duncan, a daughter of William H. Duncan, and they have two living children: Gordon, born in August, 1901, lives at home; and Harold, who was born December 9, 1914. His twin sister Helen, died December 13, 1916. Mr. Adams is independent in his political views, preferring to cast his vote for the man he believes best suited for the office, rather than to be bound by party ties. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church. A man of fine ability, he has made good use of his talents, and deserves the confidence he inspires.

AGNEW, Albert B., one of the leading contractors of this part of Illinois, has long been associated with the development of Hamilton and of Montebello Township. He was born in Ohio, April 8, 1854, a son of Daniel W. and Mary Ann (Ray) Agnew. Daniel W. Agnew was born in 1814 and died in 1893, while his wife, born in 1817, died in 1891. Albert B. Agnew had two brothers and five sisters, namely: Edward S., who lives at Hamilton; Addie B., who is Mrs. Fletcher Johnson, a widow, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary Jane, who lives at Galesburg, Ill.; Anna Ray, who is Mrs. J. L. Miller lives at West Point, Ill.; and Emma Bell, who is Mrs. Charles Grubb, of Galesburg, Ill. One brother, John, and a sister, Kate, are deceased. The parents moved from Ohio to Missouri in 1856, and came to Hancock County in 1857, journeying in wagons. They bought a tract of land, on which Oakwood now stands, and lived there a few years, and the father worked at his trade as a carpenter.

Albert B. Agnew learned to be a carpenter but has been in the contracting business for many years, having built the greater part of residential Hamilton, as well as business blocks. These structures include the Peoples Bank, the First National Bank, Bethel Presbyterian Church, many of the stone buildings on the boulevard; Gordon's business block; and the fine residences of C. P. Dadent and Morris Dadent, R. R. Wallace, James Elder, H. M. Elder, Frank H. Elder, and many others. At first Mr. Agnew was in business with his father under the firm name of Agnew & Son. After the death of the



Julia A Peck

senior member, Mr. Agnew took his brother Edward S. into partnership with him, and they worked together for a few years, during which time they put up the buildings for Armour & Company fertilizing plant. Mr. Agnew was one of the charter members of and helped to organize the Hamilton Building and Loan Association, established in 1885, later becoming a director. This association has had a very prosperous history, has had few litigations, and is now in a very flourishing condition.

On January 5, 1881, Mr. Agnew was married to Estella Robe, a daughter of Simon and Eliza (Hull) Robe, and their only child. She was reared by her maternal grandparents, Justus and Harriet Hull. Her paternal grandparents were natives of Ohio. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Agnew is an active worker. Mr. Agnew belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and takes an active interest in the promotion of Chautauqua work. In his political convictions he is independent of party lines.

ALESHIRE, Horace C., postmaster of Plymouth, and one of the leading insurance agents of Hancock County, is one of the leading business men of his section. He is the youngest of the ten children of his parents, Douglas and Matilda (Beaver) Aleshire, and was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 28, 1876. Douglas Aleshire was born in Virginia, October 18, 1835, and came to Hancock County when seventeen years old. His death occurred in July, 1916, he having been a farmer all his life. The mother died in February, 1914.

Horace C. Aleshire attended the common schools and the high school of Hancock County, and the Macomb Normal school. His initial experience in the business world was as a fire insurance agent, and he continues in this line of business, although since March 1, 1915, he has been postmaster of Plymouth. Assisting him in the post office are Elmer C. Rigsbee and Miss Jean Wier. Politically Mr. Aleshire is a Democrat.

In 1904 Mr. Aleshire was married to Miss Dora B. Buck, a daughter of George W. Buck. Mr. and Mrs. Aleshire have two children, namely: James E. and Willa Pauline. A faithful and efficient man, Mr. Aleshire is giving universal satisfaction as postmaster, and the affairs of his office are in prime condition.

ALESHIRE, William F., who is one of the representative insurance men of Plymouth, is also owner of considerable farm land in Hancock County, and he is one who stands high in public opinion. He was born in St. Mary's Township, Hancock County, June 11, 1872, one of the ten children of his parents, Douglas and Matilda (Beaver) Aleshire. Douglas Aleshire was an extensive farmer of Hancock County, but he was born in Virginia, coming hence to this county in the early fifties, and buying land in St. Mary's Township. Until his retirement from the farm, he continued to reside in St. Mary's Township and was engaged in farming and stockraising upon an extensive scale. After leaving the farm he located at Plymouth, and continued to write forcefully for various newspapers, as had been his custom during all of his mature years. His death occurred in June, 1915. The mother died in 1914.

William F. Aleshire attended the common and the high school of Plymouth, and later took a complete course at Eureka College. Growing up on his father's homestead, he was engaged in agricultural work from an early age, and he also became interested in writing insurance together with his four brothers, they representing the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., covering eight counties, and having under their supervision twenty-five sub-agents. In addition to his insurance business, Mr. Aleshire conducts two farms of 350 acres, one being located in Augusta Township and the other in St. Mary's Township.

On November 13, 1904, Mr. Aleshire was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. McWherter, a daughter of John McWherter, and they have two children, namely: Ruth C. and Esther. Mrs. Aleshire is one of three children, namely: Oscar M., John E., and Mary E., Mrs. Aleshire. For a number of years Mr. Aleshire has given his support to the cause of temperance, and votes the Prohibition ticket, carrying out his principles in his everyday life. He made two tours in old countries, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa, and on the last one Mrs. Aleshire accompanied him. When they had viewed the pyramids in Egypt, they started on the trip back home.

ALLPHIN, Calvin G., who rents and operates 220 acres of as valuable land as can be found in Hancock County, is located on section 3, Augusta Township. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., July 29, 1880, a son of G. W. and Atlanta (Wilson) Allphin, farming people, who are now both deceased.

On December 10, 1908, Calvin G. Allphin was married at Quincy, Ill., to Myrtle M. Young, born in Hancock County, a daughter of W. D. Young. After his marriage Mr. Allphin began farming on his own account, and now is very successfully engaged as a general farmer and stockraiser, specializing on thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which he raises a large number for the market, and also Plymouth Rock chickens. His political convictions make him a Republican, and he is steadfast in his loyalty to the party. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. The religious element in the community finds him a supporter, although he has not definitely connected himself with any denomination. It is such dependable men as Mr. Allphin who make up the great backbone of American agricultural life, and to him and those like him is due unlimited credit for the vast food supplies upon which not only the people of this country, but those of other nations, if not the world, have largely to depend.

ALTER, John, one of the experienced farmers of Hancock County, operates 220 acres of valuable land on section 13, St. Mary's Township. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 20, 1861, a son of John and Mary (Moore) Alter, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, who are both now deceased.

John Alter attended the common schools of Schuyler County, and grew up on a farm, early learning how to operate land profitably. On August 23, 1905, he was married to Josephine Leonard, born in Schuyler County, Ill., October 14, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Alter have one son, Ray, who is married and has a daughter, Alma. Mr. Alter is a Democrat, and has served as road commissioner and constable. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. His fraternal connections are maintained with the Odd Fellows. A man of long experience in cultivating the soil, he is thoroughly posted as to the best methods and processes, and under his fostering care, his land is yielding excellent crops.

ALTHIDE, Wesley William, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Wythe Township, is operating the homestead of his family. He was born in Wythe Township, November 6, 1888, a son of Fred and Mary (Weibrock) Althide, he born in Walker Township, and she at Quincy, Ill. The grandparents, Gotleib and Ricka (Hecker) Althide, were natives of Germany, and Anton and Mary (Cooley) Weibrock were also born in Germany, and all were early settlers of Hancock County. The parents settled on a farm in Wythe Township, which now comprises 170 acres, and here the father died March 17, 1916, the mother surviving him, living on the homestead with her son, Wesley William. Their children were as follows: Wesley William; Cora, who died in 1913 at the age of twenty-two years; Edward, who lives in Wythe Township; and May, who is Mrs. Loren Ewing, of Walker Township.

On November 10, 1910, Wesley W. Althide was married to Bertha Humke, born in Walker Township, a daughter of Charles and Hannah (Bodecker) Humke, natives of Germany. Since his father's death, Mr. Althide has operated the homestead, carrying on general farming and stockraising. He and his wife have two children, namely: Roger William, who was born April 3, 1916; and Lester Henry, who was born October 18, 1918. Mr. Althide belongs to the Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Republican, and served as road commissioner and has been a school director since 1916. He is an enterprising young man and is held in high esteem in his neighborhood.

ALTON, Charles Leonard, now retired, was formerly one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Fountain Green Township, where he still resides. He was born in La Harpe Township, January 11, 1851, a son of Elliott and Elizabeth (Gardner) Alton, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. The paternal grandparents, David and Lucy (Farwell) Alton, were natives of New York and Vermont, respectively, who drove their own teams to Hancock County in 1836, and settled at Fountain Green, where they entered government land. The maternal grandfather, John Gardner, was married to a Miss Williams, and they came to La Harpe, Ill., in 1830.

After their marriage, Elliott Alton and his wife settled on a farm near La Harpe and lived there until 1856, when they moved to Fountain Green Township buying land that was partly improved with a log house on it, in which they lived for ten years. Later they bought another farm in the same township, and there Elliott Alton, died, August 25, 1909, his widow following him in October of that same year. Their children were as follows: Charles L.; Viola, who was Mrs. John Champlin, is deceased; Eliza, who was Mrs. Adrian Vincent, is deceased; Katherine, who was Mrs. Clarence Strong, is deceased; and Marcus, who lives in Fountain Green Township.

Charles L. Alton attended the common schools of Fountain Green Township. He was married on September 28, 1879 to Margaret Drothy, born at Wedge, McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Nathan and Jane (Wright) Drothy, natives of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Alton rented land in Fountain Green Township for five years, then bought fifty-three acres of improved land on section 27, of the same township, to which he later added until he now has 160 acres in his home farm, and forty acres in another farm in this township. All of his land is improved, and he carried on general farming until 1915, when he retired and rented his land. Mr. and Mrs. Alton have one daughter, Mabel, who is Mrs. Orville White, of Hancock Township. She has two children, Frances and Lucile. In politics Mr. Alton is a Republican, and he has served as a school director. He belongs to Fountain Green Camp, M. W. A. A man of probity, he stands well in his neighborhood, where he is very well known.

ANDERSON, Carl Victor, who is engaged in farming on an extensive scale, is one of the leading agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in Sweden, March 12, 1884, a son of A. P. and Caroline (Lecandler) Anderson. In 1901, Carl Victor Anderson came to the United States, joining a brother who had located at Blandinsville, Ill., and was a farmer. For the subsequent five years Carl Victor Anderson was engaged in working for farmers, and then conducted the Huston farm of 400 acres for nine years. He also conducted the farm he now owns, of 160 acres in La Harpe Township, which was called the John Davis farm, and in 1914 he bought it, and on it he carries on general farming and stockraising.

In 1906 Mr. Anderson's parents joied him at Blandinsville, and there his mother died in 1915, and his father passed away in the fall of 1917. Their children were as follows: Frank Miller, who owns 187 acres of land one mile east of Blandinsville, was married to Gusta

Gabrielson, they have two children, Hallie and Oscar, and they live in McDonough County, Ill.; Ellen, who is the widow of John Josephson, has two daughters, Dorothy and Ella, and she keeps house for her brother Carl Victor; Fred E., was married to Josephine Peterson, has no children, owns over 200 acres of land near Smithfield, Ill., is a farmer and stockraiser, farms over 800 acres of land and lives at Gladstone, Ill.; Alva, who also lives at Gladstone, Ill.; Alma, who is living at Chicago; Carl Victor; and Edwin, who lives at Gladstone, Ill., is in partnership with Carl Victor Anderson in the management of the La Harpe Township farm and 301 acres of land near Gladstone, as well as 250 acres additional. Carl Victor Anderson never married. He belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Republican and served as a member of the school board while living in McDonough County. If every family could show such a splendid record as agriculturalists as can the Andersons, there would be plenty of food for the entire world. These experienced farmers are very valuable citizens, and are highly esteemed in the several communities in which they live.

ANDERSON, James Alexander, one of the representative men of Hamilton, has long been an honored resident of Hancock County, and not only has been connected with its business interests, but has held some of its most important offices. He was born on the banks of the James River, in Virginia, August 11, 1840, a son of Matthew and Mary Ann (McClure) Anderson; grandson of James Anderson, and great-grandson of James Anderson. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Anderson, was a soldier in the American Revolution. On the maternal side of the house, the McClure, Paxtons, Grigsbys and Trimbles, were all soldiers in the American Revolution. The Anderson family is traced back to the eleventh century when it migrated from Scandinavia to Scotland. In 1757 the family was founded in America.

On September 20, 1854, James Alexander Anderson was brought to Hancock County by his parents, who bought 200 acres of land in Bear Creek Township, and there the father died November 22, 1876. The mother died at Hamilton, Ill., September 4, 1894.

In 1860 James Alexander Anderson left home to go to Colorado, where he engaged first in mining, and later in livestock buying for mining centers. On January 29, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Confederate army in the Civil War, but only remained in the service until August 7, 1862, returning then to his business duties in Colorado. On July 3, 1865, he came back to Hancock County, and was variously employed and from 1889 to 1899 conducted a hardware and implement store at Hamilton. He owns twenty-six acres of land on the outskirts of Hamilton, all well improved.

On October 5, 1875, Mr. Anderson was married to Mary Elizabeth Mourning, who died August 12, 1885, leaving four children, namely: Matthew M., George Clyde, Frank James and John Carroll, all of whom are living, except the last named who died in 1918. On January 1, 1889, Mr. Anderson was married (second) to Nellie Jolidon, and they became the parents of one son, Burns Jolidon, who has served his country bravely as a member of the anti-aircraft artillery. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, and was supervisor from Bear Creek Township for three years, and after moving to Prairie Township, represented it on the county board, and was chairman of the board for one term. From 1884 to 1889 he was postmaster of Hamilton, resigning when elected in 1898, to the state legislature, and served for one term. His record as a public official is one of which he may well be proud and he gave valuable service both to his community and state. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has risen in his order, belonging to Hamilton Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., Tecumseh Chapter No. 152, R. A. M.; and Augusta Commandery, K. T. He is past master of the Blue Lodge. Mr. Anderson also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

ANGEL, George W., vice president and manager of the Hamilton Lumber Company, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born at Keokuk, Iowa, November 30, 1873, a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Angel, the former of whom was born at Springfield, Ill., April 16, 1826, and the latter at Chester, Ill., November 6, 1832. After their marriage, in 1861, the parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where the father was in a transfer business for a number of years, and both he and the mother died in that city. Their living children are as follows: William Robert, who lives at Mendota, Ill., where he is conducting a blacksmithing business; Belle R., who is the wife of Charles Lettor, lives at Dunham, Mo.; Ida, who is the wife of William Liondecker of Quincy, Ill.; Edith, who is the wife of Patrick Tigne, lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Bertha, who is the wife of Oscar Hobson, lives at Peoria, Ill.; Gertrude, who is the wife of Oscar Lundgreen, lives at Peoria, Ill.; Nettie, who is the wife of Charles Hardy, lives at Peoria, Ill.; Lida, who is the wife of George Trafton, lives at Peoria; and George W.

When he was still a boy, George W. Angel began to earn his own living, and from then on has always been connected with the lumber industry, so is thoroughly posted in all its details. In 1905 he came to Hamilton and took charge of the Hamilton Lumber and Mill Co., and conducted it for ten years, leaving then to become buyer and auditor for the Stratton Lumber Co., of Keokuk, Iowa. After holding that position for three years, he returned to Hamilton, to become vice president and manager for the Hamilton Lumber Co., which positions he still holds. Mr. Angel received his educational training in the common and the high school of Keokuk, Iowa, and took a commercial course in a night school.

On May 28, 1899, Mr. Angel was married to Georgia Shephard, a daughter of W. R. and Emma (Irwin) Shephard, of Keokuk, Iowa, and they became the parents of the following children: John R. and Gladys L., both of whom live in St. Louis, Mo., and George E., Elizabeth, William, Charles S., and Jack, all of whom are at home, and one who is deceased. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Angel belongs to the Odd Fellows of Keokuk, Iowa; is vice regent of the Modern Woodmen of America; is snark of the Concentrated Order of Hoo Hoos of Iowa and Illinois; is president of the Western Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers and president of the Hamilton Retail Dealers Association. In politics he is a Republican. A man of long experience and good judgment, he is recognized as a strong factor in the business life of his community.

ARBUCKLE, Randolph, secretary and manager of the Nauvoo Canning Company, one of the leading local industries, is a young man of energy and capability, who has risen rapidly and is proving his worth in many ways. He was born at Bethlehem, Ind., December 23, 1882, a son of John William and Florence Belle (Bowman) Arbuckle, natives of Indiana, and grandson of John Arbuckle. John William Arbuckle was a grocer and farmer, who, in February, 1897, moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he became custodian of Garfield Park. He died in that city on March 15, 1902. His widow still survives.

Randolph Arbuckle attended the public and high schools of Indiana, and when he was sixteen years old he began working in the wood working department of a carriage factory, and in the summer season in a canning factory. For three seasons he was connected with a canning factory at Greenwood, Ind., and learned the industry in all of its branches. He then was foreman of a Tipton, Ind., factory for three years. For a year he was with the Rockford Canning Company and then was, for four years, with a canning factory at Glencoe, Ill. Following that he went on the road for a Chicago company handling canning supplies for three years. Going to Kerney, Nebr., he was manager of the Kerney Canning Co. for one year, and when in February, 1914, the Nauvoo Canning Co. was founded, he was made its secretary and manager, his associates being George W. Dachroth, president, William M. Argust, vice president, and Fred Salm, Jr., treasurer. The company is engaged in canning peas, sweet corn, tomatoes and pumpkin, and their goods meet with a ready sale on account of the general excellence of the products.

On October 26, 1910, Mr. Arbuckle was married at Glencoe, Ill., to Ethel Rapp, born near Glencoe, a daughter of Samuel D. and Levina (Arnold) Rapp, natives of Whiteside County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle have the following children: Doris, Isabella, and Geraldine Dolores. A member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Arbuckle has been a deacon of it since 1915. He is a Democrat, and was elected alderman from his ward in 1915, and mayor of Nauvoo in the spring of 1917, and is a very capable and public spirited man. His fraternal connections are with Black Hawk Lodge No. 234, A. F. & A. M., of Hamilton, Ill., and he also belongs to the Consistory of the Masonic order. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F., and Capital City Lodge No. 97, K. P. With the exception of several years at Chicago after his marriage, during which time he was traveling on the road, Mr. Arbuckle has devoted the greater portion of his life to the canning industry, and is an expert in this special line.

ARTHUR, Richard Enoch, one of the successful farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a finely developed farm in St. Albans Township. He was born in Harford County, Md., January 6, 1854, a son of Samuel and Martha (Ayers) Arthur, natives of Maryland. By trade the father was a blacksmith, and after the death of his first wife, he was again married.

Richard Enoch Arthur remained at home until 1877, when he came to West Point, Ill., and began working for farmers in its neighborhood. On October 26, 1879, he was married to Mary Jones, born in St. Albans Township, a daughter of George M. and Ruth Ann (Stokes) Jones, natives of Ohio and Chester County, Pa., respectively. They were very early settlers in Hancock County, coming here with their parents who entered land from the government. Following his marriage, Mr. Arthur bought eighty acres of improved prairie land in Chili Township, and sold it after twelve years, buying then seventy-two and one-half acres at Stillwell, just north of town. There is a residence, barn and outbuildings on the place, and here he has carried on general farming and the raising of horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have the following children: Grace, who is Mrs. Ernest Harris of Indianapolis, Ind.; Anna, who is Mrs. Glenn Stiner of St. Albans Township; Roscoe, who is assistant cashier of the Basco Bank; and Lowell, who is in the tank service of the A. E. F. in France. Mrs. Arthur is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Arthur is a Democrat, but has not had the time to enter public life. He is a hard working, thrifty man and deserves the prosperity which has come to him.

ASH, John C., M. D., one of the reliable and honored physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in practice at La Harpe, and is specializing on the treatment of chronic diseases by electricity. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., September 15, 1870, one of four children of John and Sarah (Craig) Ash, being one of the three survivors. John Ash, the father, who was a farmer, died in April, 1918.

John C. Ash attended the common schools

and the high school of his neighborhood, and later Wesleyan University, and Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which latter he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He has since then taken postgraduate courses, and is a very carefully trained man. After receiving his degree, Doctor Ash began practicing at Good Hope, Ill., but July 1, 1900, he moved to La Harpe, where he has since continued, meeting with deserved success in his practice. Professionally he belongs to the Hancock County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and Mrs. Ash belongs to the Eastern Star. Politically Doctor Ash is a republican.

Doctor Ash was married to Miss Ada Orme, and they have one daughter, Vera C. The family belongs to the Union Church. Mrs. Ash is a member of the Carnegie Library Board, of which she is president, is a lady of strong mentality and has wide influence in the community.

ATKINS, Alexander B., now living somewhat retired on his fine farm in Rock Creek Township, was for a number of years one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Prairie Township, December 13, 1851, a son of James R. and Roxanna (Hargrove) Atkins, born in North Carolina. They came to Hancock County June 6, 1856, making the trip with a one-horse wagon. They settled on section 1, Prairie Township, but four years later moved, and after making several changes, bought the Archie Williams farm in Prairie Township. Later they sold this place and bought eighty acres of raw prairie land on section 27, Rock Creek Township, paying $700 for it. The father died on this farm, in January, 1876, and she also passed away on the farm, April 2, 1882. Their children were as follows: Robert L., who is deceased; Alexander B.; Benjamin F., who is deceased; William A., who lives at Udall, Kas.; Eva, who is the widow of John Flynn, lives at Carthage; Nettie, who is Mrs. Charles Goodwave, lives at Ferris, Ill.; and Charles W., who is deceased.

Alexander B. Atkins attended the district schools and took a year's course at the Fort Madison (Iowa) Academy, following which he taught school for two years, commencing his work as an educator when he was twenty-one years old. He rented land for two years, then bought sixty acres on section 26, Rock Creek Township, which he began improving and later added to it until he now owns eighty-eight acres in the home place and 165 acres on section 27. He erected all of the present buildings, which are modern in every respect, and has made many fine improvements. Until 1905 he carried on general farming, but since then has gradually relinquished the management of the farm to his son.

On August 28, 1873, Mr. Atkins was married to Sarah Casburn, born in Monroe County, N. Y., a daughter of Ambrose and Mary (Dyson) Casburn. Ambrose Casburn was born in England and came to the United States in 1851, moving to Ohio in 1867, and in 1899 came to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have had the following children: Frank L., who died at the age of three years and eight months; James Edgar, who lives in Rock Creek Township, is conducting his father's land. Myrtle, who is her father's housekeeper; and Fred L., who is a carpenter, lives in Rock Creek Township. Mrs. Atkins died October 7, 1913. Mr. Atkins has served as tax collector, justice of the peace and road commissioner. He is a Royal Arch Mason. A man of high standing, he has considerable influence in his community, and deserves the respect he enjoys.

AUSTIN, George W., now deceased, was one of the enterprising men of Hancock County largely interested in agricultural matters for some years, and later becoming an honored resident of Carthage. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 30, 1846, a son of Francis Sumner and Phebe (Mapes) Austin. When George W. Austin was a small boy, his parents moved to Hancock County and located on a farm, where he was reared, often traveling about the country with his father, when the latter was engaged in buying stock.

On June 27, 1866, George W. Austin was married to Mahala Boston, born in Hancock County, and their children were as follows: Edward F., who was born at Carthage, continues to reside there; Emma P., who is deceased; William C., who lives at Penfield, Ill.; Alice L., who is Mrs. Eugene Yetter, of Carthage; and Charles S., who is deceased. Mr. Austin was married (second) to Mary E. Ewing, born in Meigs County, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Dyke) Ewing, natives of Ohio, who came to Hancock County just after the close of the Civil War. By his second marriage, Mr. Austin had the following children: Harry, who was born February 2, 1893, died November 24, 1918. He was married to Laura L. Lemmon, and they had two children, namely: Melvin Leo and Francis Sumner. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, was Ernest, who was born in April, 1896, and died May 27, 1900.

Mr. Austin lived on his farm in Carthage Township, conducted it and bought and sold stock for many years, and he and his father also operated a meat market at Carthage. Later he sold his farm and moved to Carthage. Upon locating at Carthage, he bought a residence, remodeled it, and here he died March 27, 1907. Mr. Austin was a staunch Republican, but did not aspire to public honors.

BABCOCK, Warren L., a very prosperous farmer of St. Mary's Township, is profitably engaged in general farming and stockraising on the eighty acres of valuable land he owns on section 23 of this township. He was born in Kane County, Ill., October 29, 1855, a son of Jeremiah Babcock. He attended the schools of McDonough County, and remained at home

until his marriage, when he was united with Sarah M. Bartlett, at Macomb, Ill. She was born in McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Joseph Bartlett, a farmer, who is now deceased as is his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock became the parents of the following children: Josephine, who is married to Clem Mason; Otho, who is married to Ethel Johnson, has the following children: Ura, Floyd, Hila, Forest and Otho; Martha, who is married to Raymond Johnson, has two children, Hallie and Hugh; Bertha, who is married to William Hagmeyer, has the following children, Willie, Arthur, Chester and Florence; Gertrude, who is married to Earl Lawyer, has four children, Mildred, Fay, Leroy, and Gazella; Clyde, who lives in Pennsylvania; Arthur, who is married to Cecelia Stokes, has two children, Evelene and Ruth; Iva, who is the widow of Lester Lyons, has no children; and Alma and Alta, twins, of whom Alta is married to Everett Roberts, and has a son, Leroy. Mr. Babcock has always been a Republican, but has never sought political honors. The family belong to the Christian Church. He is a man widely and favorably known, and deserves the prosperity which has come to him, for it is the result of hard work and untiring thrift.

BAILY, John, now deceased, was one of the substantial farmers of Dallas Township, and a man who stood well in his community. He was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Hancock County at an early day and secured his first start here by working for the settlers by the month. As soon as he had acquired sufficient means, he bought eighty-four acres of land in Dallas Township, moved on his property, and farmed it until his death which occurred in January, 1898.

In February, 1888, he was married to Ellen Hildebrand, born in Dallas Township, a daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Royce) Hildebrand, natives of Tennessee and McDonough County, Ill. The maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Eleanor (Lofton) Royce, natives of Indiana, who became early settlers of Dallas Township, where they were farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Baily had the following children: Maude, who is Mrs. Clark Jacobs, of Dallas Township; Charles, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Otis, who died at the age of two years; Tillie, who is Mrs. Frank Morrison, and they live with her mother on the home farm, which Mr. Morrison conducts. Mr. Baily was a Republican, but he did not hold office, as he spent all his time developing his farm, making it one of the best improved ones in the township.

BAINTER, William Luther, now deceased, was for a number of years a successful general farmer and stockraiser of La Harpe Township, and by his integrity and honesty, accumulated some valuable land consisting of 230 acres which he owned at the time of his death, June 21, 1918. He was born at Adamsville, Ohio, October 18, 1849, oldest son of William Adam and Leah Ann (Roller) Bainter. In 1853, they came to Hancock County, Ill., and settled on a farm in La Harpe Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: William Luther; Susan, who is Mrs. Frank Churchill of La Harpe; Malinda, who is Mrs. Daniel Lovett of Muscatine, Iowa; Carl, who lives at Chicago; and Martha, who was Mrs. James Link, is deceased.

William Luther Bainter attended the grammar and high schools of his neighborhood. On February 14, 1894, Mr. Bainter was married to Susie E. Zern, born at Elveston, Ill., February 23, 1869, only daughter of George W. and Sarah (Creviston) Zern, natives of New Jersey and Indiana. After Mr. Bainter married they settled on a farm in La Harpe Township, and did general farming. In 1901 they moved to La Harpe but went to California that same year. Returning they bought a home in the eastern part of La Harpe, consisting of between eight and nine acres, and in 1907 built a fine residence. He was a Democrat, and served as alderman of the East Ward of the city of La Harpe for two terms, and was elected for a third term. He united with the Congregational Church, and when the Congregational and Protestants united and formed the Union Church he placed his membership with them. In his passing the church and community and also his wife and friends, lost a kindly, devoted husband and friend. Funeral services were held at his late residence, conducted by Reverend Yerrim. A large concourse assembled to pay him tribute, consisting of members of the city council and his church.

BALDON, John Campbell, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading business men of Elvaston, where he is still remembered with respectful interest. He was born in Owen County, Ind., April 24, 1844, a son of James and Matilda (Lively) Baldon, both of whom are now deceased. The family moved to Missouri, and when the Civil War broke out, John Campbell Baldon enlisted in a Missouri regiment and served in the Union army for eighteen months, but was then discharged on account of disability. He then came to Hancock County, and became a farmer.

John Campbell Baldon was married December 24, 1868, to Mary Elizabeth Caldwell, born near Nauvoo, Ill., a daughter of John H. and Paulina Jane (McGee) Caldwell, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The grandparents of Mrs. Baldon were Samuel and Nancy (Able) Caldwell, and Samuel and Elizabeth (Bullington) McGee, all early settlers of Wythe Township. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell lived for a time at Nauvoo, and then moved to Wythe Township, where they spent many years, finally retiring to Elvaston, and there he died January 3, 1916, aged ninety years. She died in April, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Baldon rented a farm south of Elvaston after their marriage, and



Edwin W Peck



Ora B. Peck

lived on it for four years, and then moved to another farm in that vicinity and he farmed it for a year. Then they spent two years on a farm in McDonough County, Ill., and upon their return to Hancock County, bought forty-five acres of land in Prairie Township. He operated it for a time, then sold it and went to Elvaston, and there Mr. Baldon, in partnership with Dr. Miller, built a grain elevator, and was engaged in an extensive grain business. After a number of years, during which time he had several partners, he sold that business, later conducted a meat market for a time and after selling it embarked in a dry goods business. He was appointed postmaster of Elvaston, and died while holding office, March 11, 1887. After his death Mrs. Baldon moved to Macomb, Ill., and lived there for three years, but then returned to Elvaston, where she has since resided. She owns some city property in addition to her residence. Since 1912 she has been a partial invalid, but her mind is very clear, and she recalls many interesting events in county history.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldon became the parents of the following children: John Lee, who lives at Elvaston; Jennie, who is Mrs. L. T. Monroe, lives with her mother; Martha, who is Mrs. Clinton Hanson of Mackinaw, Ill.; Ella May, who is the widow of Warren Williamson of Seattle, Wash.; and Mary Ethel, who is Mrs. Arthur Long, of Omaha, Nebr. Mrs. Monroe was first married to William M. Day, and lived at Good Hope in McDonough County, and later at Elvaston, where Mr. Day died about 1887. By her first marriage she had one daughter, Nita May, who is Mrs. Henry Lenze, of Elvaston. By her second marriage, she has two children, namely: Grace and Mary Monroe. Mr. Baldon joined the Baptist Church early in life and served it as a trustee, and Mrs. Baldon is also a member. He held a number of town offices. Fraternally he belonged to the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, of Carthage, Ill.

BALDON, J. L., president of the Exchange hay, grain and coal, is one of the leading business men of this city. He was born on section 36, in Montebello Township, Hancock County, Ill., September 25, 1869, a son of John C. and Mary E. (Caldwell) Baldon, he born in Indiana and she in Illinois. After their marriage they settled on the farm where J. L. Baldon was born, but later went to Bear Creek Township, where they bought a farm. In 1879 they sold this farm, and moved to Elvaston, Ill., and there the father bought a grain elevator and conducted it for seven years. He then conducted a general store for two years, selling it to accept appointment as postmaster, and died while holding the office, in 1889. The mother survives and makes her home at Elvaston. Their children were as follows: J. L., Jennie, who is Mrs. Tilman Monroe, of Elvaston; Martha F., who is Mrs. C. D. Hanson, of Mackinaw, Ill.; Ella, who is the widow of Warren Williamson, of North Yakima, Wash.; and Ethel who is Mrs. Arthur Long of Omaha, Nebr.

J. L. Baldon attended the common schools of Elvaston, and when he was seventeen years old took charge of the post office at Elvaston, and discharged its duties for two years. Then, in partnership with a Mr. Shirkey, he conducted a butcher shop for a year, and after selling it he helped found the firm of McGee, McGinnis & Baldon, which conducted a butcher shop for fifteen years, although the membership of the firm was changed somewhat during that period. At the end of the fifteen years, Mr. Baldon sold his interest and bought a farm in Bear Creek Township, and conducted it and one in Prairie Township for a year, when he began buying and selling hay and grain and now also handles soft and hard coal. He, with others, organized the Exchange Bank of Elvaston, of which he has since been president..

In November, 1894, Mr. Baldon was married to Ida M. Ewing, born in Prairie Township, a daughter of John and Mary (Tweed) Ewing, and they have one son, Waldo L., who is at home. Mr. Baldon is a Presbyterian and serves his church as trustee. A Democrat, he served Prairie Township as collector for a term, when he was twenty-one years old, and he has been a school director and trustee of Prairie Township for years, and president of the town several terms, and is still a member of the board. He also served as village treasurer. A Mason, he belongs to Elvaston Lodge No. 715, A. F. & A. M. and Quincy Consistory.

BALEY, George S., a successful farmer of Augusta Township, is engaged in cultivating 290 acres of well developed land on section 36 of this township. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 6, 1863, a son of John H. and Mary J. (Milton) Baley, farming people, both of whom are now deceased.

George S. Baley was reared in Schuyler County, and there attended the district schools. He has always been a farmer. After his marriage he began operating for himself, now being a general farmer and stockraiser, specializing on raising thoroughbred Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Baley was first married to Ellen Swisegard, who died leaving one son, Clyde A., who is at home. His second marriage was with Cora A. Straham, and they became the parents of the following children: Edith, who is deceased; Mabel G.; George F.; Mary E.; Helen S.; and one who died in infancy. Fraternally Mr. Baley is a member of the Odd Fellows and Mystic Workers. Politically he is a Democrat. A hard worker, Mr. Baley has earned all he possesses, and his fair dealing and upright living have won him the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

BANKS, John, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a valuable farm in St. Albans Township. He was born in Gilmer Township, Adams County, Ill., August 13, 1865, a son of John J. and Rachel (Jones) Banks, natives of Kentucky and Adams County, Ill., and a grand-

son of Willis and Nancy Banks, of Kentucky, and James Jones, of Ohio, all of whom were early settlers of Adams County, Ill. Until 1893 John J. Banks and his wife lived in Adams County, Ill., but in that year moved to Lewis County, Mo., where he died in 1912, and his widow, in May, 1919, when over eighty years old. Children as follows were born to them: Lila, who is Mrs. Fred Holtsmyer, of Oklahoma; Ida, who was Mrs. Balser Meekes, of Quincy, Ill., is deceased; Willis, who lived at Quincy, Ill., is deceased; Lenie, who is Mrs. Joseph Meekes, of Quincy, Ill.; John; Clarence and Arthur, both of whom live at Monticello, Mo.; and Orville, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.

John Banks attended the district schools of his native township. In November, 1888, he was married to Laura Whitaker, born in Lewis County, Mo., a daughter of Bushrod W. and Nancy (Crecy) Whitaker, natives of Missouri. Mrs. Banks died October 22, 1911, having borne her husband the following children: Maude Jennie, who is keeping house for her father; Earl, who served for seven and one-half months in the medical department of the United States army during the Great War, is now living with his father; and Glenn G., who married Stella Braucht, and they have one daughter, Alberta Maxine, lives in St. Albans Township.

After his marriage, Mr. Banks continued to reside in Missouri until August, 1899, when he came to St. Albans Township, and for fifteen years rented land, and then bought 160 acres of land, two years later adding forty acres which joined his homestead. In 1918 he bought eighty acres more for his son, which also joined the homestead. Mr. Banks raises O. I. C. swine and Hereford cattle and does general farming. He has fenced in the entire farm, dug a well, erected two windmills and remodeled all the buildings, and thoroughly modernized the place which is one of the best in the township.

Mr. Banks is a Democrat and served for six years as road commissioner. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of West Point Camp, M. W. A. One of the most progressive men of his township, Mr. Banks is recognized as a model farmer and public-spirited citizen.

BARBER, Capt. Austin D., state fish and game warden of Illinois, and one of the most distinguished men of Hancock County, has long been a resident of Hamilton. He was born at Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., February 3, 1847, a son of Austin and Caroline (Johnson) Barber. Austin Barber was born in Ohio in 1812, while his wife was born in Missouri, although her parents were natives of Kentucky. Captain Barber's paternal grandfather was a member of Congress during the period when Henry Clay was one of the dominating figures in public life, and being by profession a civil engineer, he was sent by the government to make extensive surveys in Illinois. The maternal grandfather of Captain Barber, was Col. Harrison Johnson, a steamboat commander, and all of the male members of the Johnson family were connected with steamboat life. In 1832 Austin Barber came to Illinois and was married at Atlas, this state. He secured a stock of goods, and taking it to the present site of Pittsfield, helped lay out the town, and continued in the mercantile business there the remainder of his active life. He at one time served as county clerk, and was one of the prominent men of his county. He had three children, namely: Capt. Austin D., Levi, who is in the clothing business at Bushnell, Ill.; and George, a retired farmer, who owns a large amount of land near Pittsfield, Ill.

In 1871 Austin D. Barber left the family home, and came to Hancock County, and buying 320 acres of land near Hamilton, conducted it for thirty years, and then sold on account of his wife's poor health, and located at Hamilton. During Governor Yates' administration, he was game warden for twelve counties, and has been state fish and game warden since November 1917.

On November 20, 1869, Captain Barber was married to Anna Steers, a daughter of William and Lucinda Steers, the former of whom for twelve years was county clerk of Pike County, Ill. Captain and Mrs. Barber became the parents of three sons, all of whom survive, namely Willie, who is a rural free delivery carrier at Ewing, Mo.; J. Edward, who is an expert accountant, was for twelve years with the American Steel and Wire Company of Joliet, Ill., and for six years with the Automatic Tool Company of Aurora, Ill., is now with the Inter-State Iron and Steel Company of Chicago; and George B., who is foreman at the Armour plant at Hamilton. Willie married Minnie Price of Elvaston, Ill., and they have two children, Ruby and Anna May. J. Edward married Myrtle Hardesty, of Dixon, Ill., George married Sallie Jackson, a daughter of Dr. F. M. Jackson of Hamilton, and they have two sons, Francis and Bradford.

During the Civil War, Captain Barber enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on November 19, 1862, and served until the close of the war, participating in the Siege of Vicksburg, and the campaigns in and around Mobile, Charleston, Raymond, and Meridian, and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes, going through all without being wounded. His two brothers also served during the Civil War as soldiers. Captain Barber belongs to Black Hawk Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been master four times; to Hamilton Chapter No. 152, R. A. M., of which he was high priest five terms, and he is past patron of the Eastern Star. He was commander of Russell Post, G. A. R. for fifteen years. Captain Barber is a Republican, and has always taken a prominent part in politics. He has been a delegate to every Republican state convention since 1872, with the exception of one. For sixteen years he was a member of the state board of Agriculture, and was chairman of the committee appropriation on the board and retired as its president.

BARBER, Dudley C., owner of 200 acres of valuable land in section 34, Harmony Township, is one of the most successful general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County. He was born in Monroe County, Iowa, January 12, 1852, a son of Dudley and Abigail (Flint) Barber, natives of Connecticut and New York, both of whom are now deceased.

Dudley C. Barber attended the common schools of his native state and the Abington (Ill.) College, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred December 29, 1875, when he was united with Mary A. Butler, born in Harmony Township, a daughter of Benjamin B. and Amanda Butler, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barber became the parents of two children, namely: Ray E. and Dudley C., the latter of whom married Marguerite Martin, and they have one daughter, namely Marguerite L. The family all belong to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Barber is a Democrat, and he was supervisor of Harmony Township for several terms. In addition to his fine farm, he owns stock in the Hancock County National Bank at Carthage. He is a man well and favorably known throughout the county, and the confidence he inspires has been honorably earned.

BARDENS, Rev. William, now deceased, was one of the eminent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose labors at Warsaw some years ago are remembered by the older members of the church in that city. He was born at Birkenhead, England, November 14, 1849, and died October 17, 1901. His parents, John and Jane (Jones) Bardens, were natives of England and Wales, respectively. In 1855 the family came to the United States, locating in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., where William Bardens attended the public schools, later going to St. Stephen's College, and the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1879, and immediately thereafter ordained. He was first assigned to the cathedral at Quincy, Ill., from whence he came to Warsaw, and was in charge of the parish here for eight years. From Warsaw Mr. Bardens went to Trinity Episcopal Church at St. Louis, Mo., and remained there until his death, after which his widow returned to Warsaw. Mr. Bardens was a strong Republican. A Mason, he had risen in that order to be a Knight Templar.

On January 20, 1891, Mr. Bardens was married to Miss Helen Marsh, born at Warsaw, February 19, 1855, a daughter of John W. and Eudocia (Baldwin) Marsh, and they became the parents of the following children: Eudocia, who is principal of the high school at Warsaw, Ill.; Helen J., who is a teacher in the high school at Savannah; and William, who was a second lieutenant in the aviation department in the National army during the World War, but now discharged.

Mr. Bardens' labors in the church won for him distinction as a clergyman and Christian worker that reflects credit upon his mind and heart. His efforts exceeded his strength and he was taken from his people at a time when his usefulness seemed to be at its height, but the memory of his upright life and beautiful character remains and have their influence, not only on his children, but those who came under his ministrations while he was living.

BARKER, Jesse S., D. O., senior member of the firm of Dr. J. S. & Kathryn Barker, is one of the leading osteopaths of Hancock County, and one who has been very successful in his profession. He was born in Missouri, February 24, 1881, one of the two children of his parents, James A. and Mary (Jones) Barker. James A. Barker is a harnessmaker by trade.

After attending grammar and the high school of Memphis, Mo., Jesse S. Barker was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, in June, 1901, and in June, 1902, he was married to Dr. Kathryn Elsea, a daughter of Benjamin Elsea. She was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1902, and they formed a partnership in their profession as well, and are in active practice at La Harpe. She was also graduated from the Missouri State Normal School in 1894, following which time until she took her medical course, she was engaged in teaching school in Missouri. Both members of the firm belong to the district, state and American Osteopathic associations. They have two children, namely: Helen K., who was born August 2, 1908; and George E., who was born January 24, 1911. The family belongs to the Christian Church. Dr. J. S. Barker is a Shriner Mason; in politics he is a Democrat, and he has served La Harpe as a member of the school board for about seven years. They are both very skilled operators and have a large and constantly increasing clientele from a wide territory.

BARNES, Charles H., Sr., junior member of the La Harpe Hardware Company, and one of the leading business men of this part of the county, is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in New York state, September 24, 1852, a son of David B. and Clarinda (Warfield) Barnes, and is one in a family of four children. David B. Barnes was one of the pioneers of Hancock County, where he carried on his trade of a carpenter, and built a number of the buildings in La Harpe.

Charles H. Barnes attended the schools of Hancock County, and in 1872 began learning the tinner's trade which he has followed with marked success, and is now in charge of all of the tinning work for his firm. His associates are E. H. Sellers and John L. Kerr, and they conduct a general hardware business.

Mr. Barnes was married (first) to Miss Anna Ashtenaw, who died, the mother of two children. In 1896 Mr. Barnes was married (second) to Miss Ellen Fordyce, who died May 31, 1915. She was a daughter of E. E. Fordyce. Mr. Barnes belongs to the Methodist Protestant

Church, which was merged with other denominations into the Union Church of La Harpe, with which he maintains his connection, as did Mrs. Barnes during life. He is highly regarded by his business associates and neighbors, and has many warm personal friends.

BARR, Andrew, now deceased, was at one time a very prosperous general farmer and large property owner of Prairie Township, and his widow still owns forty acres of land in this township, although she now resides at Ferris, where she is the owner of city realty. Mr. Barr was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835, a son of Christian Barr, who died in Germany. About 1859, Andrew Barr came with his widowed mother to the United States, and located for a time at Chicago, Ill., where he obtained work in a lumber yard. He was married in that city in August, 1860, to Margaret Riel, born in Bavaria, Germany, on November 8, 1837, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kerner) Riel, who died in Germany.

After his marriage Andrew Barr moved to Hancock County and rented land in Prairie Township. At that time farming was carried on in a very primitive manner and he did his work with oxen. After about five years he bought forty acres of land, to which he kept on adding until he had 200 acres. From the time he secured his first land he kept hard at work placing it under cultivation and making improvements, and he was engaged in farming until he was sixty years old, at which time he rented his farm. His death occurred on March 5, 1915, after which his land was divided among his heirs, consisting of his widow and five children, and as before stated, his widow still retains her forty acres. She continued to reside on the old homestead until in September, 1917, when she moved to Ferris, buying there a cottage and four lots, and here she has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr became the parents of the following children: Mary, who is Mrs. Charles Massy of Prairie Township; Mike, who is also of Prairie Township; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Barr of Pilot Grove Township; and George, who is a farmer of Pilot Grove Township; and Neva, who is Mrs. George Burling of Rock Creek Township.

Mr. Barr belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was active in religious affairs in his neighborhood and Carthage. After he was made a citizen, he espoused and continued to support the principles of the Republican party, but never cared for office as his time and attention were fully occupied with his farming. While his educational advantages were those offered by the schools of his native land, Mr. Barr soon acquired a working knowledge of English after coming to this country, and being a man of intelligence, kept himself posted on current affairs, so that he was regarded as a man of influence in his neighborhood, and his advice was often sought. His widow and children are also held in high respect in the several localities where they are living, and the family is well thought of in Hancock County.

BARR, George, now deceased, was at one time very prominent as an agriculturalist in Pilot Grove Township. He was born in Prairie Township, September 6, 1869, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Riel) Barr, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when young. They were married in Hancock County, where they settled, and here they spent the remainder of their lives.

On January 2, 1894, Mr. Barr was married to Ellen Sinele, born in Prairie Township, September 2, 1867, a daughter of John P. and Justine N. (Jolidon) Sinele, natives of France. She came to the United States with her father when she was ten years old. When Mr. Sinele was twenty-two years old, accompanied by his mother, he came to the United States, after the death of his father, and then located in Hancock County. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barr resided on the Barr homestead in Prairie Township for ten years, and then bought eighty acres of land that was partly improved, and located in Pilot Grove Township. They kept on adding to the farm until they had 228 acres in all, there being two eighty-acre farms, and a third farm of sixty-eight acres, all but eighty acres being in Pilot Grove Township, it being in Rock Creek Township. Mr. Barr was a general farmer and stockraiser until his death which occurred July 8, 1918. Mrs. Barr resides near Burnside and is highly esteemed in that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Barr had the following children: Otto George, who was born September 21, 1894, lives in Rock Creek Township; Clarence Andrew, who was born February 1, 1898, is at home; and Bessie Justine, who was born November 17, 1901. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barr attended the district schools. He was a Lutheran, and she is a Methodist. In politics he was a Republican, but he never held any public office. A man of industrious and thrifty habits, he did his full duty to his family and community, and his death robbed both of one whose loss is deeply felt.

BARR, George Walker, one of the substantial farmers of Hancock County, who resides at Dallas City, is a man well and favorably known throughout a wide territory. He was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., February 25, 1844, a son of Elias and Sallie A. (Bauchamp) Barr, natives of Breckenridge and Washington counties, Ky. After their marriage, they settled on a farm near Union Star, where they lived until 1859, when they moved to Hancock County, and bought 320 acres on section 1, Rock Creek Township, which was then raw prairie land. This the father broke and improved, and lived upon the farm until his death, July 18, 1875. The mother survived him until May 1, 1892. Their children were as follows: Daniel Thomas, who was born in 1831, died in 1846; Newell Robison, who was born in 1833, died in 1892; Elmira A., who was born in 1836, is Mrs. John

Hurdle of La Harpe Township; Mary E., who was born in 1838, died in July, 1914; Blewford B., who was born in 1840, died in 1898; Kittie Ann, who was born March 5, 1852, became Mrs. S. T. Turney, and died in 1886; George W.; Sarah E., who was born in 1846, is the widow of David Wright; John Adam, who was born in 1848, died in 1916; Martha Jane, who was born in 1850, is Mrs. Merl T. Bross, of Prescott, Iowa; Franklin Pierce, who was born in 1852, lives in Page County, Iowa; Amanda Mildred, who was born in 1856, is Mrs. Daniel Showers, of Fresno, Cal.

George W. Barr attended the Mt. Vernon district school, and remained with his father until he was twenty-five years old, when he bought 160 acres of raw land in Dallas Township, which he immediately began improving, erecting new buildings, and putting everything in fine condition. He has added to his farm until he now owns 225 acres, 160 acres of which are on section 36, twenty-three acres on section 1, Dallas Township, and the balance on section 36, Lomax Township, Henderson County, Ill. Since his removal to Dallas City, where he has a fine modern residence which he remodeled, Mr. Barr has devoted himself to feeding live stock, his son attending to the other details of the farming.

On April 20, 1869, George W. Barr was married to Mary E. Dean, born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 3, 1848, and died January 21, 1916. She was the daughter of William B. and Margaret A. (Rankin) Dean, the former of whom was born in Ireland in 1806, and the latter in Brown County, Ohio, in 1807. When he was fifteen years old, William B. Dean crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, being three months on the way. Mrs. Barr attended the common and the high school of Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr had the following children: Ettie E., who was born January 25, 1870; was married May 12, 1897, to Elmer V. Royce of Casper, Wyo., and they have three children, George Frederick, Cleo Ray and Mary E.; Robert A., who was born February 13, 1871, is on the home farm at Colusa, Ill.; married Ethel E. Masdey, and they have five children, Homer D., Emmet C., Anna C., Robert D., and Helen R.; and Mary Ottelia. who was born August 4, 1885, was graduated from the Dallas City High school, and St. Mary's Academy of Nauvoo, is a talented musician, both vocally and instrumentally, and is now her father's housekeeper. She belongs to the Church of the Sacred Heart of Dallas City. Mr. Barr is a Democrat and has served as road commissioner. His grandmother was of French birth, on the maternal side, while the maiden name of his paternal grandmother was Claycomb. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and he takes pride in his ancestry, as he has every reason to do, coming as he does of such fine old American stock.

BARR, John, now deceased, was a highly esteemed resident of Hancock County. John Barr was born in Germany, in August, 1848, and there his parents died. In 1873, he left his native land and came to the United States, locating at once in Hancock County, and at first found employment working for farmers by the month. In 1874 he was married to Margaret Catherine Bartz, born in Germany, January 2, 1851, and her parents also died in Germany. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barr rented land for some years, and then bought eighty acres of land, that were improved, located in Pilot Grove Township. This continued to be Mr. Barr's home for the remainder of his life, and he made many additional improvements upon it, and there he died May 8, 1912.

Mrs. Barr remained on the farm for a year after the death of Mr. Barr, and then bought a lot at Burnside, on which she had a very comfortable residence erected for her, and here she has since lived. She is well known here and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Burnside. Mr. and Mrs. Barr had two children born to them: Martin J., and John Jacob, both of whom are farmers in Pilot Grove Township. Mr. Barr was independent in his political opinions. While he never sought to force his views upon others, he took an intelligent interest in local events, and was regarded as a good citizen and fine man.

BARR, Martin J., one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Pilot Grove Township, is very well and favorably known throughout Hancock County. He was born in Prairie Township, September 7, 1874, a son of John and Margaret (Bratz) Barr, natives of Germany. They came to the United States when young, and located in Hancock County, where they met and were married. They then settled in Prairie Township, and lived there until about 1900, when they bought a farm in Pilot Grove Township, and there he died May 8, 1912. His wife survives and makes her home at Burnside. Their two children were Martin J.; and John J., who lives in Pilot Grove Township.

Martin J. Barr was reared in his native township, and attended its schools, remaining with his parents until he was married on March 1, 1899, to Belle Simms, born in Pilot Grove Township, a daughter of William and Fannie (Patterson) Simms, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have two children, namely: Fannie Margaret, and Alice Simms, both of whom are at home.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barr took up their residence on the Simms' farm of 430 acres of land. Mr. Barr now owns eighty-two acres, of Mrs. Barr's father's old farm, and altogether Mr. Barr and wife own 430 acres. He carries on general farming and raises hogs and cattle. In politics he is a Republican, and for five years he was a school director. The Methodist Episcopal Church has in him a con-

sistent member. An excellent farmer, he is setting an example in efficiency to his neighbors, and is rightly numbered among the representative men of the county.

BARTELS, William H., hardware dealer, and one of the substantial men of Hancock County, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 31, 1848, a son of Henry and Christina (Hartrick) Bartels, who were born and reared and married in Germany. They came thence to the United States in 1856, and after they settled at Carthage, the father engaged in farming although he was an architect by profession, and had been a government fire inspector in Germany. He rounded out his life on a farm just west of Carthage, and he and his wife took an active part in the Lutheran Church of their neighborhood, which they assisted in founding. In 1858 the pioneer Lutheran families of Bartels, Hoch, Kern, Reinoel, Ruger, and Barr, began to hold services once a month in the little frame Methodist Church building, which stood east of Mrs. Noyes' residence. The minister was Reverend Eisenbach from Nauvoo. The first local minister was Reverend Oswald, and after he arrived, services were held every Sunday in a hall in the building on the southwest corner of the square. Here was the first Lutheran confirmation, on Palm Sunday in 1862, W. H. Bartels being the only one in that class. In 1862 the congregation decided to erect a house of worship, but money was so scarce that it was with difficulty that any could be raised for the purpose. At that time it took a year's savings of the ordinary person to pay the taxes. These sturdy pioneers were not discouraged, but worked and hoped. They did all the work themselves, burning the brick, making the window and door sills, and the cornerstones were taken from the Mormon temple, members hauling them to the new site with oxen. Shortly after the completion and dedication of the church, in 1863, Reverend Oswald died and Dr. Conrad Kuhl became the resident minister. He was a fine preacher, speaking in both German and English, and under his charge the church grew in membership and influence, and the Lutheran Synod was induced to hold meetings at Carthage in 1863, and at this session the location of the new college was decided upon. When Carthage College was completed, it was deemed fitting to have a church connected with it, and the English members withdrew from the German congregation to form the Trundy Congregation.

William H. Bartels was reared on the homestead and attended the Carthage schools. He takes much interest in designing and making fine furniture, all of it in his home having been made by him. He made the gavel that called the Republican convention to order at St. Louis, Mo., which nominated William McKinley for the presidency. It was made from a piece of wood taken from the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. A very active Mason, Mr. Bartels is past master, and past eminent commander of Knights Templar, having attained to the Knight Templar and Thirty-second degrees. A Republican, he has been county central committeeman for years, and is known all over the county. Although it is probable he could have almost any office within the gift of the people, he has never consented to the placing of his name on the party ticket, preferring to work for the principles of his political faith, as a private citizen. Mr. Bartels has never married. He belongs to the church his parents helped to found.

BARTH, Henry Frederick, a successful general farmer and stockraiser of Sonora Township, is a native son of this township, having been born on section 24, on May 10, 1876. His parents, Peter and Catherine (Schmits) Barth, were natives of Germany. Peter Barth was born September 17, 1824, and died July 23, 1891. Catherine (Schmitz) Barth died May 20, 1880, aged forty-seven years. They were married in Sonora Township, where they became the owners of 114 acres of land, and conducted it until they died, the father passing away in 1891. The mother died in 1880. Their children were as follows: August, born August 25, 1867, died February 21, 1889, at the age of twenty-two years; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Welsh of Winnebago, Minn.; Louis, who was born October 9, 1873, died June 17, 1891, at the age of twenty-six years; and Henry Frederick.

Henry Frederick Barth attended the district schools, and grew up on the farm, residing with his father until the death of the latter, when Henry and his brother Louis farmed the homestead until Henry attained his majority. At that time Henry Frederick Barth went to Geneva, Neb., and worked on a farm in that vicinity. On May 22, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, in the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and went into the training camp at Camp Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Six weeks later he was sent to Honolulu, Hawaii, and was in camp there for about a month before sailing to Manila, P. I. For the subsequent nine months Mr. Barth was stationed there, assisting in the subjection of the natives, when he was sent back to San Francisco, via Japan and the Inland Sea, and received his honorable discharge in 1899. Following this he returned to Sonora Township, Hancock County, and spent the ensuing winter with his sister, Mrs. Welsh. He then went to Adrian County, Mo., and for a year conducted a rented farm, when once more he came back to Sonora Township, and in the following spring farmed a portion of the homestead, living alone until his marriage, after which Mr. Barth moved to his portion of his father's farm, which comprised fifty-four acres of land, and spent five years upon it, and then moved to an adjoining farm of sixty acres, operating both farms and carrying on general farming and stockraising.

On April 2, 1902, Mr. Barth was married to Miss Maggie May Printy, born in St. Mary's Township, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Kimbrugh) Printy, natives of Ohio. Mr. and



Oliver E. Peck

Mrs. Barth became the parents of the following children: Leoma; Byron, who died at the age of four years; and Harland. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served as a school director for six years. In his young manhood, he gave his country efficient service as a soldier, and now in his more mature years he is rendering equally important service in adding to the food supply of the world, and in pointing out the way for others to follow in making their land yield bumper crops.

BAUMERT, Michael, Sr., who was a prominent contractor and builder closely associated with the rebuilding of Nauvoo, had a fine record also as a veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Kehl, Baden, Germany, October 1, 1833, a son of Michael and Magdelina (Schutterle) Baumert. The parents brought their family to the United States in 1852, making the voyage on a sailing vessel that after forty-five days on the ocean landed them at New Orleans. From that city they engaged passage on a steamboat that ran up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., and that trip took nine days. While they were on the steamer, cholera and malarial fever broke out, but they escaped. After a residence in St. Louis for two years they came to Nauvoo in 1854. The father was a stone mason and brick layer, and when the Mormons were driven out, he and his sons found plenty of employment in rebuilding the city. They were connected with the erection of the first Methodist Episcopal Church, and other important building operations. It was not until 1860 that Michael Baumert secured his final citizenship papers, althought he had voted for Franklin Pierce for President of the United States.

On March 15, 1857, Michael Baumert was married to Mary Schini, born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and they had the following children: George, who is deceased; Julia, who is Mrs. Boquet, of Keokuk, Iowa; Mary, who lives at home; Anna, who lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Michael, who is the publisher of the Nauvoo Independent; and Emma, Mrs. Higander, who died, leaving a son, Ralph Higander.

Michael Baumert on March 22, 1865, enlisted at Chicago for service during the Civil War, in Company G, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged on July 24, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He belonged to the G. A. R., and served as commander of his post for several years, and also had been quartermaster and adjutant, being the first to hold that office in the Nauvoo Post. Mrs. Baumert died August 27, 1907, and Mr. Baumert died April 3, 1919.

BAUMERT, Michael, Jr., publisher and proprietor of the Nauvoo Independent, the only semi-weekly journal issued in Hancock County, comes of an old and honored family. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., May 20, 1869, a son of Michael and Maria (Schini) Baumert, natives of Baden, Germany, and Alsace-Lorraine, France, respectively, and grandson of Michael and Magdalena (Schutterly) Baumert and of Michael and Mary (Isreal) Schini. A sketch of the Baumert family is given elsewhere in this work.

Michael Baumert, Jr., attended the common and also the high school of Nauvoo. When only thirteen years old he began learning the printing trade with the Independent at Nauvoo, and when seventeen years old, he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and was with the Daily Plaindealer for six months, going from there to the Gem City Daily, of Fort Madison. At the age of twenty years, he returned to Nauvoo, and bought a half interest with his brother George, in the Nauvoo Independent. George Baumert died April 27, 1914, and Michael Baumert then bought the interest of his brother's heirs, and has since continued alone.

On October 28, 1903, Mr. Baumert was married to Stella E. A. Clark, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of William and Ellen E. (Coon) Clark, he born at Ribchester, Lancashire, England, January 31, 1835, died October 7, 1908. In 1841 Mr. Clark was brought by his parents to Nauvoo. They were of the Mormon faith and his father, the grandfather of Mrs. Baumert, who was a stone cutter, was engaged to carve the oxen, moons and other figures which decorated the Mormon temple. Mr. and Mrs. Baumert have no children, but Mrs. Clark, who has survived her husband, lives with them. Mr. Baumert is independent in politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors, Modern Woodmen of America, the Moose and the Hancock County Mutual Insurance Company. A man who has devoted his life to newspaper work, he understands every detail of it and his journal ranks with the leaders in its line in this part of the state.

BAXTER, Emile, now deceased, was one of the solid men of Hancock County who played an important part in the reclamation of Nauvoo from the effects of the Mormon occupation. Because of his influence and high character, it is but fitting that a biography of his life be given in a work of this class. He was born at St. Quintin, France, in 1825, a son of John and Marie Antoinette Baxter, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and the latter in France.

John Baxter was a soldier who served in the Napoleonic wars, and after reaching France was so pleased with the country, that he located at St. Quintin, where he established a lace factory, exporting his product to the United States. His cousin, E. S. Jaffray, sold his lace for him and thus started his business in the United States, and this house still stands, being one of the oldest lace importing concerns in the United States. Later he came to the United States with his family, and in 1858 located at Nauvoo, where he bought a large tract of land that is now included in the business district. Here he planted grapes and became a manufacturer of wine.

Emile Baxter located in Connecticut upon

coming to the United States in 1846, and there he was married in 1852, to Antoinette Powell who was born in 1828. For some years he was a bookkeeper for an importing house at New York, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Nauvoo to locate permanently, although he had paid a visit to the locality as a director of the Icarian Community, but not being satisfied with conditions, he returned to his old home. When he came back to Nauvoo it was to take a constructive part in the development of the town. His wife, who was a very highly educated lady, having been trained in the schools of England and France, had taught school at Farmington, Conn., and other New England states, opened a school at Nauvoo in a stone building constructed from portions of the old Mormon temple. Her father was Nathaniel Powell, and both he and his wife were of English birth. They came to the United States, settling in New Jersey, where both died. In 1863, the first Mrs. Baxter passed away, having borne her husband the following children: Emile Edward Jaffray; Dr. Alfred J., who lives at Astoria, Ill.; Antoinette, who is Mrs. George W. Smith, of Keokuk, Iowa; Thomas P., who lives at Nauvoo; Cecil J., who lives at Nauvoo; and Bertha, who is Mrs. G. R. Bradford, of Pierce City, Ill. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Baxter was married (second) to Mary Wimmer, of Vienna, Austria, and they had one daughter, Addie, who is now the widow of Ernest Kroskopf, and lives at Keokuk, Iowa. The death of Mr. Baxter occurred at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1895, his second wife surviving him until 1911.

BAXTER, Emile Edward Jaffray, one of the most influential men of Nauvoo, who has found time to devote to public affairs as well as to developing a fine business in raising fruits and bees, being recognized as one of the leaders in bee culture in the state, comes of an old and honored family of Hancock County. He was born at Newark, N. J., May 13, 1853, eldest child of Emile and Antoinette (Powell) Baxter, and grandson of John and Marie Antoinette Baxter and Nathaniel Powell. A sketch of the Baxter family is given elsewhere in this work.

Emile Edward Jaffray Baxter attended the common schools, but the greater part of his educational training was secured by candlelight, under the instruction of a scholar, a friend of his gifted mother. His mother was an educator of note, and while teaching at Farmington, Conn., the wives of two men who afterwards became famous, were her pupils, they later marrying Senator John Sherman and Gen. George B. McClennon, Sr. When he was eighteen years old Mr. Baxter rented land and operated his father's property, began raising grapes, and also taught school during the winter months for thirteen years. In time he bought ten acres of land, on which was a substantial residence formerly occupied by a Mormon leader, and in it the Baxter family lived for twenty-five years. In the meanwhile Mr. Baxter erected a fine barn, chicken house and shop. In 1913 he built a modern brick residence, with four large rooms, hall, and bathroom on the ground floor, and five bedrooms, closets, and an office on the second floor. He has added thirty acres to his place, and has put it in fruit, principally apples, pears and grapes. On his first ten acres he put in four acres in grapes and has eight acres additional in his vineyard. Until 1901, Mr. Baxter owned, in partnership with his brothers, a vineyard of thirty-four and one-half acres operating as E. Baxter's Sons, wine manufacturers, but in that year sold to his partners. At that time he began specializing in bee culture, and now has 350 colonies of bees, in four yards, and produces extracted honey of extra quality.

Mr. Baxter was a Lincoln Republican, but in later years has been a Democrat, and he served for one term as supervisor of Nauvoo Township, and has been alderman of the Third Ward most of the time since 1880. He has been a director of school district number 3 since 1890, and has been a member of the board of education of the Nauvoo Township High School for many years, to him being due the credit of consolidating the schools in one. He also secured an extension of the original three years' high school course to four years. For one year he was mayor of Nauvoo, and proved eminently fitted for that high office. Mr. Baxter has rendered other valuable service, for he was vice president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for many years, was president of the Illinois State Beekeepers Association for six years, and refused re-election, and he was a director of the National Beekeepers Association of the United States and Canada. He was one of the founders of the State Bank of Nauvoo, and is the only surviving member of the original board of directors, and is chairman of the examining committee and served for many years on the loan and discount committee of this institution. At one time he was connected with the Hamilton Loan and Building Association, and is still a stockholder in it. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 222; the Rebekahs, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to Black Hawk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Hamilton, Ill.

On June 21, 1877, Mr. Baxter was married to Eugenie Dadant, born in France, but long a resident of Hamilton, Ill., a daughter of Charles and Gabrielle (Parisot) Dadant, natives of France, who came to Hamilton, Ill., in 1863, where Mr. Dadant became one of the most successful bee raisers in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter became the parents of the following children: Alice A., who lives at Kankakee, Ill., is a piano and vocal teacher; Miles E., who was married to Grace Martin, has a daughter, Billie, and they live on an apple orchard near Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Charles B., who also lives on an apple orchard near Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Florence G., who is Mrs. Alden Snyder of Kankakee, Ill., has three children, Lillian, John and Hellen. Mr. Alden Snyder is Farm Advisor of Montgomery County, Ill.

BECKMAN, John P., owner and publisher of the Hancock County Journal, and one of the alert, progressive and representative men of Hancock County, resides at No. 245 Cherry Street, Carthage. He was born in Columbus Township, Adams County, Ill., January 5, 1877, a son of John Henry and Hannah (Hocamp) Beckman, farming people who are now living retired at Pasadena, Cal. Beginning his business career with absolutely nothing, John Henry Beckman has proven what energy and thrift can accomplish, for he accumulated a fine farm of 260 acres in Adams County, Ill., that is as valuable as any in that region. He sold it to one of his sons, and now lives in retirement.

John P. Beckman was graduated from the Camp Point High school, and the law department of the University of Illinois. His boyhood was passed amid rural surroundings on his father's farm, but he early evinced a taste for journalism, and after completing his collegiate course, he bought a newspaper at Golden, Ill., and conducted it for seven years. At the expiration of that period he came to Carthage, and purchased his present paper, which is conducted in the interests of the Democratic party, as he is a Democrat, first, last and always. He was elected city clerk of Golden, Ill., on the citizen's ticket, and he promoted the Farmers' Telephone Company of Golden, Ill., and served as its secretary for three years, when he resigned on account of leaving the village. Fraternally he belongs to Hancock Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Bentley Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand. Not only is he a member of the Lutheran Church, but he is an elder of Trinity Lutheran Church of Carthage and treasurer of the church board.

On August 23, 1906, Mr. Beckman was married at Augusta, Ill., to Miss Sylvia Reaugh, a daughter of Clark and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Reaugh, both born in Adams County, Ill., in 1850. A man of high intellectual attainments, he is fully qualified by taste and training to achieve distinction in journalism, and his paper ranks among the leaders in his part of the state.

BEEBE, Henry Clay, a substantial farmer of Hancock Township, belongs to one of the old families of the county, and is himself held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in Fountain Green Township, November 5, 1844, a son of Jabus A. and Martha (Wait) Beebe, natives of Connecticut and Chenango County, N. Y., respectively. They were married in New York. He was a civil engineer, and also was interested in farming, His first wife was Sophia Wait, a sister of his second wife, and she was born July 3, 1793, and died May 17, 1840. By his second wife, Jabus A. Beebe had two children, one born April 16, 1834, died March 12, 1838; and Henry Clay. After the death of his second wife, Jabus A. Beebe was married (third) to Louisa Taylor. Jabus A. Beebe was born July 1, 1789, and died July 3, 1871. He and his father came to Hancock County at a time when there were only twelve other families in the county, and they helped to lay out Fountain Green village, so called because of the intense green of the grass about a spring included in the new village.

Henry Clay Beebe attended the common schools of his township, and remained with his parents until 1850, when he moved to Webster, Ill. On February 14, 1870, Mr. Beebe was married to Martha Taylor, born in Staffordshire, England, daughter of Samuel Taylor, and they have one son, Jabus A., who lives in Carthage Township. By trade Mr. Beebe was a well digger, and while following it he invested in forty acres of timber land near Webster which he partly cleared, although he continued to live at Webster. In the spring of 1870 he traded that tract for fifty acres of farm land on section 6, Hancock Township, which has since continued to be his home. This he has greatly improved and developed and here he carries on general farming. He is a Republican in his political sentiments. The Church of Latter Day Saints holds his membership. A man of high principles he has always lived up to them, and no man in his locality stands any higher in the regard of his neighbors.

BEGER, August J., formerly postmaster of Nauvoo, and one of the leading druggists of the city, is a man whose standing in his community is unquestioned. ' He was born at Nauvoo, April 17, 1862, a son of August and Wilhelmina (Mester) Beger, he born at Hildesheim and she also in Hanover, Germany, They met in New Orleans, and were married there, at that time she being the widow Elhorn.

August J. Beger attended the district schools of Nauvoo, and at the age of sixteen years began working as a clerk for a druggist, so continuing for six years, when he formed a partnership with Robert Atchison, and went into the drug business. In 1894 Mr. Atchison was elected county treasurer, and Mr. Beger bought his business interest, and has since conducted the drug store, developing it into one of the best in the county. In August, 1897, he was appointed by the Republican administration, postmaster of Nauvoo, and held that office until February, 1916.

On May 10, 1886, Mr. Beger was married to Christina Risse, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of John Bernhard and Mrs. J. B. (Reimbold) Risse, born at Cologne, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Beger became the parents of the following children: Oscar and Frank, both of whom are deceased; Ursula, who is the wife of Dr. William J. Herstein, of Dyersville, Ill.; Donald, who lives at Bartlesville, Okla., and Junius, Gertrude, Madeline and Brooks, all of whom are at home. The family belongs to the Catholic Church. Mr. Beger affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America.

BELL, Miss Chestina, one of the most highly esteemed residents of Hamilton, is a lady of unusual characteristics, and she comes of an old

and honored family in this county. She was born near Iberia, Ohio, March 22, 1848, a daughter of Laban Bell and Mary (McLow) Bell. Her father was born on a farm near Fort Cumberland, Md., December 6, 1819, and died December 6, 1901; while her mother was born near Williamsport, Pa., December 4, 1823, and died March 29, 1912. They were married at Iberia, Ohio, in 1842. Miss Bell's grandfather, James Bell, was a farmer owning large tracts of land in Ohio, having come there from Maryland. Her parents lived for a time on a farm in Ohio, and then moved to southern Illinois, from whence they went to Iowa, and in 1851, came to Hancock County, and located at Hamilton, building the house now occupied by Miss Bell. Mr. Bell was engaged in a teaming and excavating business, and he also dug wells and handled stone, becoming one of the leading business men of Hamilton. Miss Bell is one of eight children, the others being as follows: Margaret A., who became Mrs. Riley Carr, but both she and her husband are now deceased; Brilla, who is the widow of Daniel Bliss, lives at Hamilton; Taylor Z., who lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Catherine, who is Mrs. Robert A. Boyce, lives on a farm near Osborne, Kans.; Eliza, who is Mrs. Edward Voigtdlander, lives at Bonaparte, Iowa; and James and Nellie, both of whom died in infancy.

Miss Bell attended the Hamilton public schools, as did her brothers and sisters. Since she was eighteen years old, she has carried on a dressmaking business, and has been very successful in her work. The homestead at the corner of Fourteenth and Oak streets, has been inherited by her. It is a large brick house on a lot 200x150 feet. She has seen Hamilton grow from a little hamlet to its present proportion and her recollection of its early days are very interesting. She and the members of her family have always been Methodists.

BENNER, Charles Milton, proprietor of the Triangle Farm, of Prairie Township, for many years was one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, and he still lives on this farm, but it is operated by a tenant. He was born in Sonora Township, in August, 1860, a son of George and Nancy E. (Bradley) Benner, he born in Massillon, Ohio, and she in Hancock Township. In 1837 the father came west to Independence, Mo., with his parents, who were Mormons. After their arrival the grandfather was killed by the anti-Mormons, and after that George Benner came to Hancock County, settling near Lima for a short time and then going to Golden's Point, Sonora Township, where he bought land and lived there until his death in April, 1903. His widow survived until 1908, when she died at the age of seventy-five years. Their children were as follows: Ura G., who was Mrs. Timothy Ford, is deceased; Georgiana, who was Mrs. Clay Hanson, is also deceased; A. H., who lives in Clarke County, Iowa; Charles M., whose name heads this review; Ira F., who lives at Des Moines, Iowa; and W. C., who lives at Montrose, Iowa.

Charles M. Benner attended the district schools and was reared in his native township, and on December 25, 1881, he was married to Leatha Golden, born in Sonora Township. She is a daughter of Charles P. and Margaret (Fulton) Golden, natives of Sonora Township and Ohio, respectively, and a granddaughter of Abram and Sarah (Houghton) Golden, both of whom were born in New Jersey, were taken to Kentucky by their parents and there were married. Abram Golden was one of the first settlers of Sonora Township, and Golden's Point is named after him. Mr. and Mrs. Benner have no children, but they reared a niece and nephew of Mrs. Benner from infancy, they being: Pearl, who is Mrs. George Sheur, of Ellisburg, Wash.; and Glenn, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Benner.

After his marriage, Mr. Benner rented land in Sonora Township for four years, and then lived for six years in Appanoose Township, following which he moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, and conducted a dairy for five years, selling then and buying a farm on section 3, Prairie Township, Hancock County. After eleven years he sold that farm and bought 160 acres of land on section 1, in the southeastern part of Prairie Township, which is one of the finest farms of that township. Since 1914 he has rented the farm, but prior to that was a general farmer. Mr. Benner is a Republican and in 1918 was elected supervisor of his township. He belongs to the Hancock Mutual Insurance Company, and Mrs. Benner belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

BENNER, Franklin, now deceased, was one of the older residents of Hancock County, and during the Civil War enlisted in defense of his country, dying while in the service. He was born in Ohio, May 27, 1836, a son of Elias and Eliza (Cramer) Benner, the former of whom, born in Pennsylvania, died before the birth of his son. The mother survived her husband many years, and died about 1860, having also been a native of Ohio. Franklin Benner had the following brothers and sisters: Henry, George and Elias, all of whom are now deceased; Sarah, who is deceased; and Eliza, who is the widow of George Stripe, resides at Kansas City, Mo.

Franklin Benner attended the common schools of Ohio, and then learned to be a blacksmith. In 1859 he came to Hancock County and established himself as a blacksmith, became a man of importance, and was made postmaster at Sonora. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, at Camp Butler, in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and during his period of service was in numerous engagements including the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Shiloh, and was made a corporal, which rank he held at the time of his death, at Baton Rouge, La., February 5, 1865.

On November 9, 1861, Mr. Benner was mar-

ried to Mary A. Forney, born in Sonora Township, September 23, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Smith) Forney. Jacob Forney was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 17, 1816, and died at Hamilton, August 30, 1910. His wife, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 22, 1820, died in Sonora Township, June 8, 1888. Mr, and Mrs. Benner had one son, Austin F. Benner, who was born November 3, 1862, and died November 19, 1879. For the past twenty-five years Mrs. Benner has been a resident of Hamilton, and during her long residence in this city has endeared herself to all who know her, as a lady of Christian character and many charities.

BENNETT, Mrs. Agnes (Luce), a member of one of the old and honored families of Hancock County, is a highly esteemed resident of Sonora Township. She was born at Nauvoo, June 28, 1843, a daughter of Daniel Grant and Lurena (Hopkins) Luce, natives of Maine. The parents came to Nauvoo in 1842, the mother having been converted to Mormonism. After the trouble with the Mormons that resulted in their being driven from Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Luce lived in various localities in Hancock County, where he was engaged in teaching school, but he later settled on a farm in Sonora Township. Both parents of Mrs. Bennett are now deceased.

Agnes Luce was reared in Hancock County, and attended the local schools. In April, 1865, she was married to A. L. Bennett, a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Fryberger) Bennett, natives of Pennsylvania. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett moved on the original Luce farm, containing seventy acres of land, and here Mr. Bennett engaged in general farming. They became the parents of the following children: Laura, who is Mrs. John M. Brant of Bushnell, Ill.; Parthena, who is Mrs. Dr. Billings of Chicago; D. C., who lives at Minneapolis, Minn.; Cora and May, twins, the former of whom is Mrs. Albert Tallant, and the latter is Mrs. Albert Phillipps, of Kindersley, Canada; and John F., who lives in Sonora Township.

BENNETT, John Norman, sheriff of Hancock County and ex-city marshal of Warsaw is one of the most efficient men to have charge of public morals this county has known. He was born in Clark County, Mo., July 13, 1875, a son of Mitchel Smith and Florence Roseltha (Roberts) Bennett, farming people.

Growing up on his father's farm in Clark County, Mo., John Norman Bennett attended its schools, and when he became self-supporting he engaged in constructional iron work. In April, 1913, Mr. Bennett was first elected city marshal of Warsaw, under Louis Lamet, mayor. So ably did he discharge the duties of this office that he was re-elected in April, 1915, under R. O. Marsh, mayor, and was re-elected in April, 1917, under William L. Hill. In 1915 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hancock County under Marion R. Mosely, sheriff. A stalwart Republican, his elections have been on the ticket of his party although followers of other political faith, voted for him, owing to the general appreciation rendered his efficiency and fearlessness as a public official.

On May 22, 1895 Mr. Bennett was married to Daisy Taylor, a daughter of John G. and Marinda Taylor, born in Tazewell County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, as follows: J. Elmer, who was born January 24, 1901; Beryl B., who was born June 4, 1903; and Edmund, who was born December 16, 1910. Mr. Bennett belongs to the Odd Fellows and Elks. He made a splendid record as city marshal and constable of Warsaw. On November 5, 1918 Mr. Bennett was elected sheriff of Hancock County, the first Republican to be elected to that office. His majority of 854 votes in a strong Democratic County testifies to his personal popularity. He is utterly without fear in the discharge of his official duties. His physical and mental characteristics are such as to materially aid him, and make him an ideal official. He is respected by all law-abiding citizens, and is the terror of criminals who know they will not have their violation of the statutes condoned.

BENNETT, Lorenzo, owner of 300 acres of magnificent land in La Harpe Township, is one of the leading farmers and cattle men of Hancock County. He was born in Fountain Green Township, October 3, 1870, a son of Norden and Rhoda Jane (Noble) Bennett, he born in Fountain Green Township, and she near Cincinnati, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Bennett, was born in Tennessee, while the maternal grandfather, William Noble, was a native of Ohio. The Bennett family were early settlers of Fountain Green Township, while William Noble came to Illinois about 1843, locating first in Scioto Township, McDonough County, a few years later coming to La Harpe Township, this county, where they bought a farm. After their marriage, Norden Bennett and wife settled on a farm in Fountain Green Township, where they lived until 1901, then retired to La Harpe, where she died June 30, 1905, he surviving her until May 9, 1909. Their children were as follows: Raymond, who lives in Fountain Green Township; Ransford, who lives at La Harpe; and Lorenzo.

Lorenzo Bennett attended the Elder Grove district school, and grew up on his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage, which occurred December 26, 1901, when he was united to Daisy Dell Mesecher, born in La Harpe Township, on section 34. She is a daughter of Elkanah and Rebecca (Buntler) Mesecher, he born in La Harpe Township, and she born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, as follows: Floyd Lorenzo, Iona Dell, and Loyal Quincy.

After his marriage Mr. Bennett lived in Fountain Grove Township until October, 1904, when he bought eighty acres of the Mesecher homestead, and began to farm it, also raising horses,

cattle and hogs. He kept on adding to his farm until he now has 300 acres of fine farm and pasture land, and since the fall of 1908, he has specialized in feeding cattle. His operations are conducted upon an extensive scale, and his success proves his knowledge of his business. In politics Mr. Bennett is a Democrat, but aside from serving on the school board for eleven years he has not held public office, his business cares being too numerous to permit, but he has always taken an active interest in local affairs. The Christian Church holds his membership, and he is a liberal contributor to its good work. Being a man who accomplishes what he starts out to do, Mr. Bennett is a valuable asset to his community.

BERGER, Herman, one of the thoroughly representative citizens of Nauvoo, and one who has done more in bringing about present conditions not only in immediate sections but throughout the country, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 24, 1837, a son of Ernest and Marie (Diedrich) Berger. In 1846 the family crossed the ocean, being sixty days on a sailing vessel. From New Orleans they went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo. From thence in a few weeks they went on to Galena, Ill. Being advised that the Mormons in Nauvoo were about to be driven out and that property there was very cheap, they came back to Nauvoo, Ill. They arrived there some time before the Mormons were driven out. In 1852 he went back to St. Louis, where he served time at the butcher trade, after which he drove omnibus for Bob Obleniss. The Sixth Company of the Sixth Infantry was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to recruit, and then was ordered to California, but before starting the order was countermanded, and they were ordered to go up the Missouri River, and out on the plains, because the Sioux Indians had massacred thirty men of Company G of the Sixth Infantry. They found the Indians encamped, about 15,000 of them, near Ash Hollow, Neb. They surrounded them during the night, and at daylight opened fire on them with a battery and the Indians, trying to get away, came down the valley and had to pass the fire of the infantry. You wouldn't want to call it a fight; it was simply a slaughter, according to the count and the burying of the dead, in which Mr. Berger did not take part, because he had been wounded with an arrow on the right hip. The infantry took something over 200 prisoners, mostly women and children, and proceeded on to Fort Laramie. In the following spring the Indians congregated near Fort Laramie and made peace. In 1857 the company was ordered on an expedition after the Cheyenne Indians, who had become hostile, and were murdering immigrants on the old California Road. They proceeded under command of Colonel Sumner in a southwesterly direction from Fort Laramie, arrived at the Platte River on the second day of July, which river was very high, and they could not cross over. They ferried the Platte River in metallic wagon beds, and started out with pack mules with twenty days' rations. They were ordered to save their canteens, as they would probably not find water before night. But about noon of the same day they found a buffalo wallow that would probably cover an acre of ground with water in it, but it was more mud than water. They rested there for an hour, and then started on again. About four o'clock in the afternoon, one man dropped dead for want of water. They found water the next morning, and Mr. Berger says he drank about two quarts, the effect of which he felt for about eight or ten years after. A few days after that they overtook the Cheyenne Indians on Mud Creek in Kansas, when Colonel Sumner took his cavalry and charged into the Indians. The infantry never got a shot at the Indians. In the evening when he returned to camp with his cavalry he had two men killed and nine wounded, and took one Indian prisoner. Mr. Berger's company, Captain Foote in command, was ordered to remain on the battlefield until such time as the wounded would recover sufficiently to be transferred. They stayed there only four days, when they made drags of willow poles, to which they hitched mules, Indian style, with a basket behind each mule in which to lay a wounded man, and proceeded to Fort Kearney. During the last three weeks before getting to Kearney they had subsisted on one pound of beef without any salt. The men seemed to be in a very weak state, Mr. Berger included. After remaining at Fort Kearney for a few days the company again went on to Fort Laramie. While at Fort Kearney they heard that General Johnson with a command had passed on to Salt Lake, because the Mormons had rebelled. In the spring of 1858 they were ordered on an escort to guard a supply train to General Johnson, who was camped at Fort Bridger, 100 miles east of Salt Lake. When they arrived there they found the camp had subsisted on quarter rations for over a month. In a week or two after that they started for Salt Lake, and on the second of July marched down Brigham Street. They found the city evacuated, all the people having fled to the hills, by order of Brigham Young, but when the troops passed the Bee Hive and the Lion House they found on a stoop in front of the Bee Hive between fifteen and twenty women. They waved handkerchiefs at the troop and many soldiers tipped their hats to the ladies, although Brigham had made the people believe that when the troops would invade the city they would pillage their houses and debase their women. At the foot of Brigham Street the troops crossed the bridge over the River Jordan, when they marched up the river and camped right alongside the city. On the Fourth of July the troops were ordered out for review and when they passed the reviewing officer, General Johnson, a large portly gentleman on horseback was right by the side of General Johnson. A few days later the soldiers went on to Cedar Valley, where they camped about six weeks, when finally the Sixth Infantry had all been assembled there they were finally



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ordered on to California. They took with them 206 mule teams, the whole being divided into sections of twenty-five wagons. Each section had an assistant wagon master. Mr. Berger acted as assistant wagon master part of the way, and finally, about half way from Salt Lake to California, General Hancock started out ahead of the command to buy supplies when the troops arrived at civilization. Mr. Berger was detailed as one of four men to go with the general as an escort. They crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the 11th of October, found about eight inches of snow on top of it. After getting across they camped a couple of days near Hang Town. From there they proceeded on to Benicia. In the following February Mr. Berger's company was ordered to Fort Walla Walla. They got as far as the mouth of the Columbia River, when by telegraph they were ordered back to San Francisco. A few days later they were ordered to go up the Colorado River to Fort Yuma. They made a small steamer out of a flatboat, to transfer rations, and then proceeded up the river about 150 miles, into the Yuma Indian country, to pacify the said Indians. They were ordered to bring in two children, about 12 or 14 years old, which they were holding as prisoners. After that the company proceeded back up to Los Angeles and San Pedro, where they took the steamer back to San Francisco. After arriving at Presidio a man was reading the morning paper and he was reading that it was steamer day, giving a list of the prominent passengers. At the foot of the list it also stated that the two children that had been rescued by the government troops from the Mohawk Indians were on the steamer, and that the government was now sending them back to their homes in Hancock County, Ill. Mr. Berger was discharged from the army at Fort Yuma, November, 1859.

After remaining in San Francisco for a few weeks, Mr. Berger started back for his old home at Nauvoo, Ill., which has been his home ever since. He says he has been very liberally treated by the people of Nauvoo, being elected to all the offices in their gift; was mayor of Nauvoo for four years, and when his present term expires will have been justice of the peace for forty years which he thinks is long enough, as he is eighty-three years old.

BERRY, James Hurlburt, the oldest meat dealer in Hamilton, and one of its most highly esteemed citizens, has conducted his present market for twenty-six years. He was born near Warsaw, Ill., November 6, 1855, a son of George W. and Margaret A. (Howes) Berry, the former of whom was born in 1814, and died in December 1879; while the latter was born in 1820, and died in February, 1886. They settled southeast of Warsaw, in Wilcox Township, on the old English farm, which they later sold and then moved near Sutter, in Walker Township. Still later their sixty-acre farm was sold and they bought another sixty acres in Walker Township, which the father still owned at the time of his death. They had fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy, twelve growing to maturity. Those now living are as follows: Nora, who is the wife of Fred Sleeper, lives at Luther, Okla.; and James H. Those dead were: Laura, who was the wife of J. D. Pratt, died at Keokuk, Iowa: Thomas E., who died in Oregon; Mrs. Ludicie Blades, who died at Greensburg, Mo.; Mrs. Sallie E. Shaw, who died in Nickerson, Kas.; Mrs. Ann Doty, who died at Westcliff, Col.; Mrs. Fannie Hardin, who died at Nickerson, Kas.; Mrs. Electa Mullenix, who died near Lambert, Okla.; Flora, who died near Joplin, Mo.; Jesse W., who died at Topeka, Kas.; and David M., who died at San Diego, Cal.

James H. Berry attended the common schools of the county, and the Georgetown school east of Sutter, in Walker Township, and was reared on the farm, which he left in 1877, when he was twenty-one years old. He went to Nickerson, Kas., and herded cattle for five years, but returned to his native county in 1882. On December 4, 1883, he was married to Ella M. Laughlin, a daughter of Robert and Julia (Guymon) Laughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Berry became the parents of the following children: two who died in infancy, Goldie Z. and Myrtle B., both of whom are now teaching, are twins and were born March 17, 1886; Lester Vaughn, who was born March 13, 1888, married Anna P. Rose, a daughter of John Rose, the ceremony taking place in September, 1913, and they have three children, Louella, born in May, 1914, James Hurlburt, born in January, 1916, and Lavaughn, born in February, 1918; Julia Gladys, who was born September 30, 1891, is the wife of Frank E. Bolt, formerly of Warsaw, Ill., but now in the United States Army, no children; Inez E., who was born July 14, 1894, is the wife of James K. Denholm of Newport News, Va., one child, Janet O., born in February, 1918. Mrs. Berry died August 20, 1913.

After his marriage Mr. Berry established himself in business, and in 1892 founded his present enterprise which he has built up to large proportions. He is a member of the First Christian Church of Hamilton, of which he has been an elder for ten years, has been superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years, and chairman of the church board for twelve years. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Black Hawk Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been both junior and senior warden, and also to the Eastern Star. He is a Democrat. One of the sound, reliable men of Hancock County, he stands very high in public confidence.

BERRY, Melvin P., one of the most progressive representative men of Carthage, has borne an important part in the development of the county seat. He was born in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., May 25, 1853, a son of Jonathan Lee and Martha (McConnell) Berry, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. They were married in Hancock County, Ill., to which he came in the early forties and she about the

same time with her parents. Martha McConnell was a daughter of Francis and Hannah (Campbell) McConnell, he being of Irish; and she of Scotch descent, and they were among the earliest settlers of Fountain Green Township. After their marriage, Jonathan Lee Berry and his wife moved to McDonough County, Ill., and there he died in 1858, and she in 1860. Prior to his marriage with Martha McConnell, Jonathan Lee Berry was married to a Miss Brewer, and they had two children, namely: John, who died during the Civil War and Charles Lee, who lives in Kansas. By his second marriage, Jonathan Lee Berry had three children, namely: Orville F., who lives at Carthage; Melvin P.; and Estelle, who died in infancy.

Melvin P. Berry attended the local schools and then took a four-year course at Carthage College, following which he was engaged in teaching school at Webster, in Fountain Green Township and at Burnside, in Pilot Grove Township, being thus engaged for five years. He then read law with Mack and Baird for two years, and was admitted to the bar, and after practice for a year alone, he entered the firm of Sharp and Berry Bros., and was engaged in active practice for twenty years. He and his brother, O. F. Berry, organized the Dime Savings Bank at Carthage, in November, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000, O. F. Berry being president, and Melvin P. Berry, cashier. This bank was re-organized as the State Bank of Carthage, in January, 1906, with the above named officers, and R. W. Sear as vice president.

Mr. Berry was married (first) to Hattie O. Campbell, born in McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Rev. W. S. and Virginia (Kirkpatrick) Campbell, natives of Illinois, and one daughter was born of this marriage, namely: Leota R., who died at the age of twelve years. After the death of the first Mrs. Berry, Mr. Berry was married November 30, 1904, to Lillian Blackmore, born at Hamilton, Ill., a daughter of Mark and Frederika Blackmore, natives of New England and New Hampshire. There are no children of this marriage.

Mr. Berry was reared in the faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and has been a trustee, and taught in the Sunday school for many years. For two terms he served as mayor of Carthage, and was supervisor of Carthage Township for two terms. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and was grand master of the Odd Fellows in 1899. He has been very active in building operations, laying out an addition to the northern part of Carthage, and he also built seventeen residences in Carthage, three for himself and fourteen which he sold, and otherwise he has always exerted himself to bring about the advancement and insure the prosperity of the city which has been his home during practically all of his mature years.

BESHEARS, James Robert, now deceased, was at one time actively engaged in farming in St. Albans Township, although during his last days he was a highly respected resident of Stillwell. He was born in Pike County, Mo., October 7, 1839, a son of William B. and Zephalinda Beshears, natives of Missouri.

In 1862 James Robert Beshears went to California, where he was engaged in farming until 1867 when he went to Hamilton, Nev. There he was married on December 24, 1868, to Anna Elizabeth Dunford, born in Hancock County, Ill., a daughter of Peter and Julia (Harding) Dunford, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. Mr. Dunford died before Mrs. Beshears was born, and his widow was married (second) to Lewis Rosencrans, living in Hancock County until 1861, when they crossed the plains, being six months on the journey to California. On the way back they stopped for two years in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Beshears came to Hancock County on the railroad just then completed, and bought a farm in St. Albans Township consisting of 120 acres, to which he added. There is now 175 acres in the homestead which Mrs. Beshears rents now to a tenant. This farm was left to her by her father.

About 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Beshears moved to Stillwell, where he died April 8, 1911, Mrs. Beshears continuing to make her home at Stillwell. Their children were as follows: Julia Florence, who is Mrs. Henry Tanner, of Maxwell, N. M.; Zephalinda E., who is Mrs. William Crear, wife of a banker of Stillwell; William Lewis, who lives at Quincy, Ill.; Gertrude E., who lives with her mother; and Daisy, who died in her fifteenth year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beshears in youth attended the common schools of their district. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Beshears was always a Democrat, and Mrs. Beshears values her opportunities and belongs to the same political party. The family is a highly respected one in Hancock County, and the younger generation are living up to the high standard set by their parents, and are proving worthy of them and show the excellent training they received.

BIGGS, S. E., senior member of the furniture and undertaking firm of S. E. Biggs & Son, is one of the sound and reliable men of La Harpe. He was born in Henderson County, Ill., February 18, 1859, one of the eleven children of his parents, William M. and Eliza J. (VanWinkle) Biggs. The father continued to farm until his death which occurred in 1888, but the mother survived until 1910.

S. E. Biggs attended the public schools of his native county, and remained upon his father's farm until 1891, when he came to La Harpe to establish a grocery business, but after a year he disposed of it and entered upon his present one, and in 1907 took his son George S., into partnership. Mr. Biggs holds a state diploma as an embalmer and undertaker, which was issued to him in 1906.

In 1879 Mr. Biggs was united in marriage with Miss Alice T. Shain, a daughter of Felix

Shain. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs have three children, as follows: Ethel M., who is Mrs. Store, of Denver, Col.; Maude R., who is the wife of C. A. Anderson, of La Harpe; and George S. Politically Mr. Biggs is a Democrat, but his business and professional cares have been too heavy to permit of his entering public life. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. A sympathetic man, skilled in his duties, he comes into a bereaved household as a friend and renders less desolate the afflicted ones by his thorough understanding of all requirements.

BLENDER, Xavier, now deceased, was at one time one of the most active farmers of Durham Township, where his widow and children now conduct the farm he left to them. He was born in Baden, Germany, April 8, 1836, a son of John and Teressa Blender. John Blender and his son, Xavier Blender, came to the United States prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, and located in Pontoosic Township, Hancock County, where they were engaged in farming. When his adopted country had need of him, Xavier Blender enlisted in its defense during the Civil War, and was in the army for three years and seven months, when he was honorably discharged. He was married to Barbara Meisel, born in Pontoosic Township, and they settled on a farm in Henderson County, Ill., where Mrs. Blender later died, leaving the following children: John, who lives in Kansas; Joseph, who lives in Durham Township; Xavier, who is on the home place; and Philip, who lives in Durham Township. On October 20, 1882, Mr. Blender was married (second) to Dorothea Kramer, born in Germany, December 16, 1862, a daughter of Jacob and Fredericka (Wolf) Kramer, who died in Germany. Mrs. Blender came to the United States in 1879, and after stopping in Wisconsin for a year, came to Durham Township. By his second marriage, Mr. Blender had the following children: Dr. William Blender, who lives at Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Henry Blender, who served in the National Army with the rank of first lieutenant, was stationed at Camp Greeley, Colo., and died there October 7, 1918; Charles, who served in the National Army in France; Edward, Bertha and Paul, who are all at home; and Amy M.; and Louise, who are deceased.

In 1891 Mr. Blender came to Hancock County and bought 160 acres of land in Durham Township, where he died January 22, 1914. Mr. Blender belonged to the Catholic Church, but Mrs. Blender is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a Republican, and he belonged to the local G. A. R. A hardworking, thrifty man, he accumulated property and was recognized as a good citizen.

BOEDECKER, Frederick, now deceased, but for many years one of the substantial men of Nauvoo, interested in grape culture and the manufacture of wine, was born at Stople, Hanover, Germany, July 20, 1839, a son of Carl and Loisa Boedecker. In 1852 the parents brought their family to America, and located at Sheboygan, Wis. In 1871, the mother came to Nauvoo, Ill., and bought about eight acres of land, which she set out in grapes, but she did not long survive the change of residence and died that same year, the father having previously died in Wisconsin.

Frederick Boedecker was reared in Germany and Wisconsin, and accompanied his mother to Nauvoo. After her death he conducted the eight acres she had bought, and later added four acres to his property. On this land he grew grapes and for a number of years manufactured wine, but later in life sold his grapes. His death occurred March 21, 1913. During the Civil War, he enlisted, on September 23, 1863, in Company A, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged as first sergeant, December 2, 1864, at Milwaukee, Wis.

On June 30, 1882, Mr. Boedecker was married to Caroline Stern, born in Alsace, France, a daughter of Ludwig and Seloma (Arnold) Stern, both of whom died in Germany. Mrs. Boedecker came to America in 1881, stopping in Missouri from March to October of that year, and in the latter month, she went to Iowa, and then came to Nauvoo. Mr. and Mrs. Boedecker had the following children: Henry, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Edward, who lives at Nauvoo; Emil, who lives at San Francisco, Cal.; Carl, who lives with his mother; and Harry, who died at the age of sixteen years. Mrs. Boedecker belongs to the Lutheran Church, to which Mr. Boedecker also belonged. He was a Republican, and served on the board of education of the high school. A man of sound principles, he lived up to his convictions, and was a hard worker and thrifty in his habits.

BOEGNER, George, a prosperous general farmer in Hancock County, is also one of the largest shippers of stock in this section, his buying and selling of cattle, sheep and hogs within the last twenty years being on a large scale and proving his efficiency as a business man. Mr. Boegner was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, March 9, 1865, and went to school there until he was fourteen years old and afterward worked on farms until 1884. In that year he came to the United States and with his brother Gotleib, settled in the neighborhood of Nauvoo and continued farm work by the month until 1892, when he rented a farm in Sonora Township, Hancock County, and conducted it for eleven years and then bought the first forty acres of his present farm. In 1917, through his thrift, industry and good business judgment, he was able to add eighty acres to his place. He has about eighty acres that he utilizes as pasture and farms 110 acres, a part of which he owns and the balance he rents for this purpose. As mentioned above a very important feature of Mr. Boegner's work lies in his stock business, in which he has been engaged since 1898. He has made many substantial improvements on his place and his

buildings are adequate and kept in excellent repair.

Mr. Boegner was married March 28, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Tanner, who was born in Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, and is a daughter of Michael and Fannie Tanner, who were born in Switzerland and emigrated to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Boegner have had children as follows: Elmer, who assists his father; Edna, who died in infancy; and Rosa, John, George and Freda, all of whom are at home. Mr. Boegner and family are members of the Lutheran Church in which religious body he has been a deacon since 1893. He is a Democrat in politics and has been his party's successful candidate on several occasions in township elections, and has served one term as tax collector and since 1916 has been a member of the board of supervisors.

BOLLIN, Edward, one of the most progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm in Sonora Township. He was born in Appanoose Township, November 9, 1866, a son of John and Pauline (Bowman) Bollin, he born near the Swiss frontier in Germany, and she in Frieburg, Germany. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Bollin, came to the United States in 1850, having left Germany during the revolution of 1848, escaping into Switzerland, from whence he made his way across the Atlantic. For a year he stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1851 arrived at Nauvoo. Pauline Bowman came to the United States by herself, arriving at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1852, where she remained until 1855, and then came to Nauvoo. In 1856 she and John Bollin were married, and they spent the ensuing three years in Prairie Township, Hancock County, then moved to Appanoose Township, where they bought a farm. This they sold in 1875, and bought another farm in Sonora Township, where the father of Edward Bollin died July 1, 1913, and the mother, March 2, 1915. Their children were as follows: Frank, who lives in Iowa; William, who is deceased; Elizabeth who is deceased; Edward; Fred, who lives in Pope County, Minn.; Mary, who is the widow of Max Hilleshein, of Sonora Township; and Carrie, who is the widow of Charles Bolton, of Sonora Township.

Edward Bollin attended the district schools, and grew up on the farm. On September 3, 1895 he was married to Maggie Bolton, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Alexander and Dora (Dort) Bolton, natives of Hull, England, and Ohio, respectively. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bollin moved to eighty acres of unimproved land in Sonora Township, to which he kept on adding until he now owns 200 acres in one body, and he also owns twenty acres in Montebello Township. Mr. Bollin has kept on improving his property until he has one of the finest farms in the county. He built a fine residence of concrete and shingle construction, which is supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and other modern conveniences. During all of his farming experience Mr. Bollin has always raised varied crops. He now specializes on raising Poland-China hogs and other good grade stock. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, at Nauvoo, and the Modern Woodmen of America. A Republican in politics, he has served as a school director since 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Bollin have the following children: Mark, Mary Ruth, Carl, Ralph and Alice.

BOLLIN, Gottlieb, who was one of the respected retired farmers of Sonora Township, and formerly actively associated with the agricultural interests of Hancock County, was born in Baden, Germany, September 16, 1841, and died in Hancock County, March 7, 1919. He was a son of Joseph and Agnes (Hare) Bollin, who came in 1853 to the United States from Germany, on a sailing vessel, landing in New York harbor after being thirty-three days on the ocean. From there they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the mother died. About six months later, in the spring of 1854, the father came to Nauvoo, Ill., and rented land in Rock Creek Township, but later returned to Nauvoo, and there died. At one time he served as a member of the Home Guards of Montrose, Iowa. Gottlieb Bollin was the last survivor of his nine children.

Gottlieb Bollin attended school in Rock Creek Township, and was taught farming by his father. When he was sixteen years old he began to be self supporting, working among the neighboring farmers by the month. On June 13, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, at Burlington, Iowa, and was engaged in chasing bushwackers in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1865 his command was ordered to Texas under General Custer, and he re-enlisted, and served under that commander in Arkansas until 1866, when he received his honorable discharge. Returning to Nauvoo, Mr. Bollin resumed his farm work, engaging himself by the month for a year, when he rented land, and so continued for four years. He then bought forty acres of land in Sonora Township, and kept on adding to his farm until he owned 400 acres, in five different farms. Until 1913 he was actively engaged in farming but afterward lived retired, and made his home among his children.

In 1867 Mr. Bollin was married to Christina Lohr, born in Germany, a daughter of Theodore Lohr, an early settler of Nauvoo. Mr. and Mrs. Bollin became the parents of the following children: John T., who lives in Sonora Township; Josephine, who is deceased; Andrew, who lives in Sonora Township; Frances, who is Mrs. Frank Terry of Sonora Township; Jacob, who lives in Sonora Township; Nellie Gertrude who is Mrs. George Heckler, of Minnesota; and William and Frank L., both of whom live in Sonora Township. Mrs. Bollin died September 24, 1910. Mr. Bollin was a Catholic. In politics he was a Republican, and he served as a school director for fifteen years, and also was road commissioner and held other township offices.

A hard worker and thrifty man, he became one of the wealthy residents of the county, and was well liked by those who knew him.

BOLTON, Edgar Allen, one of the most extensive farmers of Hancock County living in Sonora Township, is one of the progressive men of this locality. He was born in Sonora Township, October 18, 1872, a son of Alexander and Phedora (Dort) Bolton.

Edgar Allen Bolton attended the district schools and the Hamilton High school. He lived on the homestead and was engaged in farming from boyhood. When eighteen years old, he and his brother William began operating threshing machines, corn shellers and clover hullers, and sold them to farmers. In 1910, upon the death of his brother, Martin Burnes Bolton, Mr. Bolton moved to his farm, and since then has been engaged in overseeing the operation of 200 acres here and he owns 200 acres in Sonora Township, which was his father's homestead.

On January 28, 1914, Mr. Bolton was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Young, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Lorenzo and Catherine (Young) Young. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton have no children. In politics Mr. Bolton is a Republican.

BOLTON, Martin Burns, now deceased, but formerly one of the substantial agriculturists of Sonora Township, where he owned and operated 200 acres of valuable land on section 26, was one of the highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, March 1, 1874, and was reared to farm life. He attended the common schools and the Hamilton High school and then took a course at Carthage College.

On February 28, 1899, Mr. Bolton was married to Miss Mary Young, who was born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Lorenzo and Catherine (Young) Young. Mrs. Bolton attended the district schools of Sonora Township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bolton moved to his farm, where he carried on general farming, raised Percheron horses, and cattle, hogs and sheep. This farm is one of the finest in Sonora Township, and on it Mrs. Bolton has continued to reside. Mr. Bolton died May 4, 1911, being survived by his widow and the following children: Catherine Belle, who was born December 18, 1899; Lawrence Burns, who was born January 1, 1902; Laura Blanche, who was born August 6, 1907; and Martin Louis, who was born July 10, 1910. Mr. Bolton was a Republican and served as a school director. A hardworking man, he made a success of his farming, and his principles were of such a high character that he commanded the confidence of all who knew him, and his loss was deplored by his community when he was taken away.

BOLTON, William, a highly respected retired farmer, whose valuable estate is situated in Sonora Township, Hancock County, was born at Hull, England, April 13, 1833. His parents were Peter and Mary (Brier) Bolton, the former of whom was born at Pocklinton, England, and the latter at Hull, where they were married. At that time and for years afterward, Hull was a noted port of entry, and at present is a fortified city. Not only did coasting vessels do a large business but sea-going ship traffic made it an important point and Peter Bolton spent his early years as a sailor. In 1842, accompanied by his oldest son, he crossed the ocean and came to Illinois and bought land in the vicinity of Nauvoo, upon which he worked until 1847 when he returned to England for his family and brought wife and children to the farm located on section 20, Sonora Township, Hancock County, in which both he and wife died, he in 1865 and she in 1871, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy-one years. They had the following children: George, James and Charles, all of whom are deceased; Christina, who was the wife of Baxter Wadwell, is deceased; William; Anna, who was the wife of James Green, is deceased; Alexander and Elenora, both of whom are deceased, the latter being the wife of John Botten; Peter, who died at the age of six years; and Joseph, who lived in Rice County, Kas., died in 1919.

William Bolton attended school in England until he was nine years old, and after coming to the United States had school advantages for six weeks, but otherwise Mr. Bolton is a self educated man. He remained with his parents until he was sixteen years old. Before settling down as a farmer he worked on the river and for three years followed steamboating and became well acquainted with both the upper and lower topography of the mighty Mississippi. Finally he decided to become a farmer and bought forty acres on section 29, in the northeastern quarter of Sonora Township, to which he later added another tract of forty acres, five acres of which is in valuable timber. The place was in a run down condition when he bought it but he put up new buildings and made many substantial improvements and continued to live there and carry on general farming and stockraising until within recent years, when he retired from active life and rented his farm. In addition to his Hancock County land he owns 320 acres in Osborne County, Kas., which is also under rental.

Mr. Bolton was first married, December 13, 1860, to Miss Charlotte Amelia Dort, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, and died in Illinois, November 30, 1881. She was a daughter of Calhoun and Charlotte (Clark) Dort. To this marriage the following children were born: Anna, who is deceased, was the wife of Randolph Herndon; Frank Arthur, who is deceased; Mrs. Lethia M. Peebles, who is a widow, lives in Oregon; Thaddeus Lincoln, now a resident of Philadelphia, first worked his way through Carthage College, was an educator in the Nebraska University for eight years, spent two years at Massoula, Montana, three years in the State University of Arizona and pursued special

studies in Paris and Berlin; Logan E., who lives at Denver, Colo.; Palmer, who lives in Sonora Township; and Mrs. Josie Benner, who lives in Lee County, Iowa. Mr. Bolton's second marriage took place June 5, 1900, to Miss Jennie Jacobs, who was born near Bristol, England, and in infancy was brought to Hamilton, Ill., by her parents, who were Henry and Susanna (Palmer) Jacobs. Mrs. Bolton is a highly educated lady and was a teacher for a number of years, from 1893 until 1900 teaching in the high school at Bowen, Ill. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Bolton is a Republican. He served his township many years as a school director and also was road commissioner and always has been a man of sound judgment and practical ideas. For many years he has been a member of Black Hawk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Hamilton, Ill.

BOLTON, William C., a very successful farmer of Sonora Township, and a prominent man of Hancock County, is held in high respect wherever known. He was born in Sonora Township, January 9, 1868, a son of Alexander and Phedora (Dort) Bolton, natives of Yorkshire, England, and Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Peter and Mary (Bryar) Bolton, came to Hancock County in 1847, buying land in Sonora Township, on the edge of the timber. The maternal grandparents, Calvin Dort and his wife, natives of Vermont, first moved to Ohio, and then to Fulton County, Ill., from whence they finally moved to Hancock County. After their marriage, Alexander Bolton and his wife located on section 21, Sonora Township, where he owned 320 acres of land, all adjoining, although intersected by the cross roads. He also had a few acres of timberland. His death occurred in 1915, when he was seventy-eight years old. The mother died in 1910, aged seventy-three years. Their children were as follows: Florence, who is deceased; Belle, who is Mrs. John Balmer, lives at Loomis, Cal.; William C.; Mary, who is Mrs. John T. Bollin, lives in Sonora Township; Margaret, who is Mrs. Edward Bollin, lives in Sonora Township; Edgar A., who lives in Sonora Township, married Elizabeth Young; Burns M., who is deceased, married Mrs. Mary Young, of Sonora Township; and Charles O., who is deceased.

William C. Bolton attended the district schools and for eight months was a student at Carthage College. On March 31, 1891, he was married to Julia Anna Clark, born in Adams County, Ill., November 15, 1869, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lynch) Clark, the former of whom was born near Hull, England, in 1840. After marriage, Mr. Bolton rented land for two years, and then bought 160 acres of his present farm on section 26, Sonora Township, which was improved. He began at once to do general farming, and to raise Shorthorn cattle, horses and hogs, and has been very successful. Since his first purchase he has added 120 acres adjoining his homestead, and eighty acres on section 3, Montebello Township, and he and sons operate all this land, with the exception of the eighty acre farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton have had the following children born to them: Dora, who is the wife of John A. Casey; Walter E., who is at home; Lela, who died in infancy; and Florence, Samuel, Paul, John, Charlotte, William T. and Gladys, all of whom are at home. Mr. Bolton is a Republican, and he served two years as road commissioner, and one term as a school trustee. He is a director of the State Bank of Nauvoo, and is one of the original stockholders and directors of the Farmers State Bank of Ferris, and the Farmers Elevator Company at Ferris.

BOOTH, William Thaddeus, now deceased but for many years a familiar figure at Carthage, was recognized as one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., September 13, 1831, a son of John and Frankie (Dale) Booth, natives of Kentucky. John Booth was first a blacksmith and later on in life was engaged in the grocery business. In 1836 John Booth brought his family to Illinois, spending a year in Morgan County before coming to Hancock County.

William Thaddeus Booth attended the common schools and worked on a farm until 1864 when he located at Carthage. Having learned the blacksmithing trade from Richard Mack, he found in this calling his life work. In addition to his residence at Carthage, he owned his place of business, and was a man of ample means at the time of his demise.

In 1861 Mr. Booth became a Mason, receiving his E. A. degree from Hancock Lodge, and he rose in his order, holding many offices, and discharging the serious obligations of Masonry conscientiously and faithfully. Among other obligations, he always attended the funerals of the brothers, and his kindly words and sympathy were many times a great source of comfort to the bereaved. The First Methodist Church held his membership. His death occurred February 2, 1910, and the funeral services were held in it, the Masons having charge. Interment was made in Mossridge Cemetery.

On October 16, 1856, Mr. Booth was married to Mary Ellen Shultz, and they had seven children, namely: Carrie E. Garner, who died March 12, 1890; John W.; Arthur J.; Edward L.; Mrs. Mae B. Garner; Mrs. Flora B. Dorsey; and Charles E., who are living. There are nine grandchildren in the family and five great-grandchildren.

The example of a life like Mr. Booth's is far-reaching, for no one can round out a long and useful career as he did, without leaving behind a record that points out the way for similar effort. It is doubtful if he had an enemy. When death summoned him suddenly, he passed away in a few minutes, painlessly and quietly, as he had wanted to die, having no fears for the future or regrets for the past, for he had lived at peace with man and God, and was prepared, as few are, for the great change.



ORVILLE A. PITTAM AND FAMILY

As a private citizen and lover of his country, he had done his duty as he saw it, and spared neither time nor money to assist others in attaining happiness and comfort.

BOTT, George Theodore, one of the substantial men of Hancock County, is conducting a large cooperage business at Alexandria, Mo., and has other interests. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., January 18, 1867, a son of Conrad and Frederica (Brehm) Bott, the former of whom was born at Kurhessen, Prussia-Germany, March 27, 1827, and the latter at Albersheim-on-the-Rhine, Germany. In 1848 the father came from Germany, landed at Baltimore, Md., and a year later he came to Warsaw, Ill. He engaged in a cooperage business at Warsaw, which he conducted until his death.

George Theodore Bott attended the excellent schools of Warsaw, and later took a course at a business college. When a young man he went to Chicago and remained for six years, but with that exception, has made Warsaw his home all his life. Upon his return from Chicago, he engaged in the cooperage business, and has built up a fine trade, being very successful in his undertaking. Possessing those qualities essential to success, Mr. Bott has fairly won the right to be classed among the captains of industry in his section. He is part owner of barrel factories in Alexandria, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa, several stave factories in Arkansas, 900 acres of land in Christian and Taney counties, Mo., and 7,500 acres of land in Poinsett County, Ark. In addition he owns 280 acres of Rocky Run Township, Hancock County, Ill., and his beautiful residence at Warsaw, Ill.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Bott was married to Eugenie Henriette Fahrenholz a daughter of John and Margaretha (Baierle) Fahrenholz, the former of whom was born at Sagehorn, Achim County, Hanover, Germany, December 24, 1832, and the latter at Rohrbach, Sinsheim County, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, December 24, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Bott have no children. He belongs to the German Methodist Church, and is a Republican in politics.

BOTTS, Charles W., one of the successful farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 130 acres of valuable land on section 11. He was born in the house where he now lives, June 17, 1870, a son of William and Mary (Walker) Botts, natives of Kentucky, both of whom are deceased.

Charles W. Botts attended the schools of his native township, and the Carthage Academy, completing with a business course at Quincy, Ill. He worked on the homestead until his father's death, when he became its owner, and has since been engaged in farming with the exception of two years during which time he conducted a harness business at Carthage.

On November 5, 1896, Charles W. Botts was married in St. Mary's Township to Jessie Satterfield, born in this township, June 23, 1875, a daughter of Henson and Mary E. (Johnson) Satterfield, natives of Virginia and Ohio. Mrs. Botts taught school in this county three years before marriage. Mrs. Satterfield is deceased, but Mr. Satterfield survives, and makes his home at Plymouth, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Botts have the following children: Mary R., who is Mrs. Lewis Gill, lives at Macomb, Ill., and has one son, Charles L.; and Herbert L.; Mitchel and Theodore W., who are at home. Mr. Botts and his family belong to the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he has held some of the township offices. He is one of the representative men of his locality, and stands well in public estimation.

BOTTS, Joseph I., a substantial and successful farmer of Hancock County, is one of the honored residents of Carthage. He was born in St. Mary's Township, December 7, 1860, a son of William O. and Mary Frances (Walker) Botts, natives of Boone and Tood counties, Ky., respectively. When William O. Botts was nineteen years old, which was in 1836, he came on horseback from Kentucky to Hancock County, but a year later returned to Kentucky for his parents, coming back with them and a company of neighbors making the trip with oxen. They settled in St. Mary's Township, buying prairie land there for $4 per acre. This land William O. Botts improved, kept on adding to his farm and buying others, and was a large landowner at the time of his death, May 19, 1888. His widow died April 19, 1900. She was his second wife, he having been previously married to Mary Darnell, by whom he had three children, namely: Sidney, who lives at Corpus Christi, Tex.; and Mary and Margaret, both of whom are deceased. By his second marriage, Mr. Botts had the following children: Robert W., who lives at Colchester, Ill.; Joseph J.; Myrtle A., who lives at Redlands, Cal.; William G., who lives at Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Charles W., who lives on the home place in St. Mary's Township. His father, Joseph Botts, was a pioneer Baptist minister and was in charge of St. Mary's Baptist Church for over forty years.

Joseph I. Botts attended the schools of his native township, and remained at home until his marriage, when he began farming on land his father gave him, which was located in St. Mary's Township. Eighteen months later he traded it for another of his father's farms, and lived upon it for sixteen years, then sold it, and bought eighty-four acres of land just north of Carthage, in Carthage Township, and this he devotes to pasturage. Mr. Botts also owns eighty-four and one-half acres of land in Wythe Township.

On February 18, 1885, Mr. Botts was married to Carrie O. Garnett, born in St. Mary's Township, July 16, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Botts had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Botts is a daughter of William Reuben and Agnes (Huey) Garnett, natives of Hancock County, he being born June 30, 1839, and died March 24, 1899; while she, born September 1, 1838, died May 29,

1913. Mrs. Botts' grandparents, Joel G. and Ann E. (Graves) Garnett, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and John and Matilda (Rice) Huey were natives of Kentucky, and all were early settlers of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. William Reuben Garnett had the following children: Mrs. Botts; George F., who lives at Okolona, Miss.; John E., who lives at Wichita, Kans.; Anna May, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Botts and William J., who lives at Luray, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Botts belong to the Baptist Church, and he has served his church as deacon and trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

BOTTS, Joseph W., one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Hancock County, is specializing on stockraising, devoting his fine farm of 404 acres on section 9, St. Mary's Township, to that purpose. He was born in Hancock County, May 3, 1863, a son of Absolom G. and Sarah (White) Botts, natives of Boone County, Ky., and Ohio, respectively. The parents are now deceased, but for some years they were substantial farmers of Hancock County.

Joseph W. Botts attended the local schools, and remained with his parents until his marriage, when he began farming for himself, and gradually acquired his present fine farm. He raises Hampshire hogs and feeds a large number of cattle and hogs for the market, his annual amount of business being very large.

On November 5, 1893, Mr. Botts was married to Mrs. Orrilla (Johnson) Gould, a widow with two children namely: John, who lives at Detroit, Mich.; and Nellie, who is married to John Miller, and has the following children, Orrilla Henrietta, and Margaret Louise. Mr. and Mrs Botts have one son, Paul, who married Miss Jessamine Knapheide. Mr. Botts is a Republican, and has always held to the principles of that party, but has never held any offices. Mr. Botts is one of the best known men in this part of the county, and he stands very well in popular estimation.

BOUSEMAN, Albert William, M. D., one of the popular physicians of Hancock County, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Fountain Green. He was born in Marion County, Ill., January 1, 1881, a son of Thomas and Lenora (Cox) Bouseman, natives of Marion and Clay counties, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Andrew Jackson and Harriet (Elder) Bouseman, were born in Ohio, although the family originated in Germany. The maternal grandfather was Francis Cox. They were all early settlers of Marion County, Ill. After the parents were married, they located on a farm in Marion County. Their children were as follows: Emma, who is Mrs. Henry Cain of Ima, N. M.; Frank, who lives at Vancouver, B. C.; Arthur, who lives in Marion County, Ill.; Elmer, who lives at Fountain Green, Ill.; and Albert William.

Albert William Bouseman attended the common and the high school of Farina, Ill., and then was engaged in farming for four years. In September, 1906, he matriculated at Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated May 16, 1910, following which he spent two months at Ivesdale, Ill. On September 20, 1910, he located at Fountain Green, where he has since remained and has built up a large and growing practice, and won the confidence of all in his neighborhood, for he is universally liked.

On January 1, 1902, Doctor Bouseman was married to Nellie E. Dewhirst, born near Louisville, Clay County, Ill., a daughter of William and Jennie (Gibson) Dewhirst, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the parents of the latter in England. Doctor and Mrs. Bouseman became the parents of the following children: Eugene, who died in infancy; Iris, who was born September 25, 1906; Glen, who was born February 5, 1909; Alberta, who was born December 7, 1910. Doctor Bouseman and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Webster Lodge N. 1000, I. O. O. F. holds his membership. He is a member of the Hancock County Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, and belongs to the M. W. A., the Royal Neighbors, and the Tri-State and Hancock Mutual Insurance Associations. Professionally he keeps thoroughly abreast of modern thought and discoveries.

BOWMAN, Marion W., one of the prosperous farmers of St. Mary's Township, has been a lifelong resident of Hancock County, and has always been interested in farming. He was born in Augusta Township, December 9, 1869, a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Cooper) Bowman, both natives of Illinois. Andrew J. Cooper now deceased was a farmer all his life. His widow survives and makes her home at Augusta.

Marion W. Bowman attended the district schools and was brought up on a farm. He is now engaged in operating the family homestead, and also owns twenty-five acres of land on section 34, St. Mary's Township. Mr. Bowman is also engaged in operating a threshing outfit, and is kept very busy in the harvesting season.

On November 25, 1897, he was married to Ida K. Junkerman, who was born February 2, 1868, a daughter of William and Minnie (Wall) Junkerman, natives of Germany, who are both deceased. Mr. Junkerman was a cobbler and worked at his trade for many years at Quincy, Ill. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are as follows: Elizabeth C., whose husband, Walter Hambly is now serving his country as a soldier in the National Army, and Minnie R., and Bertha Alma, both of whom are at home. The families belong to the Congregational Church. Mr. Bowman is a Democrat, but has never held public office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and is as popular in these organizations as he is in his community, where his true worth is recognized.

BOYD, C. T., owner of 120 acres in St. Mary's Township, is one of the prosperous agricultur-

alists of Hancock County. He was born in Virginia, June 1, 1862, a son of Newberry and Martha J. (Lefew) Boyd, natives of Virginia, who were farming people. C. T. Boyd attended the schools of his neighborhood, and grew up in Virginia, which he left for Illinois, when he attained his majority. For a time he traveled about, working on different farms, looking for a suitable location, and finally, in 1908, he bought 120 acres on section 23, St. Mary's Township, in Hancock County, where he has since resided, and during the ensuing years has carried on general farming and stockraising and considerably developed his property.

C. T. Boyd was married in Floyd County, Va., to Martha E. Lester, a native of Virginia, a daughter of Louis and Mary (Boyd) Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of the following children: James C., who is married to Elva Polite, and they have two children; Roy, who is also married; Ethel, who is at home. Mr. Boyd is a Republican, but has never cared to enter the political arena as an office-seeker. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and is as popular in that lodge as he is elsewhere in his community, where his worth is recognized.

BRADFIELD, Henry Sherman, a heavy landowner of Durham Township, was formerly engaged upon an extensive scale as a general farmer and stockraiser, but is now living retired. He was born in Hardin County, Iowa, February 2, 1865, a son of James Newton and Ada (Wolf) Bradfield, who came to Durham Township when Henry Sherman Bradfield was a child. Here he was reared and he attended the district schools. When he was twenty-one years old he began farming for himself, having acquired a practical knowledge of the work from his father. His first venture was on land owned by his father, and in 1890 he bought 300 acres in Durham Township, from his father. On it he has erected new buildings and made other improvements, and here he still lives, although he now rents his land, but for years he was engaged in general farming and was a large feeder of cattle. He also owns the fair grounds at La Harpe, 320 acres in Lee County, Iowa, and 100 acres in Route County, Colo.

On January 16, 1888, Mr. Bradfield was married to Mary M. Reiselt, born in Ohio, January 5, 1861, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Reiselt. They have two daughters, namely: Bernice, who was born November 10, 1893; and Opal Beulah who was born April 25, 1902, both of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. Bradfield is president of the La Harpe Fair Association and a director of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and is in every respect a representative man and excellent citizen.

BRADFIELD, James L., president of the La Harpe State Bank, and a leading agriculturalist of Durham Township, is very well and favorably known in Hancock County. He was born in Ohio, June 29, 1854, one of the four children of his parents, James N. and Ada (Wolfe) Bradfield. The father, James N. Bradfield was born in London County, W. Va., a son of James Bradfield, who was born in Virginia, and was married to a Miss Nichols. The mother, Ada Wolfe, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of James and Sarah (Meridith) Wolfe, natives of Ohio. After their marriage, James N. Bradfield was engaged in farming in Ohio, moving thence to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1854, and was there one year, then moved to Hardin County, Iowa, and remained there until 1870. In that year he came to Hancock County, Ill., and buying a farm in Durham Township, lived upon it until 1891, when he sold his farm and went to Nebraska. In 1899 he returned to Durham Township, on a visit during which he died, December 4, 1899. The mother died June 25, 1886.

James L. Bradfield attended the local schools, and has devoted his life to farming activities, so prospering that he now owns 525 acres of very valuable land. He was made president of the La Harpe State Bank, which has a capital stock of $25,000, and a surplus of $32,500. Associated with him in the bank are William H. Myers as vice president; W. B. Kaiser, as cashier; and A. J. Moore, as assistant cashier. The directors are: W. F. Bradfield, D. R. Burr, S. J. Miller and J. B. Campbell.

Mr. Bradfield was married to Miss Ellen A. Ratzer, a daughter of Daniel Ratzer, one of the highly respected residents of Durham Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield have the following children: Estella R., who is the wife of S. W. Davis of Carthage, Ill.; Dr. James H., who resides at Sheridan, Wyo.; Leslie S., who lives in North Dakota; and Mary B., who is the wife of C. J. Thomas, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Bradfield is liberal in religious views. In politics he is a staunch Republican. A man of ample means and wide influence, his association with his bank strengthens it and adds to its prestige, and his policies receive the support of the best element in the county.

BRADFIELD, James Newton, now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial farmers and residents of Durham Township. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., September 17, 1833, a son of James Bradfield, also born in Virginia. James Bradfield's wife was a Miss Nichols. They moved to Knox County, Ohio, when James Newton was a small boy. His mother dying when he was only six or seven and his father when he was eleven, he was thrown on his own resources at an early age.

James Newton Bradfield was married, in Ohio, to Miss Ada Wolfe, born at West Bedford, in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of James and Sarah (Meredith) Wolfe, also natives of Ohio. In their family were four children: James L., William F., H. Sherman, and Laura Minnie (widow of C. H. Rice), all of whom are living today, the two former in La Harpe, the other two in Durham Township, near La Harpe. After his marriage James Newton Brad-

field remained in Ohio for a time, then in the fall of 1854 moved to Iowa, coming through by wagon over the vast unsettled prairies of Indiana and Illinois. Finally locating in Hardin County, where he bought a farm on the prairie and began improving it, breaking out the prairie sod, putting up buildings and fencing the farm with rails made from the timber growing along the Iowa River. He lived here till the fall of 1870, having in the meantime acquired almost a section of land and improved it, also, having become extensively engaged in stockraising and feeding.

In the fall of 1870 he moved to Hancock County, Ill., where he had bought a farm in Durham Township. By untiring energy and good business ability he kept adding farms till he became one among the most extensive landowners and stockraisers and feeders in the county. In 1889 and again in 1890 he went to England and France and each trip brought back an importation of English Draft (Shire) and French Coach horses. In 1890 and 1891, he sold out in Illinois and went to Nebraska where he resided till his death.

During the spring and summer of 1899 he had been in very poor health, coming back in the fall to Illinois for a visit with his sons, expecting to go south to spend the winter. His health kept failing, till December 4, 1899, he died at the home of his son, W. F. Bradfield, and was laid to rest by the side of his former wife and companion, in the La Harpe Cemetery.

BRADFIELD, William F., a retired farmer of La Harpe, is a director of the La Harpe State Bank, and is ex-mayor of the community in which he makes his home. He was born in Hardin County, Iowa, March 12, 1863, a son of James N. and Ada (Wolfe) Bradfield, who had four children. The father died December 4, 1899, and the mother passed away June 25, 1886.

Growing up amid rural surroundings, William F. Bradfield early learned lessons of industry and thrift which he has never forgotten, but has put them to good use during his subsequent career. After attending the country schools of his neighborhood, he took a short course at college, and then turned his attention to farming in Durham Township, Hancock County. On February 17, 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Shultz who was born and reared in Durham Township, Ill. To this union were born three sons: J. Sherman, Charles F. and Edward L. Their mother died October 10, 1898. Immediately after his marriage they moved on a rented farm but soon bought a farm and he continued his farming and stockraising till 1903, when he sold out his stock and rented his farm. In August, 1904, he bought a home in La Harpe where he has since resided. He still owns 240 acres of choice farm land on Section 12, Durham Township. In March, 1898, he assisted in organizing the La Harpe State Bank, and he has since continued one of its directors. From 1907 to 1909, Mr. Bradfield was mayor of La Harpe, being elected on the Republican ticket. He has ably served as a delegate to the county senatorial, congressional, judicial and state conventions at various times, believing in the active participation of all good citizens in the conduct of public affairs. In pursuance of this policy he has accepted much public responsibility in the last few years. He was elected first chairman of the Red Cross in this township and served in that capacity all through the World's War, and is also a member of the county executive committee of the Red Cross. He is one of the five members on the finance committee of the State Council of Defense, of Hancock County.

On March 22, 1917, Mr. Bradfield was united in marriage to Mrs. Barbara (Rice) Doss. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield is a comfortable one, and here they welcome their many friends with delightful hospitality. Mrs. Bradfield is inspector of all the Red Cross work in the La Harpe branch of the Hancock County Chapter, American Red Cross, and has been among the most active in the Red Cross. She has been active in the Liberty Loan drives and other patriotic work, acting as chairman of the Township committee in the various movements.

BRADSHAW, George Washington, a retired farmer of La Harpe, was formerly very extensively engaged in farming, and is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in La Harpe Township, January 1, 1841, a son of Joel and Catherine (Dickson) Bradshaw, natives of Tennessee, who drove from that state to Morgan County, Ill., where they entered eighty acres of land, at a very early day. In 1836 they came to La Harpe Township and entered land, to which additions were made until they owned 800 acres of land, of which all was prairie except 100 acres of timberland. Both died in La Harpe Township, he in 1907, and she in 1909. Their children were as follows: William D., who lives in La Harpe Township; Mary Jane, who is deceased, was Mrs. Frank Hine; George Washington; Susan, who died when young; Emma, who is the widow of James Davis, lives at La Harpe; Louisa, who was Mrs. William Bainter, is deceased; Douglas and James, both of whom are deceased; and two who died in infancy.

George Washington Bradshaw attended the district schools and grew up on the farm, remaining with his parents until his marriage, which occurred January 1, 1880, when he was united with Mary Delphine Maniford, born in Durham Township, February 7, 1853, a daughter of Jasper and Cornelia (Hutton) Maniford, natives of Tennessee. After marriage Mr. Bradshaw moved on his farm of 380 acres in Durham and La Harpe townships, and on it he engaged in general farming and stockraising with very satisfactory results until 1904, when he bought a residence at La Harpe, rented his land, and since then has lived in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw became the parents of the following children: Mary Ellen, who is Mrs.

George Pocock, has the following children, Jessie, Delephene and Constance, and lives on the home farm; Catherine, who is Mrs. Charles Crumm, lives near Melville, Mont., and has had the following children, Charles P., Ruth D., Mabel, Mary, Sema, Helen C., June, who is deceased, and George B.; and George G., who lived at American Falls, Idaho, married Mary Gittnig, and they had two children, George, who is deceased, and Jack. Mr. Bradshaw is a member of the Christian Church. A Democrat, he served for many years as a member of the school board, but aside from that has never aspired to public office. A man of decided views, he has lived up to what he believed was right and just, and he stands high in public estimation.

BRADSHAW, Harry W., who is junior member of the old and reliable firm of Wilkinson & Bradshaw, editors and proprietors of The Quill, a weekly journal published at La Harpe, was born in McDonough County, Ill., August 20, 1880, one of the six children of his parents, Charles B. and Bell (Wilkinson) Bradshaw. Charles B. Bradshaw was born in Morgan County, Ill., where he died in 1897, having been a farmer all his life.

Harry W. Bradshaw attended the public schools of his native county, and then learned the trade of a printer, completing his apprenticeship in 1896. In 1898 he entered the Quill office, and in 1904 became a partner of Mr. Wilkinson. The firm also conducts a first class job printing office, and the quality of their work has secured for them a very desirable trade.

In November, 1903, Mr. Bradshaw was united in marriage with Miss Josie Byers, a daughter of Andrew Byers, and they have two children, namely: Harry and William E. The family belong to the Christian Church. Fraternally Mr. Bradshaw is a Mason. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. A young man with progressive ideas, he is a valuable asset to any community, and La Harpe has benefited from his association with its journalistic history.

BRADSHAW, James Franklin, one of the progressive farmers of La Harpe Township, is numbered among the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in La Harpe Township, April 29, 1881, a son of James M. and Tillie E. (Manifold) Bradshaw, natives of La Harpe and Dallas townships. The grandparents, Joel Bradshaw and Jasper B. Manifold, natives of New York, were early settlers of Hancock County, buying land in La Harpe Township. After their marriage, the parents located in La Harpe Township, where they resided until their death, he passing away February 15, 1915; and she November 17, 1903.

James Franklin Bradshaw attended the district school and the high school at La Harpe, and Carthage College, leaving the latter at the age of twenty-one years. He then came to his father's homestead, which comprised 180 acres of fine land. At that time the buildings were all old and there were no modern improvements. He has rebuilt them all, and has everything up-to-date and convenient. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, being a heavy raiser and feeder of cattle and hogs, and he has 100 acres in corn.

On August 2, 1900, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Emma M. Goodrich, born in Carthage Township, November 30, 1877, a daughter of Charles and Mildred (Davis) Goodrich, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw have become the parents of the following children: James Franklin, Jr., Helen May, Charles Wesley, Mildred and Ruth. Mr. Bradshaw belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of La Harpe, and has served it as a trustee. A Mason in good standing he belongs to La Harpe Chapter, Carthage Commandery and the Peoria Mystic Marine. He also belongs to the Odd Felows and Encampment of La Harpe. A man of very progressive ideas, he has forged ahead and developed the resources at hand in a very remarkable manner. In politics he is a Republican.

BRADSHAW, Quinton Monroe, proprietor of Blon Dee and Prairie Stock Farms is a progressive farmer and cattle feeder of La Harpe Township, and is recognized as one of the leading young agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in La Harpe Township, March 29, 1887, a son of James Monroe and Tillie E. (Manifold) Bradshaw, natives of La Harpe and Durham townships, respectively. The grandparents, Joel Bradshaw, born in Tennessee, and Benjamin Jasper Manifold, were both early settlers of Hancock County. After their marriage, the parents settled on a farm in La Harpe Township, where she died November 17, 1903, and he died February 15, 1917. Their children were as follows: Lillian, who died in infancy; James F., who lives in La Harpe Township; and Quinton Monroe, who was the youngest.

Quinton Monroe Bradshaw attended the district schools of his native township, and Gittings Seminary of La Harpe, completing his studies at the age of eighteen years. Since 1904 he has conducted the old homestead. In 1915 his father gave to each son an eighty-acre farm in La Harpe Township. The place was in need of improvements, and Mr. Bradshaw at once began to make them, and has now new buildings of all kinds, fine fences and other conveniences, and his place is a very valuable one. On April 18, 1918, he bought the homestead of 100 acres, which he farms in addition to his other homestead of eighty acres, where he lives, and does general farming and raises and feeds cattle from three to five carloads annually, and from two to three carloads of hogs. He also rents from 120 to 275 acres additional. He is a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, thoroughbred stock, and has now a fine herd, and he also breeds pure bred O. I. C. and

Hampshire hogs. He is a member of the O. I. C. Swine Breeders Associations and the American Hampshire Record Association.

On November 24, 1904, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Bessie I. Maynard, born in La Harpe Township, November 30, 1887, a daughter of Pliny A. Maynard and Evelyn (Herzogg) Maynard, and they have the following children: Florence T., born August 20, 1905; Margaret A., born March 8, 1907; Quinton M., Jr., born January 26, 1909; and William D., born October 9, 1916. Mr. Bradshaw belongs to the Union Church of La Harpe. He is independent in politics and served nine years as a school director. La Harpe Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 653, holds his membership. There are few better farmers than Mr. Bradshaw and his success ought to be an incentive to others to turn their attention to like pursuits. He was the first farmer to own an airplane in his or any adjoining county.

BRADSHAW, William D., now living retired at La Harpe, was one of the leading agriculturalists at one time in Hancock County. He was born at Jacksonville, Ill., March 30, 1836, a son of Joel and Catherine (Dickson) Bradshaw, natives of Green County, Tenn., where he was born in 1811. The paternal grandfather, John Bradshaw, married a lady by the name of Morgan, and came to Greene County, Ill., in 1812, later, moving with six young men to the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., where they secured, by entry from the government, several sections of land, now covered by the residence and business sections of Jacksonville. During the War of 1812, the maternal grandfather, Hugh Dickson, served his country as a soldier. Joel Bradshaw and his wife were married near Jacksonville, and settled on a farm in its vicinity, but about 1834, he moved to the neighborhood of LaHarpe, Ill., where he owned a farm, and there they made their home.

William D. Bradshaw grew up on the homestead near La Harpe, and attended school whenever the opportunity offered which was not often. On December 22, 1867, he was married to Mary Eliza Bainter, of Fountain Green Township, born December 26, 1838, a daughter of Daniel M. Bainter, born February 14, 1808, in Muskegon County, Ohio, and Sarah Ann (Huston) Bainter, who was born June 30, 1808. After his marriage, William D. Bradshaw moved to a small farm in LaHarpe Township, given him by his father. His wife was the owner of considerable property, and Mr. Bradshaw added to his holdings until he had 160 acres of land in his homestead, while Mrs. Bradshaw owned forty acres of timber, and 160 acres of farm land. At her parents' death, she inherited considerable more land in the county. Mr. Bradshaw continued to conduct his home farm until 1907, when he rented it, and moved to La Harpe, buying a comfortable residence there, where he has since lived. He has sold all of his land except his homestead of 160 acres which is very highly improved, and one of the most valuable in La Harpe Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw had one daughter, Sarah Margaret, who was born November 1, 1868, who died May 15, 1893. Mrs. Bradshaw died in March, 1912. While he is not a member of any religious denomination, to which his parents belonged, he was reared in the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and has been a school director and held other township offices, and is held in high respect by all who know him.

BRAY, James D., who is now profitably engaged in truck farming in Pilot Grove Township, formerly was quite extensively interested in agricultural matters. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of Hancock County, and has spent practically all of his life in this locality. Mr. Bray was born in Monroe County, Ind., August 26, 1852, a son of William and Martha A. (Foster) Bray natives of Indiana, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

James D. Bray attended the Washington district school for two terms, and then took a course at Abington College. He resided with his parents as long as they lived, and during that period learned blacksmithing. When he was twenty-three years old, he commenced working at his trade, and followed it for about six years, but preferring farming, returned to the cultivation of the soil. He and his sister, Sarah Ellen, who resides with him, own eighty-seven acres of the homestead of their parents, and until the spring of 1918, Mr. Bray was engaged in cultivating it. The Christian Church holds Mr. Bray's membership. For years he has been very active in the ranks of the Prohibition party, and naturally is pleased over the prospect of national prohibition, feeling that at last has come some tangible results from the long and earnest efforts of those who have for so many years advocated the protection of the weak and young by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

BRAY, William, now deceased, is remembered as one of the honored pioneers of Hancock County. He came to what is now Pilot Grove Township in 1852, and there developed some of the finest farming property in the county. He was born in Kentucky where he was married to Martha A. Foster, and in 1852, with their two children, the youngest only six years of age, they set out in a wagon, drawn by a team of horses, and drove overland to what is now Pilot Grove Township. During the winter of 1852, Wiliam Bray, who was a man of considerable education, taught the Jubilee school. In the following spring he bought eighty acres of land, covered with hazel brush, and on it he built a log cabin, in which the family lived, and he cleared off the brush, and broke the sod. Across this farm ran one of the old Indian trails, and where now wave the fields of golden grain, once trod the Red Man, in the days before civilization marked this spot as its own.



SYDNOR C. POWELL



MRS. SYDNOR C. POWELL

Mr. Bray added to his original purchase until he owned 160 acres on section 20, one-fourth of a mile west of his first farm. During the Civil War, being too old for active service, he paid the bounty on several soldiers. During that period, the corn that he and his two sons gathered by hand, sold for 10 cents per bushel. In addition to his agricultural labors, he was a minister of the Christian Church. His death occurred October 1, 1917, and his wife died January 18, 1915.

William Bray and his wife had the following children: Walter S., who lives in Carthage; James D., who lives on a portion of the old homestead; Sarah Ellen, who lives with her brother James D.; Eliza Jane, who is Mrs. J. F. Riley, of California; Iradell R., who lives in Carthage; William L., who lives at Syracuse, N. Y., one of the faculty of the Syracuse University; Bradbury B., who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Rachel F., and Mattie, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bray were people of the highest character, and they are held in affectionate memory by the many who knew and admired them.

BRENEMAN, Glen, one of the enterprising young farmers of St. Albans Township, is a native son of this township, and comes of one of the old and honored families of the county. He was born in St. Albans Township, May 11, 1888, a son of James and Della (Nelson) Breneman, both born in St. Albans Township. James and Elizabeth Nelson, the maternal grandparents, were early settlers of St. Albans Township, and the paternal grandparents also came to this township at an early day. James and Della Breneman still live in St. Albans Township.

Glen Breneman attended the Woodville district school until he was nineteen years old, at which time he went to Keene Township, Adams County, Ill., and bought a farm, living upon it for eight years, and then sold it and came to Chili Township, where he bought and improved a farm, living upon it until in March, 1919, when he sold it, and bought sixty-one and one-half acres of land on section 11, St. Albans Township. On this he erected fine modern buildings and began farming it in the spring of 1920.

In September, 1908, Mr. Breneman was married to Sallie Groves, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Witt) Groves, the latter being a native of Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Breneman have two children, namely: Gerald and Francis. The family all belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Breneman is a Republican. He belongs to Stillwell Camp, M. W. A. A keen business man, Mr. Breneman has known how to make his farming pay him a fair profit on his investment in time and money, and is fast becoming one of the leading men of his community.

BRENEMAN, James E., one of the substantial men and experienced farmers of St. Albans Township, comes of one of the pioneer families of this part of the state. He was born in this township, April 10, 1866, a son of Henry and Melissa (Shaw) Breneman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who after their marriage located in St. Albans Township. He died in 1869, and after that his widow was twice married. Henry Breneman and his wife had the following children: Kitia, who is Mrs. Willis Howard; Josephine, who is Mrs. Arthur Clark of St. Albans Township; Phila, who is Mrs. Frank Tanner of Stillwell, Ill.; Charles, who lives in Iowa; and James E., who is the youngest.

James E. Breneman lived at home until he was fourteen years old, and attended the district school. He then began working on farms by the month, and so continued for five years, when he rented land. On August 19, 1887, he was married to Della Nelson, born in St. Albans Township, a daughter of James and Bettie (Crabtree) Nelson, born in Hancock County, Ill. After his marriage, James E. Breneman moved on land owned by his wife, which comprised a partly improved 180-acre farm in St. Albans Township. On this farm Mr. Breneman erected fine modern buildings, and has added to the original farm, now having 600 acres in this township and 160 in Schuyler County, and sixty-six in Chili Township. Of his property 115 acres are in pasture and located in Adams County. He has always carried on general farming and stock raising and has been more than usually successful. His homestead is known as the "Hickory Grove Farm."

Mr. and Mrs. Breneman became the parents of the following children: Glen, who lives in St. Albans Township; Flossie, who is Mrs. Stanley Cunningham of St. Albans Township; Gaylord, who is at home; and Nellie, who is also at home. Mr. Breneman belongs to the Christian Church of Stillwell and has been one of its deacons since 1915. He is a Republican and served as a school director for some years. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of Stillwell. Mr. Breneman is a director of the Chili Mutual Telephone Company, and gives it the benefit of his shrewd business sense and excellent judgment. Such men as Mr. Breneman add to the development and growth of a community, and are always numbered among its best citizens.

BRITT, Frank A., a veterinary surgeon at La Harpe, and one of the leading men of his profession in Hancock County, is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., September 2, 1884, one of the twelve children of his parents, Horace M. and Mary J. (Huston) Britt, of whom nine survive. Horace M. Britt was an extensive stockraiser of McDonough County, where both he and wife died, the latter in 1899.

Since he was nine years old, Dr. Britt has been a resident of Hancock County, and after attending the public schools of this county, he took a course at the Chicago Veterinary College, from which institution he was graduated in 1909, and immediately thereafter located at La Harpe, where he has since been engaged

in the practice of his profession, with marked success. On October 12, 1910, Dr. Britt was married to Lela D. Grear, a daughter of Clifford L. Grear, of La Harpe, a well known auctioneer. Dr. Britt belongs to the Masonic order. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never held office, his time having been fully occupied with the responsibilities of his calling.

BROWN, Homer Davenport, owner of Montebello Place, and also of the popular resort known as Wild Cat Springs, comes of an old and honored family of Hancock County. He was born at Quincy, Ill., March 9, 1846, a son of Homer and Hannah Chandler (Safford) Brown, he born in Massachusetts in 1811, died September 29, 1876, and she born in Massachusetts in 1811, died May 14, 1890. In 1833 Homer Brown came west to Keokuk, Iowa, by way of Quincy, Ill. At that time Warsaw, only a fort, was the principal trading point and a large half-breed settlement. Mr. Brown being an expert painter painted the first sign ever used at Keokuk. During the late thirties, he painted the first bakery sign used at Quincy, Ill., and this is still in existence. Returning then to Massachusetts, he was married to Hannah Chandler Safford, and came back to Illinois, and located at Quincy, in 1840. He later invested quite heavily in Hancock County land, and was one of the founders of Hamilton, donating the land on which the public school building now stands. Subsequently he moved to Carthage. Homer D. Brown's only brother, Horace S. Brown, was born at Carthage, May 4, 1837, and died at Long Beach, Cal., in 1917, leaving a daughter, Miss Katherine Holland Brown, of Long Beach, Cal., a noted writer of fiction for magazines.

Homer D. Brown remained at home until he attained his majority, then entered the nursery business, and remained in it for thirty-five years, during that period propagating and grafting more trees than any other man in this section, his grafting average in a season being 50,000 trees. For some years he has been the owner of the popular resort for picnics and other gatherings, at the edge of Hamilton, known as Wild Cat Springs, and also of his homestead of fifteen acres, known as the Montebello Place, beautifully located overlooking the Mississippi River.

On October 26, 1869, Homer D. Brown was married to Alice S. Harvey, born in Canada, who came to the United States when a child. Having been left an orphan, she was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Sarah Buell, wife of Capt. Andrew Buell, a noted contractor on the Mississippi River in early days. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, namely; Nellie L., who was born June 16, 1871; and Harvey H., who was born November 25, 1876, both of whom are at home. Mr. Brown is independent in his political views, and has served as alderman of Hamilton, was president of the first business men's association of that city, and has always taken an active part in its business and social development.

BROWN, Luther A., a veteran of the Civil War, and formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, owns and lives upon a fine farm in Sonora Township. He was born in Center County, Pa., May 1, 1842, a son of John and Sarah (Siphard) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1844 they moved to Summit County, Ohio, making the trip overland with a one-horse wagon, bringing their four children with them. There the father was engaged in farming and conducting a stoneware business until April, 1860, when he came to Knoxville, Ill., and in September of that same year, moved on 320 acres of land in Sonora Township. This land was all broken and well improved for that day, but since then all the buildings have been replaced by new ones, and many modern appliances installed. His death occurred July 10, 1879, and the mother passed away February 3, 1897. Their children were as follows: Michael, who died June 23, 1880; Catherine E., who died August 22, 1875; John C., who died February 12, 1906; William H., who died November 5, 1917; Jacob S., who lives at Des Moines, Iowa; and Luther A.

Luther A. Brown attended the common schools, and since 1860 has resided on section 3 in Sonora Township. After the death of his father, he bought eighty acres of land belonging to the old homestead, from the other heirs. In 1906 he retired from active participation in farming, renting out the farm, but he still lives on it.

On August 14, 1862, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to service in Louisiana, and Mississippi. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and on the Chickasaw River, at Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, Champion's Hill, and in other engagements. He was mustered out October 1, 1865, at Baton Rouge, La., and discharged at Carthage, Ill., October 16, 1865.

On February 1, 1866, Mr. Brown was married to Harriet Williams, at Mt. Morris, N. Y., a daughter of Thomas and Emily (Warren) Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had the following children: Nellie E., who is Mrs. John Diton, lives on the homestead, which her husband rents; Maggie, who is Mrs. Michael Radel of Sonora Township; E. J. and Clarence H., who are farmers of Sonora Township; Mabel, who is Mrs. Fred Cunningham of Minnesota. Mrs. Brown died May 12, 1909. Mr. Brown has served as township tax collector, school trustee and supervisor, holding the latter office for fifteen years. He belongs to the local Grand Army post, of which he is the present commander. He is a man who is highly respected by all who know him, and has honorably earned their confidence.

BROWNING, Charles Thomas, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of La Harpe Township, is one of the well known men of Han-

cock County. He was born in a log cabin, in McDonough County, Ill., December 19, 1859, a son of Henry Clay and Sarah M. (Sweasy) Browning, natives of England and Kentucky, respectively. They came to Illinois as children, and after their marriage, they located on a farm in McDonough County. His death took place July 22, 1903, while she passed away October 19, 1916. Their children were as follows: Charles Thomas; Frank, who lives at Pilot Grove; Samuel, who lives at Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Nathan Grate of McDonough County, Ill.; George. who lives in Iowa; and Maude, who died in infancy.

Charles Thomas Browning had but few opportunities for acquiring an education, atttending in all but one term of the McClellon school at Macomb, Ill. When he was only eleven years old he began to be selfsupporting, and worked for others for eleven years, when he rented land in different places until 1906, in which year he bought 165 acres of land in La Harpe Township. Later he added seventy acres, it all being in one body on section 19. Here he carries on general farming and he raises Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm is known as the Maple Dale Farm, and its brand on farm products is a guarantee of their superiority.

In February, 1892, Mr. Browning was married to Lillie Riggins, born in La Harpe Township, a daughter of James and Phebe (McLain) Riggins, born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Browning have had three children, as follows: Inez, who is Mrs. Victor Riley of Durham Township, has one child, Dorothy; Channing, who died in infancy; and Mabelle who is at home. The Christian Church of La Harpe holds his membership, in which he is an elder and trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Browning belongs to La Harpe, A. F. & A. M. He is one of the highly respected man of Hancock County, and is recognized as one of its representative farmers and stockmen.

BRYANT, John Rhodes, M. D., one of the old established physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, and a man widely and favorably known, is engaged in a general practice of his profession at West Point. He was born at Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., April 9, 1863, a son of Rev. Thomas J. and Margaret A. (Brady) Bryant, he born in Overton County, Tenn., and she at Leesburg, Va. They were married at Hannibal, Mo., and afterward lived at different points as he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging to the Central Illinois Conference.

John Rhodes Bryant attended Maplewood High school at Camp Point, Ill., and the Quincy College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1885. For the subsequent nine months, Dr. Bryant was at Quincy, Ill., with Dr. R. Woods, and then went to La Prairie, Adams County, Ill., for nine months. He then located permanently at West Point, and has built up a valuable practice.

On November 27, 1890, Dr. Bryant was married to Celestia J. Hecox, born in Hancock County, a daughter of Bradley Hecox. Dr. and Mrs. Bryant have one daughter, Marguerite, who is at home. Dr. Bryant is an independent Republican. He belongs to the county and state medical societies and the Modern Woodmen Camp at West Point. On August 18, 1917, Dr. Bryant enlisted for service during the Great War, and was called to the colors in July, 1918, being stationed in the medical reserve corps at Camp Benjamin Harrison in Indiana, receiving his honorable discharge December 7, 1918.

BUCKERT, Albert John, one of the prosperous business men of Warsaw, is conducting a dry goods establishment that gives the people of his vicinity a choice in commodities and service that is equaled by few stores in this part of the state. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., June 16, 1885, a son of William and Christine (Rieder) Buckhert. The father, who came to Carthage direct from Germany, arriving in this city July 1, 1869, is a manufacturing cooper. He was married at Warsaw, on July 8, 1869, and he and his wife have made this city their home ever since.

Albert John Buckert attended the Warsaw German Lutheran school. After completing his studies he entered the employ of C. E. Eymann's dry goods store, and remained there for five years. For one year he was with the Star Dry Goods Company of Chicago, and then spent another year with L. Hellman, of Waukegon, Ill. On September 1, 1905, he returned to Warsaw and established his present business which he has built up to its present proportions, and is now the leading merchant of this part of the county.

On January 15, 1913, Mr. Buckert was married to Mabelle E. Crane, a daughter of C. B. and Eudora Crane, of St. Louis, Mo., who were married at Warsaw August 25, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Buckert have one daughter, Alberta Claire, who was born August 6, 1915. Mr. Buckert belongs to the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. Standing well both as a private individual and business man, Mr. Buckert is justly regarded as one of the best representatives of Hancock County citizenship.

BUCKHERT, Gustave, one of the prosperous farmers of Montebello Township, is a self-made man and one who is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., November 19, 1863, a son of John and Louisa (Spitz) Buckert. John Buckert was born in Germany, and he died in June, 1875. His wife was also born in Germany, December 16, 1839, and she survives. Gustave G. Buckert has six brothers and one sister, namely: John, who lives at Nauvoo, Ill.; Edward, who lives at Trenton, Mo.; George, who lives at Nauvoo, Ill.; Chris, who lives at Rock Island, Ill.; Henry, who lives at Hamilton; and Anna, who is Mrs. George Montgomery, of Carthage, Ill. The mother of this family came to the United States when she

was eight years old, and the father came here at the age of twenty years. They were married in Missouri.

Gustave G. Buckert worked by the month on a farm when still a boy, saved his money and invested it wisely, and now owns eighty acres in Montebello Township, on which he carries on general grain farming and stockraising. He was married to Louisa Troutfetter, who was born October 22, 1863, a daughter of Adam and Eve (Young) Troutfetter. Her brothers and sisters are as follows: George, who lives in Oregon; Louis, who lives in Hannibal, Mo.; Edward, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; Fred; Lena, who is Mrs. John Salzer, of Keokuk, Iowa; and Minnie, who is Mrs. John Kopsicker of Mendon, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Buckert have had the following children: Carl H., who was born January 30, 1893, is in the United States army; Alvin B., who was born March 4, 1898 is at home; Almeda K. E., who was born November 5, 1895, is at home; and Arthur, who was born December 8, 1891, died January 1, 1916. Mr. Buckert is a Democrat and has been a county commissioner, and served as a school director for fifteen years. His present prosperity is all the more deserved as he has earned all he owns by his industry and thrift, and his personal characteristics are such as to have won for him the confidence and respect of his community.

BUCKERT, John F., a substantial business man, is a native of Hancock County, and one who is widely and favorably known. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., a son of John F. and Anna Catherine (Spitz) Buckert, natives of Germany. The maternal grandfather was the third of his family to settle at Warsaw, Mrs. Buckert being a child at that time. Mr. Buckert was also brought to Warsaw in childhood, and both were reared there, and when they reached suitable age, they were married. He was a laborer and died at Warsaw in 1871. The mother lives at Oakwood, Ill., being now several years over eighty. They had eight sons and one daughter.

Until 1882 John F. Buckert remained on the family farm in Wythe Township, rendering assistance to his mother, and then he became a farmer on rented land in Wythe, later moving to Nauvoo, where he embarked in a draying business which he still conducts. When he was fourteen years old he began learning the cooper's trade, and has worked at it in the winter months, at intervals, ever since.

On April 17, 1882, Mr. Buckert was married (first) to Annie Ernst, born in Warsaw, and they had two children, namely: Adam, who lives at Warsaw; and Oscar, who lives in Appanoose Township. The first Mrs. Buckert died in 1885. In 1887, Mr. Buckert was married to Lizetta Wolf, of Nauvoo, a daughter of Adam and Amelia (Horning) Wolf, natives of Germany and Buffalo, N. Y. By his second marriage Mr. Buckert has had the following children: Elmer G., who lives at Louisville, Ky.; Otto, who died at the age of five years; John Harold, who died in infancy; and Ralph Harold and Irvin Charles, who are at home. Mrs. Buckert attended the public schools of Nauvoo, while Mr. Buckert went to the Lutheran parochial school at Warsaw. Mr. Buckert belongs to the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served as alderman from the Sixth Ward for six years. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, while Mrs. Buckert belongs to the Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors and the Woman's Relief Corps. Both are very highly esteemed at Nauvoo, and in the neighborhood.

BUNNELL, Walter F., one of the enterprising farmers of Augusta Township, owns and operates 200 acres of valuable land in partnership with his father-in-law, on section 13 of this township. He was born in Hancock County, May 21, 1875, a son of Horace T. and Mary E. (McCune) Bunnell, natives of Hancock and Schuyler counties. The father still survives, but the mother is deceased.

Walter F. Bunnell attended the district schools, and the West Point High school for two years. He then worked for neighboring farmers until his marriage, which took place August 26, 1903, when he was united with Edna A. Tarr, born in Adams County, Ill., January 29, 1882, a daughter of John P. and Adella (Shriner) Tarr. John P. Tarr survives and lives in Augusta, but his wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell have three children: Ethel, Dessie and Lelia. Politically he has always been a Republican, and he has served as a school director and a justice of the peace.

After his marriage, Mr. Bunnell began farming in conjunction with his father-in-law, and, as above stated, they own their farm in partnership. Here they carry on general farming and have made a great success of their work. They are both well and favorably known throughout their neighborhood.

BURGNER, William, a retired farmer of Carthage, owns 320 acres of valuable land in Carthage Township, and was formerly very active in agricultural matters. He was born in Carthage Township, March 7, 1854, a son of John and Maria A. (Troutman) Burgner, born forty miles from Harrisburg, Pa. They were married in Ohio, and then, accompanied by Jonas Troutman, the father of Mrs. Burgner, came in 1850 to Carthage, Ill., where a son-in-law of Jonas Troutman lived. After several months spent at Carthage, John Burgner bought an unimproved farm on section 5, Carthage Township, on which he built a log house, cutting the logs from his own timber, as a portion of this sixty acres was in timber and the rest was prairie land. Later he added to his farm until he had 160 acres in the home place, and he bought land in Rock Creek and in Pilot Grove townships, having in all about 400 acres of improved land. He died August 7, 1871, at the age of fifty-one years, his widow surviving him many years, dying September 18, 1917, aged

ninety-one years. Their children were as follows: Emily, who is deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. George Thompson, of Ferris, Ill.; William; Anna, who is deceased; two sons and one daughter, all of whom died in infancy; Charles, who lives at Oakland, Cal.; Nellie, who is Mrs. W. O. Kunkel, of Carthage; and Cora, who also lives at Carthage.

William Burgner remained at home until his marriage, which took place November 6, 1878, when he was united with Ella A. Thompson, born at Carthage, Ill., a daughter of Charles and Henrietta (Wilkie) Thompson, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. After his marriage, Mr. Burgner moved to 120 acres of land adjoining his father's homestead, and lived there until 1913, when he moved to Carthage, and bought a residence, where he still lives. He owns 350 acres of land in Carthage Township, and has other farming interests in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Burgner had the following children born to them: Ethel, who was born in 1882, died in infancy; Roy, who was born in 1884, died in 1885; Harley T., who was born February 17, 1886, lives at Peoria, Ill., and is chief electrician of the traction system of that city. He was married April 12, 1919, to Miss Lela Evelyn Hall, of Buffalo, Ill. Mr. Burgner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as trustee, and he belongs to the Men's Bible class. A Republican, he has been prominent in his party, served as school director for thirty-seven years, as township clerk for the same length of time, and since 1913 has been county superintendent of highways. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

BURR, Dennis R., one of the directors of the State Bank of La Harpe, and a substantial farmer of Hancock County, operating upon an extensive scale, is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is associated. He was born in Durham Township, this county, October 27, 1863, one of the five children of his parents, Jarvis N. and Johanna (Gillman) Burr. Jarvis N. Burr was born in Connecticut, but came to Durham Township, Hancock County, in 1855, and thereafter made that township his home, dying on his farm in 1911.

Dennis R. Burr was reared in Durham Township and there attended the district schools, and afterward attended Gettings Seminary at La Harpe and was graduated with the class of 1884. He then took a commercial course in Burlington, Ia. Being brought up amid rural surroundings and taught farming from boyhood, he naturally turned to agriculture as his life work. He now owns 600 acres of very valuable land in Durham Township. In addition to general farming, Mr. Burr raises a large amount of stock and in 1897 was made a director of the La Harpe State Bank.

Mr. Burr was married to Lulu M. Pacey of Peoria County, Ill., and they have one son, Lauren R. Mr. and Mrs. Burr are consistent members of the Union Church. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party. For some time Mr. Burr has made La Harpe his place of residence, and is very active in its civic affairs. A loyal American, he was interested in forwarding the work of the government in the conduct of the Great War.

BURROW, William, who is one of the prosperous farmers and residents of Hancock Township, owns 120 acres of land on section 2 and forty acres of timber land on section 11, but no longer engages actively in operating his property. He was born in Macon County, Tenn., April 20, 1847, a son of Garrel and Emeline (Wright) Burrow, natives of Bedford and Macon counties, Tenn., respectively. In the fall of 1849 Garrel Burrow drove overland to Hancock County, living at Webster during the succeeding winter, but in the spring of 1850, rented a farm in Fountain Green Township, moving in the spring of 1852 to one he had purchased in Hancock Township. In the fall of 1852 he moved to another farm he had bought that fall which was also in Hancock Township. He died in 1906 aged eighty-six years as he was born in 1820; and his wife, born in 1823, died December 12, 1918. Their children were as follows: Tabitha, who is Mrs. Martin Burrow, of Peoria, Ill.; Mary Jane, who died in 1889; Amanda, who is Mrs. William Lovely, of Hancock Township; and William, who was the eldest.

William Burrow grew up in Hancock Township and attended Walnut district school, and his wife attended the Joe Duncan school. He was married September 14, 1870, to Rachel Dye, born in McDonough County, Ill., July 30, 1850, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Brown) Dye, natives of Virginia and Hancock County, Ill., respectively. Her grandfather, William Brown, was a native of Virginia. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burrow moved to his farm of 120 acres of land on section 2, where he carried on general farming and stockraising until he retired in 1908, his sons now conducting the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Burrow have the following children: James, who is a farmer of Hancock Township; Parielee, who is Mrs. Lyman Peck, of Hancock Township; Eva, who is Mrs. Walter Hungate, of Boone, Iowa; Morris, who is a farmer of Hancock Township; Bessie, who is Mrs. Charles Golden, of Odessa, Wash.; Lyman, who lives at Colchester, Ill.; and Bertha, who is Mrs. William Hamline, of Cambridge, Iowa, all of whom are living, and Taylor the fourth in order of birth, who died in infancy. Mr. Burrow is a Republican. He is one of the highly respected men of his community, and deserves the success which has attended his efforts.

BURT, Alonzo W., now deceased, who was for a number of years associated with the business interests of Nauvoo, was one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in 1833, a son of Benjamin and Adeline Burt, who came to Nauvoo, from Montrose, Iowa, sometime in the fifties. From the time he was fourteen

years old, Mr. Burt was self-supporting. After locating at Nauvoo he was employed in the post office for four years, and then served in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, during the Civil War. He was engaged in the retail liquor business at Nauvoo, and elsewhere for many years, or until his death which occurred in 1900.

On May 2, 1871, Mr. Burt was married to Nancy Moffitt, born at Nauvoo, November 4, 1840, a daughter of James and Julia (Hatch) Moffitt, natives of Ireland and New York, respectively, and very early settlers of Hancock County, where they were married. He was a farmer, and took care of his parents until they died. Mr. Moffitt passed away in 1902, but Mrs. Moffitt died in 1848. Mrs. Burt recalls many very interesting events connected with the early history of Nauvoo when it was still a Mormon city, and relates them entertainingly. Among her schoolmates were the two sons of Joseph Smith, Joseph and Alexander, and she visited at their home, and when the wife of the Prophet died, Mrs. Burt attended her funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt had the following children: Julia, who is Mrs. Arthur Weeks of Cleveland, Ohio; Harry, who lives at Denver, Col.; Mary, who is Mrs. Oscar Seidler, lives with her mother, and has two children, Ralph and Annita; and Jane, who lives at Chicago. Mrs. Burt supplemented her attendance upon the Nauvoo common schools with six months spent in a convent at St. Charles, Mo. The family all belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Burt was a Republican. For some years he was a member of the Nauvoo Post, G. A. R. A man of large charities, he is gratefully remembered by all with whom he was associated.

BUTLER, Thomas Cassingham, one of the successful general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates 100 acres of valuable land in Durham Township. He was born in Durham Township, October 22, 1868, a son of Samuel Baxter and Harriet (Cassingham) Butler, natives of Ohio. Samuel B. Butler came to Hancock County in young manhood. The maternal grandparents, Thomas and Mary Cassigham, natives of England, came to the United States and located in Durham Township about 1850. After their marriage, Samuel B. Butler and wife settled on 160 acres of land in Durham Township, which he owned, that was located just opposite the farm owned by the Cassinghams. The land was cleared, although Samuel B. Butler made many further improvements, and he died on it in June, 1872. His widow was later married to George Searse, who now resides on the homestead. Samuel B. Butler and his wife had the following children: Thomas C.; Charles, who lives at Maryville, Mo.; George, who lives at Pilot Grove; and Milton, who lives in Fountain Green Township.

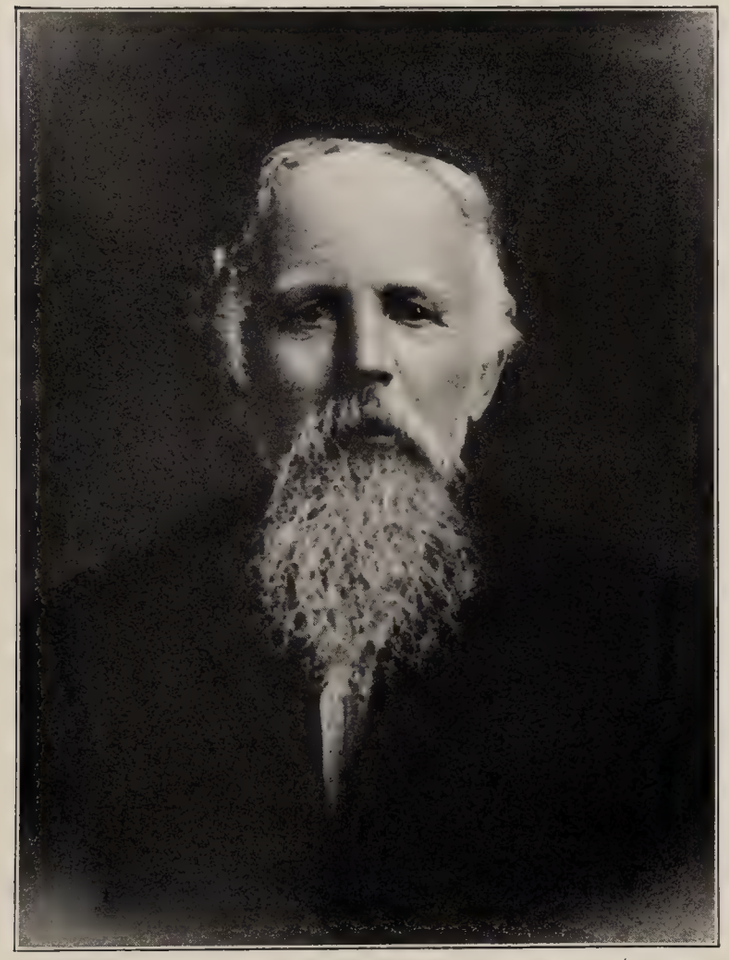
Thomas Cassigham Butler attended the Independent district school, and resided with his mother, helping in the farm work, until his marriage. This event occurred November 25, 1889, when he was united with Kate McGrath, born at Dallas City, Ill., a daughter of James McGrath. Mr. and Mrs. Butler became the parents of the following children: Vernon, who served his country in the National Army during the Great War; Bertha, who is Mrs. Arthur Shirey, of Pilot Grove Township; and Harold and Ruth, both of whom are at home.

After his marriage, Mr. Butler rented a portion of the homestead, and remained on it for nine years, when he moved to Carthage, and worked in a grain office for about a year. However the call of the soil was too strong, and he again became a farmer, buying 100 acres of land in Durham Township, which he has since improved considerably, building new fences and necessary outbuildings, boring a well and putting things in excellent repair. Here he carries on general farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs. He is a Republican, and served as road commissioner for three terms, and as a justice of the peace for one term. Fraternally he belongs to Webster Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Durham Camp, M. W. A. A man of wide experience, he is conducting his farm in such a way as to serve as an example to others, and bring in a fair profit to himself.

BYERS, Frank, one of the representative men of Colusa, is interested along various lines in Hancock County, and has been instrumental in promoting some important enterprises. He was born in Durham Township, March 14, 1872, a son of John W. and Lois (Hopkins) Byers, natives of Pennsylvania and Adams County, Ill., respectively, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Frank Byers attended the Durham Center district school, and the Johnson Business College of Fort Madison, Iowa. When he was twenty-two years old he began buying stock, and some months later he and Edward Ownings opened a general merchandise store at Colusa, Jesse Lionberger becoming his partner when he bought out the interest of Mr. Ownings. The firm of Byers—Lionberger branched out and now also owns a grain elevator and conducts a livestock business. Mr. Byers owns a sixty-acre farm, upon which he raises hogs and feeds cattle, and he is a very alert and capable business man.

In October, 1892, Mr. Byers was married to Maude A. Lionberger, born in Dallas Township, a daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (Wint) Lionberger. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have the following children: Helen, Doris, Selma and Norine Catherine, all of whom are at home. Mr. Byers is very prominent in the United Brethren Church, having donated the land on which the present $15,000.00 church now stands, and having served as treasurer and secretary of the building committee for the erection of this church. He is also treasurer of the Sunday school, and deeply interested in all kinds of church work. In politics, he is a Democrat. He served as a school director for nine years, and is now road commissioner. He is a charter



PETER RADEL



LOUISA RADEL

member of Colusa Camp, M. W. A., and he belongs to the Colusa band. Mr. Byers has been instrumental in promoting the organization of the Farmers Telephone Company of Colusa, which is owned and operated by the farmers of this locality, with an exchange at Colusa. He also took part in raising the standard of the Colusa High school which is now one of the accredited ones of the county.

BYERS, John W., now deceased, was for a number of years one of the leading agriculturalists of Durham Township, where he settled in the early days, and there developed valuable farm property. He was born in Pennsylvania, a son of William and Agnes (Cochran) Byers, substantial people of the Keystone State. Realizing the fact that the broad prairies of Illinois afforded better opportunities for people of limited means to secure farming land, William Byers and his wife started forth on the then long and dangerous trip from Pennsylvania to Illinois. When they reached the Ohio River they took passage on it to the Mississippi River, as far as Quincy, Ill., from there traveled overland to Durham Township, Hancock County, and there bought land.

After their arrival in the new home their son, John W. Byers, met Lois Hopkins, a native of Adams County, Ill., and subsequently they were married, then located in Durham Township, where they spent thirty years. They then moved to Dallas Township, where he died in 1900, but she survived him for some years, passing away in June, 1917.

John W. Byers and his wife had the following children: Narcissa, who lives at Colusa, Ill.; Esther, who is Mrs. William Blythe, of Durham Township; Frank, who lives at Colusa; Grace, who is the widow of Frank Lamb, of Dallas Township; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Jesse Lionberger, of Colusa; John Wesley, who lives in Dallas Township; Anna, who was Mrs. Hugh Lamb, is now deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. William Deitrich, of Dallas Township; and Alfred N., who lives at Colusa. Although John W. Byers has passed away, the results of his hard labor and upright living remain, and his name is held in respect by the community in which he lived.

CAIN, Cecil, one of the enterprising farmers of St. Mary's township, operates for his mother "Lone Cedar Farm," which is the old nomestead. He was born here January 10, 1899, and has spent his entire life on the farm. He is a practical farmer, successful in his work, and he is also skillful in another line, being a specialist in taxidermy. He has one of the finest preserved collection of birds and reptiles outside of public museums in the state. In addition to preparing and mounting his own specimens, Mr. Cain does considerable work for others in this line and is a recognized expert in it. In addition to his natural aptitude for the work, he has the further advantage of having taken a course in taxidermy at the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, at Omaha, Nebr. His collection includes birds, reptiles and eggs, and also butterflies and Indian relics. His mother, who survives and makes her home with him, sympathizes in his work, and has encouraged him in pursuing it. His knowledge of the fauna of Hancock and surrounding counties is remarkable, and there is no doubt but that his efforts will receive due recognition from scientific organizations, which can appreciate the value of collections prepared and mounted in Mr. Cain's manner.

CAIN, Douglas, now deceased, was for many years proprietor of Lone Cedar Farm, and was one of the leading farmers of St. Mary's Township. He is remembered as one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in St. Mary's Township, and spent his life in its borders. He was a son of Jesse and Hessie (Stanley) Cain, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Growing up in St. Mary's Township, Douglas Cain attended its schools and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 27, 1879, when he was united with Loretta D. Thompson, and they became the parents of the following children: Edna, who is Mrs. Elbert Wheeler, has had the following children, Dessie, Fay F., Dovie D., Hopson L. and Pearlia E., the last two being deceased; J. J., who is now serving his country as a soldier in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, went to France in August, 1918; Cecil, who is assisting his mother; and two who died in infancy. In politics Douglas Cain was a Republican, but never held any offices, preferring to devote himself to his private affairs. On January 12, 1918, Mr. Cain passed away, leaving a large circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn his loss.

CALIFF, John A., ex-County Superintendent of Schools of Hancock County, who stands at the top in his special line, has not only been an educator of note, but a public official of distinction. He was born in Rocky Run Township, Hancock County, Ill., March 5, 1852, a son of John and Ann (Spencer) Califf, natives of Windham County, Vermont, and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Illinois with his father, Stephen Califf, a famous deer hunter and fisherman, and they located in the south-western part of Hancock County, remaining there until 1866, when they moved to Knox County, Mo., where they engaged in farming. Stephen Califf died there, and later on, in 1894, his son John Califf also passed away, the mother having died in 1887.

John A. Califf passed his boyhood in Hancock County, Ill., and Knox County, Mo., where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he returned to Hancock County. Prior to this, having completed his course in the public schools, he had been engaged in teaching in Knox County, and after he returned to Hancock County, he taught near and in Lima and Tioga

from 1874 till 1889. In 1890 while living in Rocky Run Township, he was elected county superintendent of schools, was re-elected in 1894 and 1898. During his incumbency as county superintendent he did much for the advancement of the schools. He secured county uniformity of school books in the country schools, established the use of the State Course of Study, held central and final examinations and graduating exercises for pupils in the grades. In this important work he was the pioneer in Hancock County. In the educational field Mr. Califf found his life work, until 1907 when he was elected to the 45th General Assembly of Illinois. While serving in the legislature he introduced and secured the passage of what is known as the Free High School Law. At the same time he changed his field of operation, associating himself with the American Book Company, publishers of school and college text books, where he has found congenial work and appreciative associates.

In 1913 Governor Edward F. Dunne paid a fitting tribute to his public work by appointing him a member of the managing board of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, which position he filled for something over four years, serving as president of the board a greater part of that time.

On April 18, 1877, Mr. Califf was united in marriage with Martha Adelaide Archer, a daughter of Harrison and Mary Ann (Homan) Archer, natives of Carlisle, Ky. They have had nine children, born to them, namely: Donald Archer; Nellie, who died in infancy; Charles Carter; Jean Paul; Ida Mabel; John Albert; Rowena; Gladstone, and Harry, who died in infancy. Mr. Califf is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the Lake View Motor Club.

CALIFF, J. Paul, one of the able younger attorneys of Carthage, whose forceful handling of cases has brought him to the favorable attention of his profession and the public, was born in Rocky Run Township, April 27, 1885, a son of John A. and Martha A. (Archer) Califf. John A. Califf was born in Hancock County, where he attended school, and later taught. In 1890 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools and held this office for twelve years. A stanch Democrat he was the successful candidate of his party for the 45th General Assembly of Illinois, and later a member of the board of managers of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, having been president of the board and very active in its work. A very public spirited man, he has through his service and ability won and retained the confidence of the people.

J. Paul Califf spent his boyhood in Hancock County, and attended the grammar and the high school of Carthage, being graduated from the latter in 1904. While taking an academic course at Carthage College, he began the study of law with Judge Charles J. Scofield, and after passing the state examinations, he was admitted to the bar in 1909. After his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with Judge Scofield, and has been very successful.

On June 30, 1909, Mr. Califf was married to Edith A. Egbers, who was graduated from high school in the same class as Mr. Califf, and she also attended Carthage College. Mr. and Mrs. Califf have two sons, Junius Paul, aged nine years and John William, aged one year. Mr. Califf belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Occident Lodge, K. P., being past chancellor of the latter. In politics he is a Democrat and he served as city attorney, member of the Board of Education and in 1917 was elected president of the Carthage Board of Education. A man of scholarly attainments and natural ability above the average. Mr. Califf will go far on the road which leads to public distinction, and will faithfully discharge every duty laid upon his capable shoulders.

CAMPBELL, Charles D., owning and operating 260 acres of as fine land as can be found in Hancock County, is located on sections 6 and 7, Augusta Township, where he is regarded as a very successful agriculturalist. He was born in the house where he now lives, December 23, 1880, a son of John A. and Susan C. (Matthews) Campbell, who having retired from active participation in farm work, are now living in comfort and ease at Augusta.

Charles D. Campbell attended the schools of his district, and has always been engaged in farming, having spent his life on the homestead. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, and specializes on Chester White hogs and Leghorn chickens.

On December 13, 1899, Mr. Campbell was married to Etta K. Little, who was born at Rushville, Ill., a daughter of James and Anna (Abbott) Little, farming people. Mrs. Little is deceased, but Mr. Little survives and makes his home at Littleton, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have the following children: James H., John M., Eva K., Robert D., all of whom are at home. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never cared for office. The Christian Church holds his membership. His standing in his community has been honestly earned and he is justly regarded a representative citizen.

CAMPBELL, Clinton Samuel, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Hancock County, whose name is associated with much of its early development. He was born near Winchester, Scott County, Ill., a son of Samuel Finley and Nancy (Turner) Campbell, early settlers of Illinois. They were married, and as a wedding trip, started out for the prairies of Illinois in a prairie schooner. After a tedious journey they arrived in a woodland part of the county near Winchester. In a few years they located on a fine farm west of Jacksonville that is now owned by one of his sons. Their nearest neighbor was also a pioneer couple, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Williams, who married from the plow and weaving loom and took their wedding journey on horseback to their new home, she riding

behind him, with a present from her mother of a tea kettle and skillet. They settled in Scott County after their arrival in Illinois.

Clinton Samuel Campbell was reared in Scott County, and there he was married, September 28, 1868, to Mary Ann Eyre, a daughter of John and Anne (Elliott) Eyre, born near Sheffield, England. John Eyre was a file cutter in his native land, who left England in 1843, on a sailing vessel for the United States, three weeks being consumed for the journey. They first located at Pittsburgh, Pa., but as they wanted to get land, John Eyre left his wife and daughter there, and started out to find a good locality. He traveled down the Ohio River and through Kentucky, but was not suited. Reaching Alton, Ill., he learned of the English settlement at Jacksonville, and went there by way of Naples. There he bought 120 acres in the timber, paying for it all the money he had, $500, and worked around in the neighborhood to secure a little money for running expenses. Later, he secured several small farms of brush land by loaning money upon them, and improved his property. He lived in this region until his death, August 20, 1875. His wife died in 1873.

After their marriage, Clinton Samuel Campbell and his wife lived on a farm in Morgan County for two years, and then bought one upon which they resided until 1886, when they sold that property and bought the Kinsey Gittings farm in La Harpe Township, which remained their home until 1903, when they again sold, and retired to La Harpe. There he died, February 26, 1906. His widow lived at La Harpe until 1911, when she went to live with her son, George E. Campbell, and she is still an honored member of the family. Clinton Samuel Campbell and his wife became the parents of the following children: George E.; Frank, who is deceased; John S., who lives at McKiney, Tex.; Anna, who is the wife of Prof. Robert Hieronymus, a community worker of Urbana, Ill.; Ella, who was Mrs. Tilden Quinn, died in the fall of 1916, leaving three daughters; Allan Berry, who is a teacher in the University of Ames, Iowa, was married to Alma Butler, a daughter of George and Lorinda (Bonham) Butler of La Harpe, Ill.

CAMPBELL, George E., a prosperous resident of La Harpe Township, is now retired from active farm work, but formerly was actively engaged as an agriculturist. He was born near Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., July 9, 1869, a son of Clinton Samuel and Mary Anne (Eyre) Campbell, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After attending the public schools of La Harpe Township, Mr. Campbell engaged in farming on a farm owned by his father in La Harpe Township. When his father's estate was settled, he bought this farm, and it comprises 160 acres of highly improved land. This he conducted until 1917, when he turned over the active management to his son Fred and has since 1916 been an active worker.

On September 25, 1895, Mr. Campbell was married to Hattie B. Miller, born in La Harpe Township, November 1, 1866, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Miller, he born in Scott County, Ill., and she in La Harpe Township. The grandparents, William Miller, and John and Mary (Duncan) Scott, natives of Tennessee, were all early settlers of La Harpe Township. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell became the parents of the following children: Fred G., who was born October 18, 1898, conducts the home farm; Clinton, who died at the age of six years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of three years; Juie, who died at the age of two years; Charles, who was born December 21, 1906; and Mac. A., who was born August 28, 1908. Mrs. Campbell attended the district schools of La Harpe Township and Gillings Seminary for four years and following her graduation therefrom she taught school for eight years. The Campbells all belonging to the Christian Church and they and their relatives have always been great church workers. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served on the school board for nineteen years. A Mason in good standing, he is also a Shriner. A man of energy, he has forged ahead, and not only has achieved material prosperity, but has gained and holds the confidence and respect of his neighborhood. He has been local observer for this district in the U. S. Weather Bureau for ten years.

CAMPBELL, Harvey A., a successful general farmer of Augusta Township, owns and operates 120 acres of valuable land on section 9 of this township. He was born in Hancock County, June 15, 1869, a son of John A. Campbell, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Harvey A. Campbell attended the schools of his district, and remained at home, learning farming from his father, until his marriage, which occurred March 4, 1901, when he was united with Mary Young. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one son, Wayne, who was born March 12, 1902. He was graduated from the Augusta High school, and is a very promising boy. Fraternally Mr. Campbell belongs to the Odd Fellows, in which lodge he is deservedly popular. Believing in encouraging local enterprises, Mr. Campbell holds a policy with the Hancock Mutual Insurance Company, and is interested in its welfare. His political views make him a Democrat, and he is a great admirer and firm supporter of President Wilson. The Baptist Church holds his membership. The Campbell family is an honored one in this county, where for nearly half a century, the father, John A. Campbell, has been connected with agricultural interests.

CAMPBELL, John A., a prosperous retired farmer of Augusta Township, was for forty-seven years one of the leading agriculturalists of that township. He was born in Indiana, September 8, 1844, a son of Gustave and Octavia (Payne) Campbell, natives of Scotland and Vir-

ginia, respectively, both of whom died in Indiana.

John A. Campbell was twenty-one years old when he came from Indiana to Hancock County, and for a time worked for different farmers in the county, and then began farming on his own account. He was very successful as an agriculturalist, and at the same time won appreciation for his fair dealing and upright life.

On July 19, 1868, Mr. Campbell was married to Susan Matthews, born in Hancock County, a daughter of Alfred Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell became the parents of the following children: Harvey, who is married to Mary Young, has a son, Wayne; Dovie, who is deceased; and Charles, whose sketch appears in this work. He belongs to the Christian Church, and joined it many years ago. All his life he has been a strong Democrat, but has never cared for public office. Both he and Mrs. Campbell are held in the highest esteem, and have friends all over the county.

CAMPBELL, John Amos, one of the highly esteemed retired farmers of La Harpe, has had a very successful career as an agriculturist, not only in Hancock County, but in other localities as well. He was born in Winchester, Scott County, Ill., March 4, 1848, a son of William L. and Nancy (Reeder) Campbell, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky. The grandparents, James and Margaret (Berry) Campbell, natives of Virginia, drove overland in 1832, to Morgan County, Ill. The maternal grandparents, Amos and Mary Reeder were born in Kentucky, and they, too, drove overland to Morgan County, in the late twenties. The parents were married and located on a farm in Morgan County, but in the spring of 1848, moved to Scott County, Ill., and bought a farm four miles north of Winchester. The father was born September 2, 1812, and died at Winchester, where he spent his last days, July 22, 1888; and the mother, who was born May 2, 1818, died on their farm, March 15, 1859. Their children were as follows: Hannah Jane, who was born October 20, 1838; Susan M., who was born February 10, 1840; Green B., who was born May 27, 1841; Samuel R., who was born December 13, 1842; James Polk, who was born May 23, 1844; Eliza A., who was born December 3, 1845; John Amos, who was born March 4, 1848; William Henry, who was born September 8, 1849; Mary E., who was born May 24, 1851; Joseph M., who was born July 10, 1853; Alice M., who was born March 28, 1855; Sallie A., who was born January 6, 1857; Laura E., who was born March 20, 1859; Etta F., who was born April 10, 1861; and Ollie M., who was born November 5, 1862.

John Amos Campbell attended the district schools and lived with his parents until his marriage, which took place May 5, 1874, when he was united with Annie R. Hawk, born in Scott County, Ill., May 1, 1852, a daughter of Foster R. and Sarah (Flynn) Hawk of Scott County. After his marriage, Mr. Campbell bought a farm in Scott County, and operated it until 1900, when he sold and in the spring of that year came to La Harpe Township and bought 400 acres of partially improved land, a portion of which was covered with timber. Since then he has sold 100 acres, and about 175 acres of the remainder is under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. In 1904 he moved to La Harpe, and since then has retired, renting his land, although he cultivates the two and one-half acres surrounding his beautiful residence at La Harpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had the following children: Lenora May, who was born April 3, 1875, died May 2, 1897; Edward T., who was born May 7, 1876, died June 16, 1916; George Arthur, who was born May 18, 1878, lives at Moline, Ill.; Pearl Hawk, who was born September 11, 1880, died January 28, 1885; Sadie Alice, who was born February 18, 1882, died September 17, 1898; Anna Etta, who was born January 18, 1884, died June 8, 1916; Ethel B., who was born August 14, 1887, is Mrs. Samuel Corbett, and she and her husband live on Mr. Campbell's farm; and Elsie M., who was born July 24, 1890, is Mrs. Albert Moore of La Harpe. Mrs. Campbell died June 16, 1916, since which time, a sister, Mary E. Campbell, has been Mr. Campbell's housekeeper. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, and he has served as alderman of La Harpe for two terms, representing the First Ward in the city council.

CANNON, Granvel, one of the substantial business men of Carthage, has been engaged in handling stock for some years, but prior to embarking in this line, was actively engaged in farming. He was born in California, January 29, 1853, a son of Albern P. and America E. (Boston) Cannon, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, who located in Hancock County after their marriage, and lived there until 1850, when they traveled overland to California in search of gold. Three years later they returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi River to Hancock County. They then bought a farm in Carthage Township, and Albern P. Cannon developed into the largest live-stock buyer in the county. In 1869 he sold his business, retired and lived at Carthage until his death which occurred on February 28, 1907. His wife died on January 17, 1917. Their children were as follows: Willis, who lives at San Diego, Cal.; Grenvel, whose name heads this review; Marilla, who is Mrs. C. H. Saxton of Carthage; and Jennie, who is deceased.

Granvel Cannon was married August 22, 1879, to Anna Hoch, born at Carthage, and they had one daughter, Blanche, who lives in Oklahoma. Mrs. Cannon died April 14, 1912. On February 3, 1916, Mr. Cannon was married (second) to Mrs. Anna (Gillan) Link, born at La Harpe, a daughter of W. W. Gillan, and widow of Robert Link. She had two children by her first marriage, namely: Harry N., who served in the army during the Great War; and Gale Fenton, who lives in Colorado.

After his first marriage Mr. Cannon lived at Carthage for several years, and was engaged in teaching school but then bought a farm in Carthage Township, and began raising stock. Like his father before him, he developed into an extensive stockman, and is now engaged in buying, selling and shipping stock, and carries on a large business.

Mr. Cannon is a well educated man, having attended the district schools, Carthage College and the Gem City Business College. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. In politics a Republican, he served as constable for several years. An excellent business man, he has been successful in his undertakings, and he has won and retains the confidence and respect of his associates.

CARLISLE, George W., who was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Pilot Grove Township, is now profitably engaged in a grain business at Burnside. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1850, a son of James Stewart and Sarah Elizabeth (Breeze) Carlisle, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were married at St. Louis, Mo. The father was a plasterer by trade. On January 10, 1860, he came to Hancock County, and went on a farm he had bought in 1855. His farm contained 160 acres, and when he began operating it, this work was the first of its kind he had ever done. There he remained until 1893, when he retired, moving to Adrian, Ill., and renting his farm. The mother died October 17, 1917.

George W. Carlisle had but few early educational advantages, but when he was twenty years old he attended Carthage College, earning his own way through. On December 21, 1876, he was married to Lula M. Lamb, born at Pontoosic, Ill., a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Baker) Lamb, born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle became the parents of the following children: Samuel, who lives at Burnside, Ill.; Blanche, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Fred, who lives at Wichita, Kas.; Frank, who lives at Basco, Ill.; George, who is on the home farm; and James, who lives at Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Carlisle died October 6, 1912.

After his marriage, Mr. Carlisle worked on the farm until 1914, when he rented his homestead to his son George, and on March 17, 1914, he came to Burnside, where he and his son Samuel embarked in a grain business, which they still conduct. He is a Democrat in politics and very prominent in the county, having served as supervisor for eight years; town clerk for four years; highway commissioner for one term; and justice of the peace for one term, and declined the nomination for the office of township treasurer. For some years he has been a member of Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M. A man of high principles, he has lived up to what he believed to be right, and his standing among his neighbors is excellent in every respect.

CARNES, Henry, a veteran of the Civil War, and a highly esteemed resident of La Harpe, is now living retired from his former agricultural activities. He was born in Pike County, Ill., July 4, 1844, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McCartney) Carnes, natives of Ohio. In childhood his parents came to Pike County, Ill., where they were married, afterwards settling on a farm in that county. After remaining there for a few years, they moved to McDonough County, Ill., and remained for six years, but leaving that farm, they went to Iowa, and spent two years. They then came to La Harpe Township and bought a farm, where he died, she having passed away in 1880. Their children were as follows: Maria, who is deceased, was Mrs. Daniel Avery; James, who is deceased; Henry; Alonzo, who is deceased; Diana, who is the widow of William Spiker of La Harpe, Ill.

In July, 1864, Mr. Carnes enlisted in the service of his country for the period of the Civil War, in Company D, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Seventeenth Army Corps, Fourth Brigade, First Division, and was assigned to Raleigh, N. C., participating in the campaign at that point. He was sent to Washington, D. C., and took part in the Grand Review, receiving his discharge at Chicago, in the fall of 1865, having been mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

In August, 1865, Mr. Carnes was married to Laura Gleason, born at La Harpe, Ill., a daughter of Decatur and Eliza (Devoid) Gleason, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of La Harpe. After his marriage, Mr. Carnes rented land in La Harpe Township and began buying small pieces of land, five acres at a time, until he had twenty acres north of La Harpe, on which he resided for eight years. He then rented this farm, and went on another farm as a renter for four years, when he moved on his father's farm, and lived there for twenty-eight years, buying 177 acres of it, to which he later added three acres. This continued his home until March, 1912, when he rented the farm and moved to La Harpe to a residence he had bought six years previously.

On December 6, 1873, Mr. Carnes was married (second) to Mary Anne Cass by H. H. Barnes, a justice of the peace. She was born in 1830 in Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Jenette (Boyd) Cass. Mrs. Cass survives and lives at La Harpe. Both she and Mr. Cass were natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Carnes have had the following children: Neelzer Adelbert, who died at the age of two years; Lillie, who died at the age of five years; Jesse, who lives on his father's farm; Ernest, who lives at La Harpe; Effie, who is Mrs. Thomas Scanlon of Durham Township; Jenette, who is Mrs. Alvin Thompson of Gladstone, Ill.; Grover, who lives in Fulton County, Ill.; Mamie, who is Mrs. Ward Melvin of Cuba, Ill.; and John, who lives at La Harpe. Mr. Carnes is practically a self-educated man for his schooling was confined to a limited attendance at the district schools, but

he is a very well informed man. Both he and Mrs. Carnes belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and he belongs to the G. A. R. There is no man in Hancock County who stands any higher in public esteem than this honorable, upright old soldier and retired farmer, and the confidence he inspires is well merited.

CARPENTER, John H., who owns and operates 225 acres of valuable farm land on section 24, Augusta Township, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 7, 1874, a son of Nathan D. and Josephine (Cottrell) Carpenter, of Greene County, Ohio, both of whom are now deceased.

John H. Carpenter attended the schools of his native county. After attaining maturity he spent some time in Indiana, then returned to Ohio, but after a few years, moved to Rushville, Ill., in 1891 coming to the rural districts of Schuyler County. There he was engaged in farm work until his marriage, which occurred October 16, 1898, when he was united with Mertie Tribbey, born in Brown County, Ill., June 13, 1876, a daughter of James A. and Ellen (Wilgus) Tribbey. They moved to Hancock County in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter became the parents of the following children: Viva, Nathan, Minnie, Ellen, Anna Mae and Charles W. (twins), Mildred and Linna. All of these children survive except Charles W. Mr. Carpenter was formerly a Democrat, but is now independent in his political opinions. When he came to Illinois he had but $2, but is now one of the well-to-do men of his locality. His present affluence is the result of hard work intelligently directed, and the commendable practice of strict economy, on the part of him and his wife. They have known how to make their work amount to something worth while, and at the same time they have firmly established themselves in the confidence and respect of their neighbors.

CARTER, Ernest C., a prosperous farmer and breeder of Poland-China hogs of Augusta Township, owns and operates 135 acres of very valuable land on section 18 of this township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., May 21, 1882, a son of John W. and Margaret (Abbott) Carter, natives of Illinois, and farming people who are now living at Augusta, Ill.

Ernest C. Carter attended the schools of his district and early began to be useful on his father's farm, where he learned farming in a practical manner. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred October 4, 1905, when he was united with Miss Pearl M. Wilson, a native of Hancock County, and a daughter of Robert Johnson Wilson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have the following children: Arthur, Glenn, Wayne, Helen, Alva and Sterling. Mr. Carter belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been a Republican, and is now serving his district as a school director. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. A hard working, thrifty man, from the time he went on his farm after his marriage he has made good, and stands very high with his neighbors and business associates.

CARTER, George H., a general farmer and stockraiser of Durham Township, is one of the well-known and thorougly reliable men of Hancock County. He was born at North London, Iowa, April 22, 1859, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sutton) Carter, natives of England, who were married there, and immediately afterward came to the United States, settling in Henry County, Iowa, where Henry Carter was in a contracting business, and was engaged in construction work on the C. B. & Q. Railroad at Sheridan, Iowa. He died about 1864, when George H. was about five years old. He lived first with his mother and later with an elder brother at De Moines, Iowa.

On March 2, 1882, George H. Carter was married to Sarah Ellen Bainter, born September 11, 1861, at La Harpe, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Elmira (Gray) Bainter, natives of Ohio, who came to La Harpe, Ill. After his marriage, Mr. Carter rented a farm in Henderson County, Ill., and continued to rent farms for eight years in that county, and then caue to Hancock County and rented the J. B. Manifold farm until 1907, when he brought 252 acres of land from the Manifold heirs. Later he added eight acres, which he bought of Mr. Bartlett, and then forty acres bought of Mary and Newton Byler, all of which was under cultivation except forty-eight acres, which he cleared. He keeps fifteen acres for pasture, but cultivates the balance, and does general farming and raises Polled Angus cattle, horses and hogs.

Although he attended the district schools, as did his wife, Mr. Carter has gained the greater part of his knowledge through experience and close observation. He is a Democrat and has served as a school director of Durham Township for six years. He belongs to Durham Camp No. 3528, M. W. A. Mr. and Mrs. Carter became the parents of the following children: Edna, who is Mrs. Lewis Curtiss of Pilot Grove Township, has four children, Mildred, Jesse, Maxine and Mary; Alma, who is Mrs. Charles Krieg, of Durham Township, has two children, Helen and Ethel; Jessie, who is Mrs. Charles E. Byler of Durham Township, had one child, who died in infancy; Roy H., who lives in Pontoosic Township, is married to Anna Eckhardt, and they have one son, Eldred; Earl Glenn, who is serving in the National Army; and Virgil Lavern, who is at home.

CASLEY, Henry Alexander, one of the highly respected citizens of Hamilton, is now living retired. For many years he was associated with the meat industry of this city. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 3, 1852, a son of George



William H Rawson and family

and Rebecca (Howdyshell) Casley, natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1860, and the mother in 1872. There were seven children in their family, those living now being as follows: Charles, who is a farmer of Cheney, Kas.; John, who is also a farmer of Kansas; Jacob, Lucy and Sadie, who live at Mendon, Ill.; and Henry A. One of the sons is deceased.

Henry A. Casley lived in the family of W. L. Guthrie, both in Adams County, Ill., and Hancock County, remaining with them until his marriage, which occurred in 1885. He then worked in a grocery and meat store, going later into the meat business for himself, and conducting it for many years, retiring in 1914.

On October 21, 1885, Mr. Casley was married to Clara Longwell, a daughter of George and Martha (Bauer) Longwell, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Casley was an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Casley have one son, George L., who was born April 21, 1886. George L. Casley was married in 1909 to Hallie Thompson, and they have two children, namely: Lee, who was born July 22, 1910; and Harold, who was born April 16, 1912. Mrs. Casley belongs to the Bethel Presbyterian Church, and taking a very active part in church work, she is a member of the Ladies Aid Society and the Missionary Society, and teaches in the Sunday school.

CASSELL, Isaac W., who is one of the most prominent men of La Harpe Township, has been connected with educational and agricultural matters in Hancock County for many years, although more recently has confined his efforts to the latter. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 26, 1839, a son of Isaac and Lydia (Nicodemus) Cassell, natives of Carroll County, Md., where they were married in 1835, moving afterwards to Knox County, Ohio, and there buying a farm, where they lived until death claimed them. He passed away at the age of eighty-one years and she when seventy-five years old. They had twelve chidlren, of whom Isaac W. Cassell was the youngest, but all are deceased except him and a sister, Mrs. Lydia Detwiler, the wife of Wilson Detwiler of Knox County, Ohio.

Isaac W. Cassell spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and when his country had need of his services he enlisted, September 3, 1861, in Company A, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under the command of General Grant at the battle of Shiloh, Jackson, Miss., and other important engagements, but was forced to take a furlough on account of sickness. Mr. Casell was sent to Boliver, Tenn., to recover, but before he regained his strength he was honorably discharged. He tried to get into a new regiment, but was refused on account of continued ill health, and received his final discharge in the fall of 1862. He remained at home until 1863, when he entered Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio, and was graduated there from from the classical course in 1866. In the fall of 1866 he took the chair of Greek and Latin at Adrian, Mich., where he remained until 1872, then going to Lincoln, Neb., where he helped to organize the public school system of that city, and remained two years. His health failing him, he came to Hancock County, and went on a farm in La Harpe Township, but in 1879, when the seminary at La Harpe was organized he was the leading factor in the establishment and called it Gittings Seminary. He was president of the seminary until the building was burned in 1889. Until a new home was built for it classes were held wherever room could be secured. In this interval Mr. Cassell resumed his farming operations, and has remained in this line of endeavor ever since, he and his wife owning his homestead of 350 acres just north of La Harpe and 240 acre in one piece in another farm. He raises registered Herford cattle, which breed he introduced into Hancock County, and hogs, sheep, and horses.

On August 3, 1871, Mr. Cassell was married to Mary J. Gittings, born in Hancock County, Ill., a daughter of James and Susanna (Thompson) Gittings. Prior to her marriage of Mr. Gittings, Mrs. Gittings was the widow of a Mr. Dague of Fountain Green Township, who came here in 1834, and entered government land. Mr. and Mrs. Cassell became the parents of the following children: Robert M., who lives at La Harpe, Ill.; Abbie, who is Mrs. Judd Hartzell of Monmouth, Ill.; Orot., who conducts the home farm; Mary Jane, who is a registered nurse of Galesburg, Ill.; Susanna G., who died at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Cassell belongs to the Union Church. He has risen high in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of La Harpe, Macomb Commandery and Peoria Shrine, and has held all offices in these lodges. Mr. Cassell belongs to La Harpe Post, G. A. R., and has served as adjutant and chaplain. A man of great intellectuality, Mr. Cassell has used his ability to advance the cause of education and raise the standard for conditions in his neighborhood. His advice is sought by many, and his good judgment relied upon by those who appreciate his knowledge and seek to profit by his experience.

CASSELL, Robert McConnell, ex-mayor of La Harpe, and a man of marked personality, whose business operations are of sufficient importance to place him among the substantial men of Hancock County, was born February 22, 1874, at Lincoln, Neb. He is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, Isaac W. and Mary J. (Gittings) Cassell. Isaac W. Cassell was born in Ohio, and after several changes came to Hancock County, Ill. For a number of years he was engaged in farming upon an extensive scale, but is now living in retirement. When he first came to Hancock County, he spent his winters in teaching school, and was one of the well known educators of that time.

Robert McConnell Cassell attended both the grammar and the high school, and after completing his educational training he began assist-

ing his father in farming, developing an extensive business as raiser and breeder of fancy Poland-China hogs. He has a farm of 135 acres of valuable land in La Harpe Township, and ships about 200 head of fancy breed hogs annually.

On December 25, 1899, Mr. Cassell was married to Miss Edith Hungate Calder, a daughter of Peter Calder. Mr. and Mrs. Cassell have a son, Robert C., who was born October 8, 1906. The Cassells belong to the Union Church. Mr. Cassell is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and prominent in both fraternities. A staunch Republican, he has always been active in his party, and in the spring of 1917 he was elected mayor of La Harpe. Since assuming the duties of that important office, he has proven his fitness for public service, and is giving the people of his community a sound and businesslike administration. He is a man of wide acquaintance, and no one in this section stands any higher in public confidence.

CATLIN, George J., now living retired at Augusta, was for three years president of the First National Bank of Augusta, and during the period of his greatest activity was one of the most prominent men of this part of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, May 2, 1851, one of the seven children of Rev. William E. and Emma (Smith) Catlin. William E. Catlin was a clergyman, a native of Augusta, Ga., who lived in Hancock County from 1835 to 1841, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he entered Illinois College. After graduating, in 1845, he entered The Gale Theological Seminary, graduating in 1849. He went to Carthage, Ill., in 1850, was pastor of the church there, remaining some two years. His death occurred in March, 1903, and that of his wife in January, 1901.

George J. Catlin attended the public schools, and when he attained manhood began to support himself by clerking in a general store. Later he went to Montana, where he remained from 1878 to 1898, he and his brothers taking up government land, and operating it until he returned to Augusta, Ill., in 1898. From 1908 until 1911 he was president of the First National Bank of that city, and then went to California, spending two and one-half years in that state. Once more he returned to Augusta to resume his business relations in that city, but in 1913 he retired permanently, and is now enjoying the ease he has fairly earned.

Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Harrietta Cooper, who was born in Hancock County, a daughter of James Cooper, one of the prominent men of Hancock County. They had one daughter born to them, Georgia, who is the wife of Willis Guy Stockton, a farmer, of Augusta, and they have one son, Donald Catlin Stockton. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Catlin is independent. His fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias. In every relation of life Mr. Catlin has proven his worth, and is justly numbered among the worth-while men of this part of the state.

CHAMPLIN, John Albert, one of the retired farmers of Fountain Green, was formerly very prominent in agricultural matters in Hancock County. He was born in New York state, October 7, 1852, a son of Albert Randall and Jane (Bentley) Champlin, natives of New York state. About 1856 the family came to Illinois, and located at Blandinsville, the father opening a law office and was engaged in an active law practice for six or seven years, when he traveled about for a time, finally settling in California.

When he was eleven years old, John Albert Champlin was sent to live in Fountain Green Township, with William Bullock. He worked for his board and clothing and the privilege of attending the district schools during the winter months for five years. He was then old enough to begin working on farms by the month, continuing with the Bullock family until his marriage, with the exception of six months.

In March, 1873, John Albert Champlin was married to Mary Viola Alton, born in La Harpe Township, a daughter of Charles Elliott Alton. Her father was a native of New York and her mother of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Champlin had the following children Charles Albert, who lives at Hope, Ark.; Myrtle Pearl, who died at the age of six years; and Pearl, who is Mrs. William Curry, lives three and one-half miles southeast of Bentley, Ill.; Anna, who died in infancy; and Laurence Linden, who died at the age of fifteen years. Mrs. Champlin died April 30, 1914. On September 21, 1916, Mr. Champlin was married (second) to Ada H. Murtland, born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Alexander and Frances (Frier) Murtland, natives of Butler County, Pa., and early settlers of Fulton County, Ill., although since 1865 they have lived at Fountain Green, Ill.

After his first marriage, Mr. Champlin rented a farm in Fountain Green Township for about nine years, and then bought eighty acres of land in that township, where he lived until the fall of 1914, when he left the farm and spent the winter with his son at Hope, Ark. The following spring he returned to Fountain Green, and rented out his 80-acre farm, and owns also 125 acres of the old Hopkins farm just north of Fountain Green. In politics he is a Republican and served as highway commissioner of Fountain Green Township for one term. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Champlin is held in high esteem by his neighbors at Fountain Green, and he deserves the comforts he enjoys that his former hard work have provided for him.

CHAPIN, Charles G., a substantial general farmer of Fountain Green Township, is one of the highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born in this township March 22, 1867, a son of Robert P. and Lavina (Libby) Chapin, natives of Ohio and Hancock County, respectively. The maternal grandparents, Charles

and Phemmy (Andrews) Libby, were among the very earliest settlers of Fountain Green Township, securing land from the government. After their marriage, the parents of Mr. Chapin settled in Fountain Green Township, and there the mother died in October, 1897, since which time the father has made his home with his two sons. Their children were as follows: Charles G.; Florence, who is Mrs. Christ Laburn; Ernest, who lives in Fountain Green Township; and Ada, who was Mrs. Howard Parker, died in January, 1910.

Charles G. Chapin attended the Rossville district school and grew up on the farm, remaining at home until his marriage, when he rented land in Fountain Green Township for three years, then moving to Pilot Grove Township where he continued to rent land for six years. He then moved back to Fountain Green Township where he still rented until he bought forty acres of unimproved land. In the winter of 1916 Township, this 160 acres being principally pasture land. He also owns 120 acres of land he bought from his father, which he cultivates, carrying on general farming. In addition he has 160 acres, three tracts, in Fountain Green he bought 120 acres of land in Fountain Green Township.

In February, 1892, Mr. Chapin was married to Henrietta M. Sharp, born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Samuel Sharp, born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have two children, namely: Merlin Robert, who lives in Fountain Green Township; and Blanche, who is at home. Mr. Chapin is a Republican, and served as assessor of Pilot Grove Township. A Mason, he belongs to La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M. An excellent farmer, he gives to his work intelligent oversight and the profitable results show that he thoroughly understands his business.

CHAPMAN, Samuel Seward, proprietor of the Elm Row Farm, in Prairie Township, is one of the progressive general farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Scott County, Ill., May 11, 1851, a son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Haynie) Chapman, the former of whom was born in Maryland in 1824, and the latter in Kentucky in 1826. The paternal grandparents were William and Anna (McLaughlin) Chapman, natives of Maryland, where he died in 1825. In 1836, Wesley Chapman, accompanied by his mother, moved to Scott County, Ill. The maternal grandparents were Henry and Helen (Hire) Haynie, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Scott County, Ill., in 1828. Wesley Chapman and his wife were married in Scott County, and lived there until 1854, when they moved to Macon County, Ill. In the fall of 1855, they went to Davis County, Mo., leaving it in the spring of 1857, for Wythe Township, Hancock County. In the spring of 1862, they came to Prairie Township, and settled on a farm of raw prairie land that they had bought four years previously. They broke the tough prairie sod and put in crops, and built the house and other buildings still standing, and became the owners of 280 acres in one piece and 160 acres one mile north of their homestead. In the spring of 1890, they left their farm and moved to Carthage, where she died November 14, 1899, he surviving her until June 27, 1908. Their children were as follows: William W., who is deceased; Henry H., who lives at La Junta, Colo.; Samuel S.; Arthur, who is deceased; Ella, who died in infancy; Ellen, who is Mrs. Marshall Clark, of Anaheim, Cal.; Alice C., who is Mrs. John Clark of Kansas; Mary, who is Mrs. D. W. Martin of Jasper, Mo.; George W., who is a physician of Quincy, Ill.; Frank E., who lives at New Richland, Minn.; Emma E., who is Mrs. Joseph Weir of Winfield, Kas.

Samuel S. Chapman attended the district schools and the University of Illinois, at Urbana. He lived at home until his marriage, which occurred September 7, 1876, when he was united with Nancy C. Jackson, born in Wythe Township, a daughter of Peter and Angeline (Hanson) Jackson, natives of Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Chapman rented land for eighteen months, then bought eighty acres of land that was well improved, in Prairie Township, and lived on it for ten years. He then sold it and rented his father-in-law's farm for two years, and during that time bought 150 acres of land which was a part of his father's homestead. He has named it the Elm Row Farm, and made many improvements upon it. He has always carried on general farming, and his long experience is valuable to him in his present activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have had the following children born to them: One who died in infancy; John Hurst, who is at home; Irene E., who is a public schoolteacher at Morris, Ill.; and Myrna M., who is the wife of Dr. J. L. Richards, who is a physician connected with the Murray Hospital, of Butte, Mont. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a steward for many years. His principles have long made him a Prohibitionist, and he has been very much interested in recent legislation regarding the passage of the national prohibition measure. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, camp at Elvaston.

CHARPENTIER, Edmond L., one of the enterprising business men of Hancock County, is profitably engaged in a merchandise enterprise at West Point. He was born in Wythe Township, this county, February 4, 1872, a son of Jules A. and Marie (Boquet) Charpentier, natives of France, but came to Hancock County at an early day. He died June 23, 1895, and she died January 20, 1916. Their children were as follows: H. A., who lives at Bordeaux, France, where he is representing the International Harvester Co.; Edmond L.; and Clara, who was Mrs. W. G. Barnard, died November 1, 1918.

Edmond L. Charpentier remained on the farm until 1888, when he moved to West Point, and

with his mother and brother established a mercantile business, but in 1902 H. A. Charpentier sold his interest to his brother and the latter with his mother now conducts the establishment. While he has always maintained his connection with his store, during 1901 he traveled through northern Illinois and Iowa in the interests of the Milwaukee Harvester Co., and represented it in France during 1901 and 1902.

On December 23, 1895, Mr. Charpentier was married to Minnie McLarty, born at Bowen, Ill., a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Waggoner) McLarty. Mr. and Mrs. Charpentier have one son, Jules, who was born June 18, 1897, died December 27, 1916. Mr. Charpentier is a Democrat, and served as town clerk for twelve years, and was elected supervisor of St. Albans Township in the spring of 1919. He belongs to Dills Lodge No. 295, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Carthage Commandery and Quincy Consistory, has held all the offices in the Blue Lodge, and is now district deputy grand master. He also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Coming of such an old and honored family of Hancock County, Mr. Charpentier is living up to the highest ideals of his name and is held in great esteem by his fellow citizens, proof of which is shown in his frequent election to offices of trust and responsibility.

CHENEY, David F., who owns a fine farm of 210 acres in St. Albans Township, was formerly one of the aggressive agriculturalists of Hancock County, but for several years has turned over the active management to his sons, who are competent farmers. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 5, 1853, a son of David and Lydia (Close) Cheney, natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and in the spring of 1854 came to Hancock County, and bought timberland in St. Albans Township, which he cleared and improved. Here he lived and died, and he and his wife are both buried in one grave. Their children were as follows; George, who is deceased; Mary Elizabeth, who is the widow of James Tanner of Stillwell, Ill.; Rebecca, who died at the age of eighteen years; Susan, who is the widow of Reason Howard; David F.; and Delia, who is Mrs. High Steiner of St. Albans Township.

David F. Cheney attended the district schools and remained at home until his marriage, in 1875, when he was united with Susan McArthur, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Mary (O'Daniels) McArthur, natives of Indiana. After his marriage, Mr. Cheney built a residence on his present farm, into which he and his wife then moved, and he has since kept on adding to his farm until he now owns 320 acres, of which 210 is under cultivation and the remainder in pasture. In 1915 he retired in favor of his sons, but still keeps himself busy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheney became the parents of the following children: Minnie, who is Mrs. Charles Hopton of Adams County, Ill.; Nellie, who is Mrs. Tiloman Freed of Augusta, Ill.; Pearl, who is Mrs. Lafayette Rice of Prairie Township; Frank, who lives in Chili Township; Dillie, who is Mrs. Edward Carr of St. Albans Township; Mary, who is Mrs. Jessie Kane of Hancock County; Mack, who is of St. Albans Township; Dewey, who lives in Adams County, Ill.; Darrel, who is at home; and Lula, who is Mrs. Fred Decker of Chili Township. Mr. Cheney is a member of the Methodist Church. A Democrat in politics he has served as road boss and a school director. Fraternally he belongs to Stillwell Camp, M. W. A. A man of the highest character, he has always commanded confidence and respect, and has brought up a fine family to do him and his wife credit.

CHOATE, Andrew J., for many years one of the prosperous farmers of Montebello Township, owned and operated eighty acres of land which is nicely improved and very valuable. He was born near Quincy, in Adams County, Ill., January 27, 1843, and died April 17, 1919. He was a son of Langdon and Deborah V. (Jones) Choate. Langdon Choate was born September 7, 1810, and died in January, 1901. His wife was born in November, 1820, and died in 1893. He was a native of New Hampshire, and she of New York. They were married in the latter state, and came to Quincy, Ill., buying a farm of eighty acres in Adams County, which he conducted, and he also ran a blacksmith shop. In 1856 they came to Hancock County, and he was in a blacksmith business at Hamilton for many years. In addition to their son Andrew J., these parents had two daughters, namely: Louisa, who married Thomas Ruggles, is now dead, as is her husband; and Hannah Louise, who is Mrs. J. I. Spence, who lives in Montebello Township.

Andrew J. Choate attended the local schools of Adams and Hancock counties, and remained at home with his parents until his marriage, which occurred January 13, 1881, when he was united with Frances Grubb, born November 16, 1853, a daughter of Ephraim and Susan (Grubb) Grubb. Of her four sisters, all are now deceased, three having died in childhood, they being as follows: Louisa, Stella and an unnamed infant; while Olive, who became Mrs. Robert Hecker, died in June, 1917, and her husband is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Choate became the parents of three children, two of whom survive, namely: Stella Louise, who was born January 3, 1883, is at home; an unnamed infant; and Lloyd J., who was born June 21, 1888, served in the United States army in the World War, and was discharged December 9, 1918, as sergeant. After his marriage, Mr. Choate moved on the farm owned by his father-in-law, which has been in the Grubb family for seventy years, and later bought the eighty acres. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church, as does Mrs. Choate. In politics he was a Republican.

CHRISTY, David Alfred, a well known and highly respected retired farmer of Sonora Township, Hancock County, was born in Clarke County, Mo., December 10, 1861. His parents were Joseph K. and Amanda (Bowen) Christy, the latter of whom was born in Lewis County, Mo., but was married in Clarke County. There Mr. and Mrs. Christy lived on a farm until 1875 when they moved to Hancock County, Ill., where Mr. Christy bought a farm in Sonora Township. After his wife died there, Mr. Christy moved to Ferris, Ill., and there his death occurred in 1903. They were highly respected people and had a wide acquaintance. They were the parents of the following children: James Andrew, who lives in Sonora Township; Henry D., who lives at Stewartsvile, Mo.; Julius A., who is deceased; David Alfred; Benjamin, whose home is at Blackwell, Okla.; Louisa, who is the wife of Elsworth Brindley, lives at St. Paul, Nebr.; and Charles A., who is in business at Lawrence, Kan.

David Alfred Christy obtained his education in the district schools and grew up with agricultural training. After marriage in 1886, he moved to Nemaha County, Nebr., where he farmed on rented land for two years and then returned to Hancock County and for the next five years operated rented land. He then bought forty acres located on section 22, Sonora Township, and lived on that place for eight years and then bought sixty acres in another part of the same section, subsequently acquiring seventeen acres more on section 19 in the same township. These properties are well improved with substantial buildings and are a credit to the county. Mr. Christy continued actively engaged in general farming and stockraising until 1917, when he turned many of his responsibilities over to his capable son Irwin and has since lived practically retired, but yet manages the farm.

Mr. Christy was married January 29, 1886, to Miss Celia Conloy, who was born in Sonora Township, and they have four children: Vina, who is the wife of Lee Hardy, lives in southern Minnesota; Lester, who lives at Winnipeg, Canada; Irwin, who operates the home farm for his father; and Gladys, who is the wife of Charles Potter, lives at Fullerton, Cal. Both sons were in the World War, Irwin being in overseas service for six months. In politics Mr. Christy and his sons are Democrats. He has been a useful, loyal and public spirited citizen at all times and has served the township in such offices as school director and road commissioner. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose, attending lodges at Nauvoo.

CLARK, Charles Robert, a prosperous general farmer of Montebello Township, is one of the honored men of Hancock County. He was born near Winchester, Scott County, Ill., April 14, 1874, a son of William T. and Louisa (Crump) Clark, natives of Scott County, Ill., and Kentucky, respectively. The father came of English descent. During the Civil War he served his country as a soldier and had the misfortune to be confined in Andersonville prison for ninety days. After his return from the war, he settled near Winchester, Ill. His first wife dying in 1870, he was married again. His death occurred in 1900.

Charles Robert Clark attended the schools of his district, and remained at home until he was eighteen years old, at which time he began working for a brother in Scott County. After a time, he returned home and remained there until his father's death, when he came to Hancock County, and worked by the month in Pilot Grove Township for nine years. He then began farming for himself near Ferris, Ill., but left Illinois for Emett, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for three years. Once more he came to Hancock County, at first selecting Rocky Creek Township as his place of residence, but after a year he bought a farm in Wilcox Township, and conducted it for a year, then sold it and bought eighty acres of Fred Herold, which is a part of the southwest half of section 17, in Montebello Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming.

In April, 1908, Mr. Clark was married to Rachel Ann Woodall, born at Peoria, Ill., and they had one daughter, Rhoda, who lives at Winchester, Ill. Mrs. Clark died on September 4, 1909, and, on October 4, 1910, Mr. Clark was married (second) to Nellie Richards, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Philip and Lena (Thompson) Richards. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have the following children: Robert R., who was born July 3, 1911; Harold P., who was born July 29, 1913; and Josiah W., who was born March 29, 1915. Mr. Clark attends the Christian Church, and Mrs. Clark belongs to the Methodist Church of Ferris, Ill. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Ferris Lodge No. 674, I. O. O. F., and Ferris Camp, M. W. A. He is an excellent farmer and good business man, and stands very high in public esteem.

CLARK, John A., one of the oldest stockmen in this part of Illinois, is engaged in the stock business at Bowen and has the distinction of having handled more cattle and hogs than any other man in his line during the past forty years. He was born in Hancock County, March 12, 1853, a son of A. J. and Biddy A. (McCoy) Clark, natives of Kentucky and Ireland, respectively. Mrs. Clark came to the United States when one year old, her parents settling in Hancock County. The McCoys died in Hancock County, and both Mr. and Mrs. Clerk are also deceased.

John A. Clark attended the local schools and remained with his father until he was married, which was on January 4, 1878, when he was united with Amanda E. Lyon, who died October 22, 1916, and is interred in the Bowen Cemetery. They had the following children: Alva F., who is married to Effie Powell; Clifton G., who is married to Bertha West, has a son, Howard; and Ollie, who is married to

Frank Crossland. Mrs. Clark was a consistent member of the Christian Church and a noble woman and devoted wife and mother.

After his marriage Mr. Clark moved to the Lyon homestead in Harmony Township, and at one time owned over 600 acres in Harmony Township. About 1878 he came to Bowen and entered into his present business, in which he has greatly prospered. Mr. Clark is a Master Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held some of the minor offices.

CLEARY, Rev. Francis A., pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Warsaw, is one of the faithful clergy of the Catholic Church, stationed in Hancock County. He was born in Momence, Ill., September 9, 1888, a son of Patrick J. and Elizabeth (Kirby) Cleary, he born at Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and she at Chicago, Ill. Patrick J. Cleary with his parents moved to Momence, Ill., and since 1875 has conducted a grocery in that city. He and his wife had the following children: John, who was born in 1878, died in 1914; William, who is pastor of the Catholic Church at East Moline, Ill.; James, who lives with his parents at Momence; Edward, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Momence; and Rev. Francis A.

Rev. Francis A. Cleary was graduated from the Momence High school in 1906, and then entered St. Viator's College and spent eight years, being graduated therefrom in 1911 and finishing his seminary course there in 1914, was ordained a priest June 6, 1914, at Peoria, Ill. Immediately thereafter he was stationed at Rantoul, Ill., as assistant priest for one year, from there he went to Rock Island where he became assistant to Father Quinn, of St. Joseph's Church, and on December 5, 1917, was assigned to the Church of the Sacred Heart at Warsaw. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of Alleman Council of that order in Warsaw, and is also a member of the St. James Branch of the Western Catholic Union at Rock Island.

COEUR, Antoine, for many years was one of the well known men of Sonora Township and a large landowner in Hancock County. He was born in the province of Giers, France, November 22, 1835, came to America in 1853 and died on his farm in Sonora Township, Hancock County, Ill., June 8, 1904. He was an industrious, intelligent and honest man and in his death his community as well as his family met with a great loss. His parents were Etienne and Francoise Coeur, who came to the United States in 1853 to join the Icarian French colony at Nauvoo, Ill.

Afterward Antoine Coeur worked at fishing for some time and also sought employment in the lumber mills. When his parents bought a fruit farm in Sonora Township he went to work there and after his marriage in 1861 settled on this farm and worked to develop it. In 1868 he bought 160 acres in this township, which was the beginning of his large estate. It was wild prairie land and was situated on section 25, Sonora Township. He put up substantial buildings and made other improvements that converted it into a comfortable home and to this first tract kept on adding until he owned over 800 acres as the result of his industry. He was a capable farmer and stockraiser and in all his operations was unusually successful. He was a man of natural intelligence but had meager school advantages in France and was principally self-educated. He never desired public office but consented to serve as school director. He cast his political vote with the Democratic party.

Mr. Coeur was married December 14, 1861, to Miss Alexandrine Kayser, who was born June 18, 1845, in the city of Paris, France, a daughter of William and Johanna (Ritzerfeld) Kayser, the latter from Holland. The father of Mrs. Coeur died in Paris in 1853, and Mrs. Kayser with her two daughters, Magdaline and Alexandrine, came to America on a sailing vessel that was sixty days on the ocean, landed at New Orleans and then up the river on a steamboat and joined the French colony at Nauvoo. To Mr. and Mrs. Coeur the following children were born: Lucy, who is deceased; Emile, who lives at McCall, Ill.; August and Louis, both of whom are farmers in Sonora Township; Alice, who is the wife of Albert Lovingfoss, lives in Montebello Township; William, who lives at Deer Trail, Colo.; Arthur, who lives in Texas; Lily, whose home is with her mother; Vina, who is the wife of Henry Davison, lives on the home farm; and Ernest, who is a farmer in Sonora Township. Four of the sons have bought eighty acres each of the home farm and Mrs. Coeur rents the remainder of the land to the youngest son and Henry Davison, her son-in-law. She has twelve grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. This is one of the prominent old French families of the county.

COEUR, Louis, a prosperous general farmer of Sonora Township, was born in Sonora Township, October 12, 1870, a son of Antone and Alexandria Coeur. Louis Coeur attended the schools of his district, and then learned to be a farmer. Until his marriage, he remained at home, but after that, he began farming for himself, moving to an eighty-acre farm on section 25, Sonora Township, he had bought from his father. Since then he has put in many valuable improvements, and on it he carries on general farming.

On December 16, 1902, Mr. Coeur was married to Celia Reiter, born in Montebello Township, a daughter of John and Sarah Reiter, natives of France and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Coeur have no children. In politics Mr. Coeur is a Democrat. Not only has Mr. Coeur worked hard, but he has known how to make that work count, and he is rightfully numbered among the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, while personally he is held in high esteem because of his many excellent traits of character.

COLEMAN, Charles, one of the successful farmers of Hancock Township, owns and operates



A. K. Rice



Laura M. Rice

200 acres of valuable land and is specializing on raising Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, December 1, 1856, a son of Samuel and Jane (Bennett) Coleman, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The paternal grandparents, John and Letitia Coleman, and the maternal grandfather, Eli Bennett, were very early settlers of Pilot Grove Township, and here their children were reared and were married. Following their union, Samuel Coleman and his bride settled on a farm in Pilot Grove Township, where they lived until 1871, in that year selling and buying land in Rock Creek Township. He died in 1874, his widow surviving him until 1912.

Charles Coleman attended the district schools and assisted his mother in conducting her farm until he was twenty-three years old, at which time he went to Leadville, Colo., and was engaged in mining for two years. After returning to Hancock County, he was employed in farm work by the month until his marriage, which occurred August 23, 1886, when he was united with Lucy A. Ellison, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Mathew and Nancy (Hanson) Ellison, born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have the following children: Albert Roy, a farmer of Breckenridge, Minn.; Charles, who is in the United States army; Letitia J., who is Mrs. Earl Knowles of Hancock Township; and Nancy May, who is Mrs. Don Boyd, lives with her father.

After his marriage Mr. Coleman rented a farm in Rock Creek Township for a year and then went to Audrain County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming for a year. Upon his return to Rock Creek Township he rented land for three years, and then bought eighty acres of land in the same township, but in 1901 sold it and bought 200 acres in Hancock Township, all of which was improved. After four years he rented his farm and moved to Carthage, in order to give his children the benefit of that city's excellent schools. Having accomplished the education of his children, in 1914 Mr. Coleman returned to his farm, and has since been engaged in conducting it, specializing on Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Coleman belongs to the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon. Politically he is a Democrat, and he served as a school director for fifteen years. Mr. Coleman is a member of Middle Creek Camp, M. W. A., and of the Hancock County Mutual and Tri-State Mutual associations. A man of sound principles he has lived up to what he has believed to be his civic duty, and has developed a fine property, earning in both ways his right to be considered one of the representative men of the county.

COLEMAN, Martin L., who is owner of Sunnyside Farm, is one of the extensive landowners and prosperous farmers of Hancock Township. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, April 16, 1860, a son of Samuel and Jane (Bennett) Coleman, both of whom were born near Zanesville, Ohio, where they were reared, and after marriage came to Macomb, Ill. After a few years at Macomb, they came to Hancock County and lived in Pilot Grove Township until 1869, when they moved to Adrian, Ill., where he died in 1874, she surviving him until 1906.

Martin L. Coleman attended the schools of his native township and lived at home until his marriage, which occurred September 17, 1884, when he was united with Mary E. Newman, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Welch and Juliet (Dove) Newman, natives of Kentucky and Hancock County, respectively. After his marriage Mr. Coleman rented land in Rock Creek Township for five years, and then bought ninety and one-half acres of land in St. Mary's and Hancock townships, of which fifty acres are in the latter township. He has added to his acreage until he now owns 250 acres in St. Mary's Township, fifty acres in Hancock Township, and eighty acres in Fountain Green Township. He raises White Face cattle, and does general farming, his farm being known as the Sunnyside Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman became the parents of the following children: Clyde, who lives at Breckenridge, Minn.; Cora, who is Mrs. A. Shumate of St. Mary's Township; Flossie V., who is Mrs. Shumate of Fountain Green Township; Verla, who married John Merritt, lives in St. Mary's Township; and Marion, who is at home, all of whom are living, and John, the fourth, in order of birth, who died in infancy. Mr. Coleman served as a justice of the peace for eight years, and tax collector two terms. He belongs to the Woodman camp of Middle Creek Township, in which he held the office of banker and honorable counsel for eighteen years, and of which he is a charter member. An excellent farmer, he operates his land at a profit, and is regarded as an expert in his line, and possesses the respect and confidence of all who know him.

CONGDON, John H., a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, and owns valuable farm land in Montebello Township. He was born in Cornwall, England, December 2, 1885, a son of John and Mary E. (Huff) Congdon, natives of Cornwall, England. In the summer of 1886 they came to the United States, and settled at Colchester, Ill., where for eighteen years the father worked, for nine years for the Hicks family and then rented land for nine years. He then moved to Rocky Run Township, buying a farm, but three years later sold it and moved to Montebello Township, where he bought 120 acres on sections 5 and 8. He died July 1, 1913, the mother having passed away October 28, 1902. Their two children were: John H.; and Bessie, who is Mrs. William Bergmeier, of Nauvoo.

John H. Congdon always lived with his parents, and at the death of his father, he inherited the homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. In addition to the homestead, Mr. Congdon

rents other farm property and he farms in all 300 acres. On March 31, 1911, Mr. Congdon was married to Nora Kropp, born at Loraine, Ill., May 4, 1891, a daughter of John and Mary O. (Daniels) Kropp, natives of Adams County, Ill. They now reside at Hamilton, Ill. Mrs. Congdon attended the grammar and a high school, while Mr. Congdon's educational training was limited to the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Congdon have three children, namely: Orville William, Lawrence Henry, and Raymond Ernest. The family belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Congdon is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America at Hamilton. His energy and progressive spirit have placed him in the front rank among the farmers of Hancock County.

CONLOY, William, who is very profitably engaged in fruit farming at Nauvoo, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County, and one who is very favorably regarded by all who know him. He was born at Nauvoo, May 18, 1857, a son of Francis and Clotilde (Betram) Conloy, natives of France, who were among the first of the Icarian Colony, as they came here in 1853. While in France, Francis Conloy was a manufacturer of chinaware, but after his arrival at Nauvoo, he devoted himself to farming and fruit growing. He died in 1905, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in 1887.

William Conloy had but limited educational advantages, and became self-supporting at an early age. When only seventeen years old he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the jeweler's trade, and worked at it for eight years, then returned to Nauvoo, and for a few years after his return was engaged in farming, then went back to St. Louis and for one year was engaged at his trade. Coming back once more to Nauvoo, he bought four acres of land, and on it has been carrying on fruit raising, having a very valuable vineyard.

In 1883 Mr. Conloy was married to Minnie Brown, born in Ohio, a daughter of John C. and Anna (Schrup) Brown, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Conloy have one son, Robert, who was born April 22, 1885, and is at home. Mr. Conloy attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Nauvoo Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F., and the Rebekahs.

CONN, George V., veterinary surgeon, who is engaged in the active practice of his calling at La Harpe, is one of the leading men of his profession in Hancock County. He was born at Mediapolis, Des Moines County, Iowa, February 14, 1888, one of the nine children of Marlow M. and Mary E. (Hamilton) Conn. Marlow M. Conn was born in New York state, but he later moved to Iowa, and was a farmer. The mother was born in Indiana.

George V. Conn attended the common and the high school of his native place, and then entered the McKinley Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1911. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession at La Harpe, where he has since continued, and has been very successful in his work.

Dr. Conn was married to Miss Clare R. Claycomb, a daughter of Harry E. Claycomb, and they have one child, Cathryn B., who was born June 6, 1914. The Doctor and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Upright and carefully trained, Dr. Conn not only is an excellent veterinary, but he is also a good citizen and man of sterling principles.

CONNORS, James. one of the enterprising farmers of Hancock County, who rents and operates 160 acres of land on section 28, Augusta Township, is numbered among the worth while men of his locality. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 2, 1875, a son of Michael and Bridget (Hopkins) Connors natives of Ireland, who came to the United States at an early day, locating in Pennsylvania. Both of them are now deceased.

James Connors attended the schools of his native state, where he resided until 1914, in which year he came to Hancock County, and to his present farm, where he has since been engaged in general farming. On June 8, 1909, he was married at Denver, Col., to Edna Ketchum, and they have two children: Ellen, who was born September 24, 1910; and Elbert, who was born June 1, 1912, and both are attending the Augusta school. Mr. Connors is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Connors has had a varied experience, as he was a railroad engineer in Colorado and Utah, prior to becoming a farmer, and in both lines has made a success for he is industrious and thrifty, and such a man is a valuable addition to any community.

COOMBS, Edwin S., one of the successful lawyers of Hancock County, is ably engaged in a general legal practice at Carthage. He was born at Augusta, Ill., February 17, 1861, a son of S. R. and Margaret (Van Antwerp) Coombs, natives of Kentucky and New York City, respectively, the father, S. R. Coombs, being the nephew of General Lester Coombs, formerly of Lexington, Ky. Both came to Illinois in their eighteenth year. After their marriage they located on a farm at Augusta, but in 1864 moved to one a half mile south of Chili, Ill. Still later they went to Kansas where he was a stock buyer and farmer, and died about 1880. In politics he was a Democrat and served as a justice of the peace for many years. Of the ten children born to him and his wife, eight grew to maturity and four now survive, namely: S. R. Coombs, Jr., who is a railroad engineer of Carthage, Mo.; H. L. Coombs, who is in a real estate business at Memphis, Tenn.; Mary, who is the wife of S. York, a wealthy Mississippi planter; and Edwin S.

Edwin S. Coombs spent his childhood on the

home farm and attended school until fourteen years old. Later he took the course at the Normal University, Normal, Ill., and was graduated from that institution in the year 1887. For the subsequent fifteen years he taught school, becoming superintendent of schools at El Paso, Ill., La Harpe, Carthage, White Oak, and Pontiac, and held a state certificate. In the meanwhile he was studying law, and entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from its law department with the degree of LL. B. in 1896. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Coombs established himself in a general practice at Carthage, where he has since remained.

On October 7, 1903, Mr. Coombs was married to Luella L. Worrell, born in Hancock County, a graduate of the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill. She is a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph and Alpha (Forsythe) Worrell. Mr. and Mrs. Coombs have two sons, namely: Worrell Van Antwerp and Yale Forsythe. Mr. Coombs is a Presbyterian, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a Knight Templar. A Democrat in politics, he has served by appointment as superintendent of schools of Hancock County. All that he is and has he owes to his own efforts, and to the fact that he never allowed himself to be discouraged no matter what the circumstances might be, but forged steadily ahead, and is now reaping some of the rewards of his courage and persistence.

COOPER, Earl, M. D., who is one of the successful practitioners of medicine and surgery at Augusta, is properly numbered among the leading men of his profession in Hancock County. He was born September 7, 1879, in Schuyler County, Ill., one of the five children of his parents, John W. and Mary E. (Harris) Cooper. Dr. Cooper attended the common schools of his native county, and Rushville Business College, and took his medical course in the Consolidated School, K. M. C. and College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1905. In 1912 and 1914, also in 1916 and 1918 Dr. Cooper took post graduate work with Mayo Brothers, at Rochester, Minn., and the late Dr. Birmingham in the Fergus Falls State Hospital. For one year he was associated with Dr. Drake, of the University of Des Moines, Iowa, and at present is connected with the surgical staff of Morris, Ill., and has the operating privilege of several hospitals in the counties adjoining Hancock and also at St. Mary's Hospital, Quincy, Ill. He organized on December 1, 1919, the Augusta Hospital at Augusta, Ill., that is proving to be a success. Dr. Cooper belongs to the Hancock Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a life member of the Surgeons Club, of Rochester, Minn.; belongs to the Accademia Frisico.-Chimica. Italiana Palermo., and the National Tuberculosis Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Cooper was married to Miss Josephine M. Myers, a daughter of Nicholas Meyers, one of the veterans of the Civil War, who was born in Germany and is now living in Schuyler County. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have a son, Edward E., who was born November 7, 1915. They belong to the Christian Church. Interested in historical matters, Dr. Cooper has connected himself with the Illinois State Historical Society. A man carefully trained in his chosen profession, he has been eminently successful in his practice and has earned and sustains a well founded reputation for skill and ability of a high order.

COULSON, George, is engaged in the grain and coal business at La Harpe. He was born at La Harpe, February 17, 1843, son of George and Nancy A. Coulson, who came to Hancock County at an early day.

George Coulson attended the local schools, and when still a young man went to Nevada, later going to California, where he was engaged in mining. Subsequently he returned to La Harpe, and was variously occupied until he engaged in his present business.

Mr. Coulson was married (first) to Miss Maggie Bainter, a daughter of Daniel Bainter, and they had three children. Mr. Coulson was married (second) to Miss Martha Magor, a daughter of John and Eliza Magor, and they have one daughter, Mary L., who is the wife of R. L. Widney.

Mr. Coulson is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World. He is a Democrat and he has served as town clerk, town assessor, supervisor, alderman, justice of the peace and mayor of La Harpe.

COULSON, James C., editor and proprietor of the well known weekly journal, La Harper, which, as its name indicates, is an organ of La Harpe. He was born at La Harpe, Ill., September 24, 1847, one of the nine children born to Dr. George and Nancy M. (Cossitt) Coulson. Dr. George Coulson was born in Ohio, and becoming a practitioner of medicine came first to La Harpe but died in 1850 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. His widow survived until 1874.

James C. Coulson attended the local public schools, and then began his business career as a merchant at Raritan, Ill. Then going west he spent five years in Ogden, Utah. Returning to Raritan, richer by experience and with a broader outlook on life, he went into a newspaper business, there continuing until 1878, in that year coming to La Harpe, he founded his present journal, which is the oldest paper in the place. In 1886 he bought a steam press and paper business, there continuing until 1878, in 1893. While a new building was in process of construction, the La Harper was published at Bushnell, Ill. Mr. Coulson has been a member of the Illinois Press Association since 1882, was a vice president, and has been a member of the National Editors Association since 1886.

In 1878 Mr. Coulson was married to Miss Anna B. Stansbury, whose death occurred April 8, 1882. Two children were born of this union:

Effie M. and Charles S. His second marriage was to M. Alice (Armstrong) Corzatt. Mr. and Mrs. Coulson have the following children: Margaret C., who is Mrs. J. J. Proctor, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Edna C.; and Dr. George C., who lives at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Coulson and his family affiliate with the Union Church of La Harpe. He is a Democrat and was appointed postmaster of La Harpe by President Grover Cleveland. On August 27, 1872, he was made an Odd Fellow, and he helped to organize three lodges of this order during the forty-six years he has been a member of it. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and was the representative of it for ten sessions. A forceful and able writer Mr. Coulson has borne his part in the shaping of public opinion and the moral uplift of the city, and is one of the strongest factors in its progress today.

COVELL, George M., D. D. S., one of the men who has attained distinction in the dental profession, is engaged in a general practice at Hamilton. He was born May 19, 1881, at Sandwich, Ill., one of the two children born to his parents, John L. and Clara I. (Staffer) Covell, Dr. Covell being the only survivor. John L. Covell was born at Yorkville, Ill., and there was engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred in March, 1905.

After going through the common and the high school of his native place, Dr. Covell entered, in 1902, the Keokuk Medical College, from which institution he was graduated April 29, 1905. Immediately thereafter, he entered upon the practice of dentistry at Compton, Ill., but after a year, went to Verdun, Ill., and four years later came to Hamilton, where he has since remained, building up a wide and valuable connection. In addition to his practice, Dr. Covell is the owner of considerable realty, including the business block in which his office is located. He is also a member of the National Dental Association, and the state and local dental societies, having held offices in them all.

Dr. Covell was married to Miss Flora B. Wilson, a daughter of Robert M. Wilson, formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, who died in June, 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Covell belong to the Presbyterian Church. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order, and he also belongs to the college fraternity of Psi Omega. In politics he is a Republican. Ever since the organization of the Lake View Club, the doctor has been an active member of it, and interested in its advancement. A highly efficient dental surgeon, Dr. Covell naturally commands the patronage of the leading people of his neighborhood, and his attributes as a man and citizen are such as to commend him to the respect and confidence of the community.

CRATSENBERG, A. Murray, now deceased, was for years one of the highly esteemed men and prosperous farmers of Fountain Green Township. He was born in New York state, December 25, 1833, a son of Conrad and Celona (Alton) Cratsenberg, natives of New York state. In 1838 the family came overland to Hancock County, entering government land in Fountain Green Township, where both died.

A. Murray Cratsenberg resided at home, growing up on the Fountain Green farm and attending the local schools, until his marriage, which occurred January 1, 1861, when he was united with Zilpha Ellen Perkins, at which time he moved on a farm in Fountain Green Township. He also lived on rented land in Pilot Grove Township, and there his first wife died, leaving two daughters, Effie S., who is married and lives in California; and Ellen, who died after her marriage. On December 20, 1870, Mr. Cratsenberg was married (second) to Margaret Bullock, born near Lanark, Canada, May 6, 1845, a daughter of John and Janette (Anderson) Bullock, natives of Scotland. After his second marriage, Mr. Cratsenberg moved to his Fountain Green farm, which now consists of 200 acres of well improved land, and continued to live on it and make improvements until his death which occurred April 13, 1908. Mrs. Cratsenberg continued on the farm for three years, and then moved to La Harpe, renting the farm to her son. She bought a fine residence in the city, and she and her daughter live there. Mr. and Mrs. Cratsenberg had the following children: Bertha, who is Mrs. William Knobbs, of Hancock County; Bell, who lives with her mother; Maggie, who is Mrs. Carl Martin, of La Harpe; Orpha, who is the widow of Keller Deering of Peoria, Ill.; and John H. who conducts the home farm. Mr. Cratsenberg was a Universalist, and Mrs. Cratsenberg belongs to the Union Church. He was a Democrat, and served in a number of township offices. He was a man who was thoroughly trusted and honored by all who knew him, and when he died his community suffered a deep loss.

CRAWFORD, John H., one of the substantial business men of Hamilton, and one of its most prominent citizens, was born October 5, 1864, a son of Henry F. and Sarah J. (White) Crawford, the latter being the second wife of Henry F. Crawford. He was born August 9, 1809, and died November 11, 1885, while she was born April 5, 1842, and died in January, 1915. The paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio, and there he reared his family, and died. Henry F. Crawford left Ohio for southern Illinois, when he was eighteen years old, and located in Wayne County, where he was first married, and by that union had nine children, of whom two survive, namely: Reuben, and Nancy, who is Mrs. Charles Burlingame, both of whom live at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. By his second marriage, Henry F. Crawford had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters survive, namely: Ernest, who lives at Beaver, Okla.; Jacob R., who lives in Montana; Olive, who is Mrs. William Swigelson,

lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Sadie, who is Mrs. Edward C. Moxley, lives at Boulder, Col.; Jennie, who is Mrs. Moses Baum lives at Quincy, Ill.; and John H. The maternal grandparents were natives of New York, who came west to Michigan, and in 1853, located in Hancock County, spending the balance of their lives at Hamilton. Their names were John and Susan J. (Rogers) White.

John H. Crawford began to be self supporting after his father's death, first as a farm hand and dairy helper, and later as a carpenter and wagon maker, working at his trades for some years with contractors. He then was yard salesman in a lumber yard for four years, and for four years more was engaged in a dairy business, when in 1907, he opened his present popular restaurant at Hamilton, and has since been engaged in conducting it.

On September 9, 1897, Mr. Crawford was married to Mrs. Florence A. Dennis, widow of Charles Edward Dennis, and a daughter of William W. and Sarah S. (Irwin) Moore. By her first marriage, Mrs. Crawford had a son, namely: Frederick W. Dennis, of Hamilton, who married Bertha Prouty, of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have no children.

Mr. Crawford is a Democrat and served as alderman of the old Third Ward of Hamilton from 1892 to 1901, and after Hamilton adopted the commission form of government, was city commissioner for two years, from 1913 to 1915. In 1912 he was elected a justice of the peace, and still holds that office. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and chairman of the official board. His fraternal affiliations are with Hamilton Lodge No. 697, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. He compiled the first ordinance revision that was ever published, in 1895, which remained in effect until 1913, when the commission form of government was adopted. This action necessitated a vast amount of research of the records, and hunting for others that had been lost, and in this work and the ordinance revision of 1913, Mr. Crawford did signally valuable service as a member of the revision committee.

CREAMER, Charles C., proprietor of the Fairview Dairy Farm, is one of the enterprising agriculturalists of Hancock County, whose fine farm of over 164 acres of land is located on section 10, Augusta Township. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., December 16, 1870, a son of Philip and Hulda (Jennings) Creamer, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, who came to Illinois at an early day, locating in Schuyler County, where they became well known farming people. He is now deceased, but she survives and makes her home with her son, Charles C.

Charles C. Creamer attended the schools of Schuyler County, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred October 12, 1890, when he was united with Lydia Call, born in Illinois, October 22, 1870, a daughter of Lyman G. Call. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer have the following children: Grace E., who was born September 25, 1895, is a school teacher living at home; and Truman L., who was born February 17, 1901. After his marriage, Mr. Creamer came to Hancock County and bought his present farm, where he specializes on dairying, with remarkable success. The products of his farm are widely known and meet with a ready sale. Mr. Creamer is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served as assessor, road commissioner and school director, holding all of these offices in Huntsville Township, Schuyler Township. He is very well and favorably known in both Schuyler and Hancock counties, and is a desirable citizen in every respect.

CREAR, William, who is actively engaged in handling livestock, is one of the progressive farmers of St. Albans Township, although he maintains his residence at Stillwell. He was born at Basco, Ill., March 9, 1872, a son of Harmon H. and Margaret (Symmonds) Crear. After their marriage the parents located at Basco, Ill. The father was a farmer and bought land during 1881 in St. Albans Township, where he died in 1910 at the age of sixty-three years, the mother having died about 1888. Their children were as follows: Harmon, who lives at Lewiston, Mo.; William; Frank, who lives in San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph, who died at Stillwell, December 21, 1917, leaving a family of four children; Hervey H., who lives at Stillwell. By a second marriage, with Mrs. Eleanor (Bucklew) Murphy, who by her former marriage had two sons, Eugene and Linn, Mr. Crear ahd three daughters, namely: Nellie, who is Mrs. Harry Williams, of St. Albans Township; Mary, who is Mrs. Albert Lunt, of Chili Township; and Mrs. Edith May Lunt.

William Crear attended the Woodville district school until he was fifteen years old at which time he began farming. On March 8, 1896, he was married to Zepha E. Beshears, born at Stillwell, Ill., a daughter of J. R. and Elizabeth Beshears, born in California. Mr. and Mrs. Crear have no children.

After his marriage Mr. Crear spent five years on a farm near Basco, in Bear Creek Township, but then came to St. Albans Township and rented land for a year, when he bought seventy-three acres and conducted it a year. He then went to Lincoln County, Okla., and was manager of a ranch owned by H. J. Hooker of Carthage, Ill., for four years. Returning to Stillwell, he conducted his farm and at the same time operated grain and elevator business for about three years. Selling this business, September 11, 1911, he organized the Farmers Bank of Stillwell, of which E. H. Flemming, of Bowen, was elected president; H. B. Nash, of Bowen, vice president, and Mr. Crear cashier. It has a capital stock of $8,000, and deposits of $80,000. Since 1894 Mr. Crear has been handling stock, buying and selling horses, cattle and hogs. He recently sold his own farm, but is conducting 180 acres of land owned by his mother-in-law,

which is located just south of Stillwell.

Mr. Crear belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Democrat, he has served for six years as school director. Fraternally he belongs to Stillwell Lodge No. 1017, I. O. O. F., which he serves as treasurer. He is one of the live men of Stillwell and his operations are on an extensive and important scale.

CROSSLAND, Frank, who operates with his brother Elmer, the valuable farm on section 15, Chili Township, under the firm name of Crossland Bros., is a native son of Hancock County, and was born March 9, 1888, and his brother and partner, Elmer Crossland, was born in this county, July 26, 1892. They are sons of Harry C. and Lizzie (Thrasher) Crossland, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, who now live at Bowen, Ill.

The Crossland brothers attended the common and the high school of Bowen, Frank being graduated from the latter in 1907, and Elmer, in 1910. They have always conducted the home farm since becoming old enough to do so. They have 200 acres on section 15, and forty acres adjoining, and they carry on general farming and breed pure bred Polled-Durham and Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, Berkshire hogs, and White Plymouth Rock chickens. They have three standard bred Percheron horses, and are profitably engaged in breeding these for the market. Their annual shipment of hogs aggregates about two carloads.

Frank Crossland was married December 23, 1916, at Quincy, Ill., to Ollie Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Crossland have no children. Elmer Crossland is unmarried. Both brothers are members of the Masonic order. They are Republicans, and Frank has served as tax collector of Chili Township. Having been reared to farm work, they know it thoroughly in all its details, and are perhaps as successful in their operations as any farmers in the county, while personally they stand very high with their neighbors.

CROW, Mrs. Addie (Balmer), who belongs to one of the old and honored families of Hancock County, has lived for a number of years in Sonora Township. She was born in this township, August 31, 1870, a daughter of Christian and Melinda (Lyon) Balmer. Christian Balmer was born in Germany, but when fourteen years old was brought to St. Louis, Mo. During the Mexican War, he served his adopted country as a soldier. Before that he had been a merchant at St. Louis, but upon his return from the war, he came to Hancock County, with his wife, and they located in Sonora Township. For two years he was a near neighbor of Prophet Joseph Smith, at Nauvoo, owning his own lot and the house he erected on it. Fraternally Mr. Balmer was an Odd Fellow. Kind and courteous, he was highly esteemed by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. His death occurred April 8, 1911, and on April 13 of that same year, his widow passed away.

Addie Balmer Crow was reared in Sonora Township and attended its schools. She was the youngest in the family, the others being as follows: Charles, who lives in Carthage Township; Ila, who is Mrs. William Lightner of Nauvoo; Albert, who lives in Sonora Township, all of whom are living, and John, who is deceased.

On July 3, 1901, Addie Balmer was married to George Washington Crow, born near Madison, Mo., and after their marriage, they bought the home place of the Balmers, and Mrs. Crow has here developed a very valuable property, known as the Hill Crest Fruit Farm. It commands one of the finest views of the Mississippi River to be had, and it is much admired. For a number of years Mr. Crow has been traveling. They have no children. Mrs. Crow belongs to the Rebekahs. In religious faith she is a Presbyterian.

CRUM, Robert C., one of the successful business men of Carthage, where he is conducting a large florist establishment, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in September, 1871, a son of William H. and Cynthia E. (Thome) Crum, both natives of Holmes County, Ohio. William H. Crum was a son of Nicholas and Eliza (Shruve) Crum, the latter being a daughter of Thomas Shruve who was a member of General Washington's staff. The Shruve family came originally from Holland, while the Crum family is of German descent. Both William H. Crum and his wife were reared in their native country. After he had attended the common and later the Normal school, he became a teacher, and taught in the schools of Holmes County for twenty-five years, and while he was still in the educational field, one of his sons and two of his daughters were also teaching, a most remarkable record. In addition to teaching, he conducted a large farm, which he owned, the money to pay for which he earned himself. In his farm work he was very progressive, and he was a man of note in his community. While a Democrat in political faith, he never could be induced to hold office. The Christian Church held his membership, and he served it as an elder. He was the father of five sons and five daughters: Robert C.; Louesa, who was a teacher after being graduated from the high school, was married to Charles A. Earhart of Lucas, Ohio, superintendent of concrete work for the Pennsylvania Railroad; Oscar, who taught school at Tiffin, Ohio; Lucius and Lucy, twins, the former of whom lives at Dayton, Ohio, and the latter at Akron; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Grosjean, lives at Akron, Ohio; Anna, who was graduated from the high school, has been a teacher, but is now living with her mother at Akron, Ohio; and Jay, who lives at Akron, was also a teacher.

Robert C. Crum attended the district schools and also a Normal school, and was reared on a farm. Later he went to Juniata College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. In order to earn money to prosecute his studies, Mr. Crum engaged in school teaching, and finally



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C H Rice

was made principal of the schools at Big Prairie, Ohio. After five years, he came to Carthage, Ill., in March, 1900, when he was married to Mary Cochran of this city, born near Carthage, Ill., a graduate of the Carthage High school, a student at Carthage College, and a teacher and stenographer. Mr. and Mrs. Crum have two children, namely: Emily C., who was born in February, 1901; and William L., who was born May 20, 1902. Both children are attending the Carthage High school. Mrs. Crum is a daughter of L. B. and Emily Cochran, the former of whom was at one time postmaster of Carthage, and editor of the Carthage Journal, which he founded. Mr. Cochran was one of the leading Republicans of Hancock County, and a Mason in good standing.

Mr. Crum and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and he and Mrs. Crum both belong to the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Crum is on the board of directors of the Carthage Commercial Club, and a member of the Carthage Board of Education, and in every way is a representative man, and good citizen.

CUMMINGS, George Morris, who owns the famous Hickory Grove Farm, the products of which are so well known for their excellence, now is living retired at Dallas City. He was born in Lycoming County, Pa., September 8, 1853, a son of George and Elizabeth (Keyport) Cummings, he born in Cooperstown, N. Y., and she near Bern, Switzerland. In 1879, George Cummings came to Hancock County with a daughter, but did not long survive the trip.

In the spring of 1878, George M. Cummings came to Hancock County, and for the first year was engaged in farm work, before he began farming for himself in Sonora Township. A year later he moved on eighty acres of land in Dallas Township owned by his wife and later he bought the eighty acres adjoining. He improved the buildings, erected a new house, and made many other changes, naming his farm Hickory Grove. In 1907 he retired and moved to Dallas City, his son, Homer D., taking charge of the farm.

On February 10, 1880, Mr. Cummings was married to Ellen Margaret Detrich, born in White Deer Valley, Pa., a daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah (Benner) Detrich, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Hancock County in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings became the parents of the following children: Elsie K., who died at the age of six years; Homer D., who is on the homestead; Morris J., who lives at Davenport, Iowa; Mark T., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Laura, who is Mrs. L. A. Dickson, of Durham Township; Clara, who is Mrs. Lee Roy Dorch, of Courtney, N. D.; Catherine, who is a public school teacher of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles, who served in the United States navy during the Great War; and one who died in infancy.

While Mr. Cummings had limited educational opportunities, only attending the common schools of Pennsylvania for three months during the winter of each year until he was eighteen, he is a well informed man. The Christian Church holds his membership, and he is an elder in it and has been superintendent of the Sunday School. A Republican, he has been supervisor for two years of Dallas Township, and was a member of the city council of Dallas City for two years. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Dallas City Lodge No. 235, A. F. & A. M., Dallas City Chapter, R. A. M., and the Council.

CURREY, William P. One of the well known and respected pioneer names of Hancock County is that of Currey and a worthy representative of this old family is found in William P. Currey, who owns the old Currey homestead in Montebello Township. Mr. Currey was born in this township, October 30, 1858. His parents were John Smith and Eleanor E. (Reaugh) Currey, natives of Kentucky. They were married at Columbus, in Adams County, Ill., and in 1852 came to Hancock County. John Smith Currey bought 220 acres of land, part prairie and part timber, and for many years engaged there in general farming and raising stock. In 1870 he moved into Warsaw in order to give his children educational advantages, but never parted with his valuable farm and died there October 30, 1895, when aged seventy-seven years. He was a man of upright character and respected wherever known. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring in April, 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years. They had five children born to them as follows: Adine, who died September 10, 1869, at the age of sixteen years; Roselle, who died September 4, 1915, was the wife of James Rhea, who is also deceased; T. E., who lives at Pawhuska, Okla.; William P.; and Anna, who died December 26, 1904, aged thirty-nine years.

William P. Currey has always lived on the old home place with the exception of one year at Warsaw, when attending Carthage College. After his father's death he bought the old homestead, which his father had finely improved, and further improvement has been made by Mr. Currey. He is a general farmer and raises standard stock, his agricultural operations being carried on according to methods he has found most satisfactory in this section of the state. He is always interested in agricultural improvement and keeps well informed through good literature.

Mr. Currey was married October 4, 1905, to Miss Mabel E. Curry, who was born near Hanford, Cal. Her father, George Curry, was born at Columbus, Ill., and her mother, Mary (Baxter) Curry, was born in Hancock County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Currey have one daughter, Wyla Roselle, who was born October 31, 1906. In politics Mr. Currey is a Democrat. He has served as supervisor of Montebello Township

for four years and during one year has been chairman of the board.

CURRY, J. Frank, one of the progressive farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, was born July 15, 1873, and belongs to one of the respected pioneer families of the county, and at present, through diligent application to business, owns and operates a good grain and stock farm of 535 acres.

His parents, Adam and Louisa (Riley) Curry, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, coming to Illinois with their parents in the early years of their lives. On reaching manhood Adam Curry enlisted in the service of his country, where he served four years, returning with a bullet in his body which he carried to his grave. Soon after his return they were married and to this union were born four children, James E., Mary B., J. Frank, and Elma L., who departed this life June 18, 1914. Adam Curry died March 21, 1911, and the mother October 8, 1912.

Following the death of their parents the children lived for a time on the home farm of 140 acres to which by purchase they added enough to make 300 acres. James went to Wyoming in 1916 and was soon followed by his sister Mary, each one securing a section of land not far from the city of Douglas, which they own in one body.

The subject of this sketch, J. Frank, has always lived on the home place to which he has recently added 235 acres, and takes a great deal of pride and interest in things pertaining to the farm, more especially the buying, selling and raising of good stock. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Webster Lodge No. 1000, I. O. O. F. and the Rebekahs and has passed the chairs in the former. He is also a member of the Hancock County Mutual and takes an active part in all business and social affairs of the different orders.

DACHROTH, Edward J., who is profitably engaged in fruit and grape culture and the manufacture of wine, is one of the substantial young business men of Nauvoo. He was born at Nauvoo, November 14, 1883, a son of George W. business course in the Gem City Commercial and Anna (Tanner) Dachroth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

After attending the common and the high school of Nauvoo, Edward J. Dachroth took a College at Quincy, Ill., and after a year there, returned to Nauvoo, and entered into partnership with his father in growing fruit and grapes and making wine. In 1910, he assumed full charge of the business, and lives on the old Dachroth homestead.

On November 30, 1907, Edward Dachroth was married to Bertha Christian, born at St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Theodore and Margaret (Bennett) Christian, natives of Germany. A Democrat, Mr. Dachroth has been called upon to serve as township collector for three years, and as township assessor for two years. He belongs to Nauvoo Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F. A live, energetic man of affairs, he is successfully carrying on a large business and winning and holding the confidence and respect of his associates.

DACHROTH, George W., president of the First National Bank of Nauvoo, and one of the general contractors of Hancock County, was born at Nauvoo, December 24, 1856, a son of John and Barbara Dachroth, natives of Germany. John Dachroth left his family, and took passage on a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans, where the party was landed after twelve weeks on the ocean. From that city they went by water to Louisville, Ky., and in 1854 came to Nauvoo, where the parents died. The father was a cabinetmaker and carpenter. Their children were as follows: Henry C.; William J., who lives at Nauvoo; George W.; and Elnora, who is Mrs. John T. Hudson of Nauvoo.

George W. Dachroth attended the public schools of Nauvoo, and learned the carpenter trade with his father, which he worked at in Nauvoo, and finally became a general contractor. Among other important contracts of his may be mentioned the Oxner and the First Trust & Savings Bank Buildings. When the First Trust & Savings Bank of Nauvoo was established, Mr. Dachroth was one of its founders, and he is now its executive head.

In 1882 Mr. Dachroth was married to Anna Tanner, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of John and Barbara Tanner, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Dachroth have two children, namely; Edward and George F., both of whom live at Nauvoo. A Democrat, he served for seventeen years as alderman from the First and Second wards. Fraternally he belongs to Nauvoo Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F. A thoroughly competent man, he has the reputation of living up to the letter of his contracts, and his services are in great demand.

DACHROTH, William J., a leading contractor of Nauvoo, and one of the thoroughly representative men of Hancock County, was born at Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1853, a son of John and Angelica Dachroth, natives of Germany, who came to the United States on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of twelve weeks, landed at New Orleans, from whence they went up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Louisville, Ky. In the fall of 1854 they came to Nauvoo.

William J. Dachroth attended the local schools and learned the carpenter trade. After working at it for a few years as a journeyman, he with two brothers formed a partnership and did a contracting business, and when this association was dissolved, he continued alone. Mr. Dachroth owns 180 acres of valuable farm land in Senora Township, at the edge of Nauvoo, but has never operated it, renting the land to a tenant.

In April, 1874, Mr. Dachroth was married to Elizabeth Walters, born at Nauvoo, a

daughter of Christian and Margaret (Misser) Walters, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dachroth became the parents of the following children: Lula, who is Mrs. Dr. L. Hobbs, of Nauvoo; Maggie, who is Mrs. Joseph Falkner, of Hancock County; Carrie, who is Mrs. Edward Kimler, of Nauvoo; Nora, who is Mrs. Rudolph Leppart, of Nauvoo; Florence, who is Mrs. Lawrence Ryner, of Keokuk, Iowa; May, who is Mrs. Elmer Fischer of New York City; and Allen, who lives in Nauvoo, Ill. In politics Mr. Dachroth is a Democrat, and he served as alderman from the First Ward of Nauvoo for three years and was city marshal for three years during the eighties. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. A man widely known and universally respected, he stands well in his community.

DADANT, Camille, editor and proprietor of the American Bee Journal, head of the bee supply house of Dadant & Sons, and producer of honey upon an extensive scale, is one of the leaders in his special branch of industry in the United States. He was born in Langres, France, April 6, 1851, a son of Charles and Gabrielle (Parisot) Dadant, also natives of France. In his youth Camille P. Dadant attended the excellent college of Langres, France, and after the arrival of the family at Hamilton, Ill., completed his studies here.

In 1875 Camille P. Dadant was taken into partnership with his father in the bee business and the production of honey, the firm becoming Dadant & Son. When the father died Camille P. Dadant took in the oldest of his sons, and later his other sons and daughters, in the continuation of the work. They manufacture bee supplies and comb foundation. He belongs to the National Bee Keepers' Association, which he has served at different times as president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dadant, in addition to his editorial connection with the American Bee Journal, which he has published since 1912, has edited and revised various editions of the "Hive and Honey Bee," which was published originally in 1851 by L. L. Langstroth; and is the author of "First Lessons in Beekeeping," and of a "Bee Primer," issued in 1915. In addition, Mr. Dadant is vice-president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and an extensive landowner in Hancock County. His firm gives employment to thirty-five people in the bee supply and honey business.

Mr. Dadant was married to Miss Mary Marinelli, of Belleville, Ill., a daughter of Luigi Marinelli. Mr. and Mrs. Dadant have the following children: Louisa G., who is the wife of Leon Saugier of Hamilton; Valentine M., who is at home; Louis C., who was married to Eva Miller, has a son, James C., and a daughter, Dorothy; Henry C., who was married to Bertha Rayburn, has two children, Marjorie L. and Adelaide; Morris G., who was married to Helen Hassett, has two children, Mary Elizabeth and Robert H.; Clemence, S., who is at home; and Harriet G., who is the wife of Lieut. F. A. Bush, of the National Army. Mr. Dadant belongs to the Odd Fellows. Politically he is an independent.

DADANT, Charles, was born May 22, 1817, at Vaux-Sous-Aubigny, in the golden hills of Burgundy, France. After his education in the College of Langres he went into the mercantile business in that city, but ill-success induced him to remove to America. He settled in Hamilton, Ill., in 1863, and found a profitable occupation in bee-culture, which in his hands yielded marvelous results. He soon became known as one of the leading apiarists of the world. After a few years of trial he made a trip to Italy, in 1872, to import the bees of that country to America. Though at first unsuccessful, he persisted in his efforts and finally achieved great success. He was the first to lay down rules for the safe transportation of queen bees across the sea, which is now a matter of daily occurrence.

Later on, in partnership with his son, C. P. Dadant, he undertook the manufacture of comb foundation, which has been continued by the firm, together with the management of several large apiaries, run almost exclusively for the production of extracted honey. Although well versed in the English language, which he mastered at the age of forty-six, with the help of a pocket dictionary, Mr. Dadant was never able to speak it fluently and many readers of his numerous writings were astonished when meeting him to find that he could converse with difficulty. His writings were not confined to American publications, for in 1870 he began writing for European bee-journals, and continued to do so until his methods were adopted, especially in Switzerland, France, Italy and Russia where the hive which he recommended is now known under his name. For twenty years he was a regular contributor to the Revue Internationale D'Apiculture, and, as a result, there is probably not another bee-writer whose name is so thoroughly known the world over.

Mr. Dadant was made an honorary member of more than twenty bee-keepers' associations throughout the world, and his death, which occurred July 16, 1902, was lamented by every bee publication on both continents. Mr. Dadant was a congenial man and a philosopher. He retained his cheerfulness of spirit to his last day. In addition to his supervision of the revision of this book, he was the author of a small treatise on bees, "Petit Cours d'Apiculture Pratique." He also published, in connection with his son, a pamphlet on "Extracted Honey," in 1881, now out of print.

DALE, Squire R., who owns and operates a valuable farm of ninety acres on sections 13, and 24, Carthage Township, is one of the native born sons of Hancock County. He was born in this county, August 10, 1863, a son of Andrew

J. and Nancy (Davis) Dale. Five of the seven children born to these parents, are surviving, and live in Hancock County, they being as follows: William, who is a farmer of Carthage Township, is married, has four living children, and is a Republican and a Presbyterian; Mary, who is the widow of Leonard Battle, lives at Carthage, and is a member of the Christian Church; Lillie, who is the wife of James Jacoby, lives at Carthage, has six living children, and is a member of the Christian Church; Retta, who is the wife of R. O. Andrews, a farmer of Lacrosse, Ill., has two children, and she and her husband are members of the Christian Church; and Squire R.

Andrew J. Dale, the father of these children, was born in Kentucky, but left his native state in young manhood, and came to Illinois, and after spending some time in Morgan County, located in Hancock County. This was prior to the expulsion of the Mormons, and he and his wife knew many of that faith. When the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was confined in the jail at Carthage, Andrew J. Dale was one of the men appointed by the United States government to act as a guard. His first purchase of land was a 40-acre tract, and he burned off the timber to make a place for his log cabin. In time his father, James B. Dale, added to his holdings until he had 300 acres of land, but this forty acres is now owned by his son, Squire R. Dale. During those pioneer days wild game of all kinds were plentiful, and animals more dangerous were also to be found, among them being the panthers, who at night made the air hideous with their howls. When the courthouse was built at Carthage, Andrew J. Dale was employed in the finishing work, as he was a skilled mechanic, and he was always a useful man and good citizen. In politics he was a Whig. He was a friend of the public school system. His wife was born in Tennessee. but came to Illinois in young womanhood, and was here married. Both died in Carthage Township, and were laid to rest in Webster Cemetery.

Squire R. Dale attended the local schools, and learned to be a practical farmer from his excellent father. On September 2, 1894, he was married to Miss Anna B. Murphy, born in Hancock County, March 9, 1868, a daughter of William D. and Madaline (McMeekin) Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy became the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom three survive, namely: Mary E., who is the wife of Lemuel L. Seaton, was educated in the common schools of Hancock County. She is a member of the Christian Church, and is now very much interested in Red Cross work. Her husband has been for the past thirty-three years a teacher in the Hancock County schools. They have two sons and one daughter, namely: Lulu L.; Clay, who is serving in the United States army; and Thomas. Franklin W. Murphy is an agriculturalist of Hancock County. He was married to Miss Clyde Doughty, and they have two sons and three daughters, all of whom are attending school. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church. The third child still surviving in the Murphy family, is Mrs. Dale. Mrs. Dale attended the common schools and the Augusta and Bowen High schools, and for seven years prior to her marriage, was a public school teacher of Hancock County. Both she and her husband have been active advocates of temperance work, and Mrs. Dale has been treasurer of the local W. C. T. U. since it was organized. Mr. Dale is a Mason, and Odd Felow and both he and Mrs. Dale belong to the Rebekahs. He is a Democrat, and a great admirer of President Wilson, to whom he gives his hearty support, and he and his wife have done all they could to aid the government in war work. It would be difficult to find better citizens than these two, whose prosperity is well merited for they have earned all they now possess through their own labor and thrift.

One of Mrs. Dale's relations was a witness to the treaty that William Penn made with the Indians.

DAMRON, George Henry, born in Highland County, Va., January 6, 1842, is a son of George H. and Jane (Syron) Damron, he born near Richmond, Va., and she in Highland County, Va., where they were married in September, 1829. In 1844 they moved to Upshur County, Va., and were there engaged in farming until 1855, when removal was made to Bear Creek Township, Hancock County, Ill., the trip being made overland to Charleston, W. Va., thence down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River, and up that stream to St. Louis, from whence the remainder of the trip was made overland. They bought a tract of land, half timber and half prairie. There was an old Mormon log cabin on the place, and the land was being cultivated when the father died, July 16, 1859. A sister, Hannah J., died August 7 of that year; and the mother died on September 20 of the same year, leaving eleven children, namely: Elizabeth and William P., who are deceased; Zeuriah, who was Mrs. David Browning, died in February, 1869; Amanda, who married Thomas Moore, is deceased; Hester Ann, who is deceased; George Henry; Joseph S., who is deceased; Lucy T., who is the widow of George Curry, of Milton, Iowa; Zephelinda Paulina, who is Mrs. George Harrison, of Basco, Ill.; Jerusha B., who married Dr. Columbus Cook, is deceased; and Washington Webster, who lives in Alberta, Canada.

After the death of the parents, these children remained together for about ten years, George Henry and his brother William P. taking care of the others, and all of them married with the exception of the youngest brother, who moved to Nebraska in 1871. George Henry Damron was married April 13, 1869, to Anna Mitchler, born in Van Buren County, Ia., August 18, 1857, a daughter of John D. and Mary (Bringham) Mitchler of Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Damron bought the other heirs' interest in the

homestead, and now owns 330 acres of land in Bear Creek Township, and 181 acres in Wythe Township. He has always bought and sold stock, and raises cattle, hogs and sheep, and carries on general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Damron have the following children: Elizabeth L., who is the widow of Arthur Steffen, of Davenport, Iowa; Florence May, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Jesse C., who is at home. Mr. Damron is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat and has served as a school director.

DATIN, John Francis, one of the prosperous farmers of Sonora Township, who belongs to old Hancock County families on both sides of his house, was born in Sonora Township, July 27, 1858, a son of John and Mary (Middleton) Datin, he born at Louisville, Ky., and she at St. Louis, Mo. The grandparents were William and Nancy Datin, natives of France and Virginia, respectively, and Stinson and Alice Middleton. William Datin came to Hancock County in the early thirties, settling at Nauvoo, where he kept a general store. Stinson Middleton while on a ferry crossing from St. Louis to the Illinois shore, about 1816, traded a horse for 160 acres of land along the Mississippi River in Hancock County, and a few years later he came and settled on this farm, which was nearly all located on the bluffs. Here he and his wife both died. The parents of John Francis Datin settled on a farm in Sonora Township after their marriage, and they lived there until 1913 when he retired and moved to Nauvoo where they still reside. Their children were as follows: Robert, who lives in Sonora Township; John F.; Joseph, who lives at Fort Madison, Iowa; Alice, who is Mrs. Louis Schoell of Nauvoo; Mary, who is Mrs. John Hull of Ft. Madison, Iowa; Louis, who lives at Nauvoo; and Gertrude, who is Mrs. Edward Ebert of Fort Madison, Iowa.

John Francis Datin attended the district schools and was reared on the home farm, remaining there until he was of age. He then went to Dakota and homesteaded 160 acres of land, remaining there for four years, when he began working as a carpenter for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. For about seven years he lived in Dakota, and then sold his land and returned to Sonora Township, where he bought forty acres of land along the Mississippi River, and has since lived on it, being engaged in farming.

In 1885, Mr. Datin was married to Fannie Kregmer born at Nauvoo, a daughter of Constantine Kregmer, a native of Germany, but Mrs. Datin's mother was born in Indiana. In 1832, Mr. Kregmer came to Nauvoo, and was a farmer and a prominent and honored citizen of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Datin have had the following children born to them: John, who lives in Iowa; Oliver, who lives at Peoria, Ill.; Francis, who is Mrs. John Mayall of McDonough County, Ill.; Lora, who is married and lives at Chicago; Morris, who served in the World's War with a Canadian regiment; and Mary, who died in infancy. Mr. Datin was reared in the Catholic faith. Politically he is a Democrat.

DAUGHERTY, Cornelius T., mayor of Hamilton, and one of the substantial farmers of Wythe Township, is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in West Virginia, January 18, 1871, one of the ten children born to Demitrius and Leona J. (Bull) Daugherty. Demetrius Daugherty was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared, and there he became a farmer. Later he moved to West Virginia, where he continued to engage in farming.

Cornelius T. Daugherty grew up in West Virginia, attending the public schools and a high school, leaving there when eighteen years old. At that time he came to Hancock County, and began farming, having been connected with the agricultural interests of this locality since his arrival here. He now owns and operates 240 acres of valuable land in Wythe Township, eighty acres of which are within the limits of Hamilton. As an outgrowth of his farming interests, Mr. Daugherty is also engaged in buying and shipping hay, having branched out in this line in 1895.

In 1900 Mr. Daugherty was married to Miss Anna E. Pressly, a daguhter of Joseph L. Pressly, and they have a son, Arthur C. Mr. Daugherty is very prominent politically, and after he served as alderman from his ward for four terms, he was elected mayor of Hamilton in 1907, and was re-elected in 1909, 1911, 1912 and 1915, and is the best chief executive the city has ever had, many of the improvements of the municipality having been either completed or commenced during his successive administrations. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. A man of progressive ideas, he has the executive ability to carry them out, and the integrity and uprightness to enforce the law and maintain the prestige of his city.

DAUGHERTY, James L., a prosperous farmer living on section 10, Rocky Run Township, owns and operates 320 acres of valuable Hancock County land. He was born in this same township, October 27, 1861, a son of Aquilla and Mary Ann (James) Daugherty, the former of whom was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 18, 1818. The father was a farmer, who came to Illinois in 1840, driving a four-horse team for Abram Clark. After his arrival he had to work very hard to get a start, among other things, he cut wood for 50 cents per cord, and labored on a farm for $10 per month. He died November 18, 1894, in Rocky Run Township, leaving much valuable property, including 600 acres of land. He was one of the solid citizens of the county, very successful in business, generous to those less fortunate than he, and interested in the advancement of his com-

munity. The mother passed away November 27, 1877.

James L. Daugherty attended the public schools of his township, and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., from which he received a diploma. He was reared on the farm and with the exception of an extensive trip through the western states, he has spent his life in Rocky Run Township. His efforts have been mainly directed in an agricultural line, and he has been successful in developing and improving his fine farm.

On April 14, 1887, Mr. Daugherty was married to Hattie F. Perry, born in Rocky Run Township, a daughter of J. C. and Penella Perry, natives of Kentucky, who came here at an early day and became prominent in Rocky Run Township. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have the following children: Russell A., who was born in 1889; Winnie F., who was born in 1892; Perry E., who was born in 1896; Truman J., who was born in 1899; and Clyde, who was born in 1903. Mr. Daugherty is a Democrat and was elected township supervisor four terms; he served as school treasurer for seven years; is president of the Farmers Grain and Supply Company; a director of the Farmers National Bank of Warsaw, and is connected with the Wythe Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Fraternally, Mr. Daugherty belongs to Warsaw Lodge, No. 257, A. F. & A. M. In his various enterprises Mr. Daugherty displays many of the traits of character which were so striking in his father, and he has the same high standing in the community.

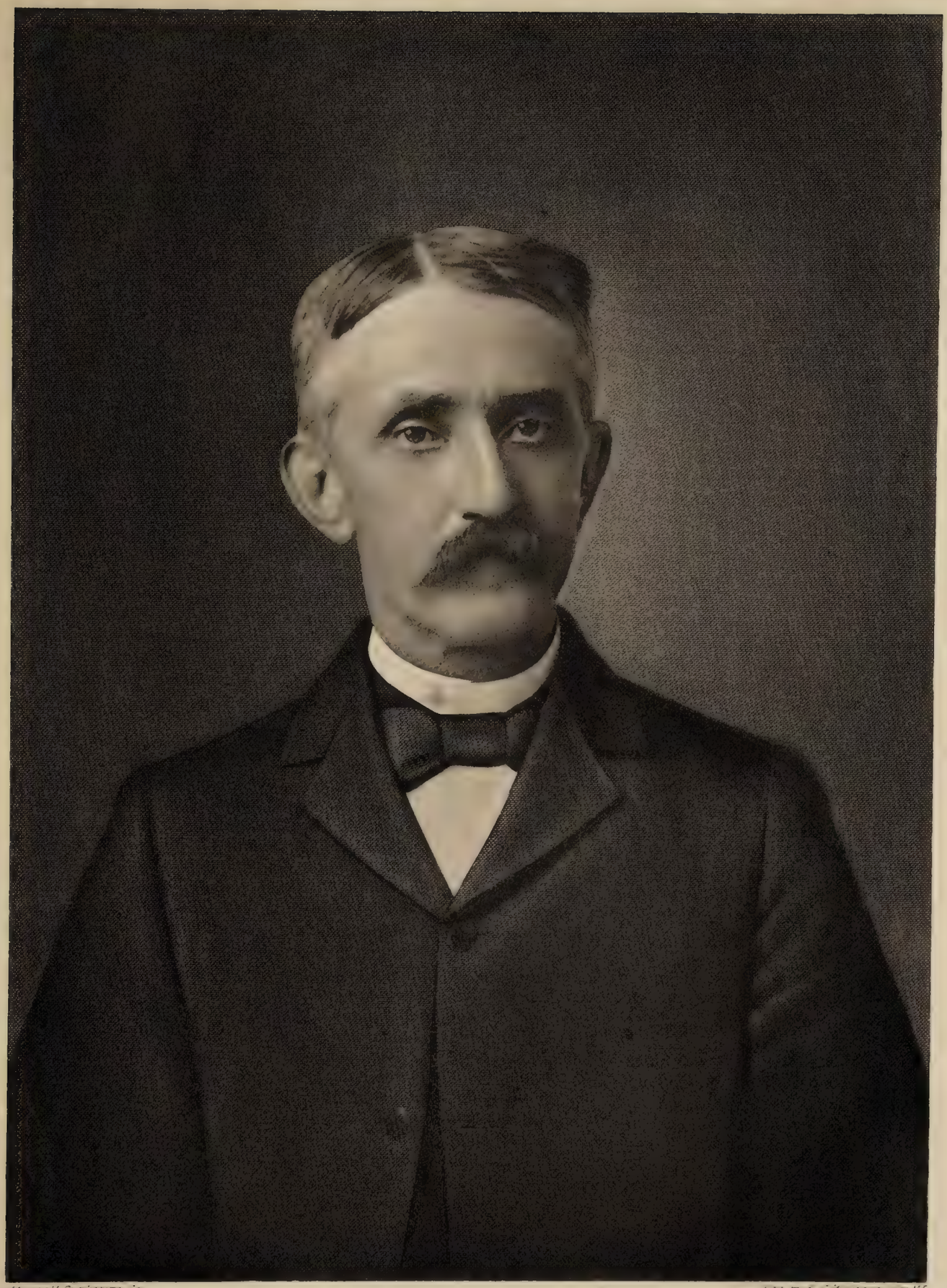
DAVIDSON, Isaac C., postmaster of Carthage, and one of the leading men in the democratic party in Hancock County, is well and favorably known in this section of the state. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., August 24, 1858, a son of James M. and Susan Candace Davidson. James M. Davidson was born in Fulton County, Ill., a son of I. G. and Sarah A. (Springer) Davidson. I. G. Davidson was born in South Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Elijah Springer, held the first religious services of the Protestant faith in Illinois, at Fort Dearborn, when Chicago was but an Indian trading post.

When he was thirteen years old, James M. Davidson began learning the printer's trade, and later on he founded the Fulton Democrat, at Lewiston, Ill., which became the official organ for the Democratic party in Fulton County. In 1853 he sold the paper to his brother, W. T. Davidson, and it is still in the family. About 1856, James M. Davidson founded the Squatter Sovereign, at Havana, Ill., but it had only a short life. Mr. Davidson then taught music for a time. Coming to Carthage on a business trip, he saw an opening here, and assumed charge of the Carthage Republican, which is still in the hands of members of his family, his daughter, Mary Davidson, now being the manager and editor.

Isaac C. Davidson was reared at Carthage, and assisted his father in the printing office to such an extent that he had but little opportunity for attending school, but the practical training he received while learning his trade has stood him in good stead in his after life. When he was seventeen years old he became a telegrapher, and later agent for the C. B. & O. Railroad. Finally he was made train dispatcher for the road at Hannibal, Mo., and in 1890 was made agent for the O. K. Line Railroad at Quincy, Ill. Owing to the failure of his father's health, Mr. Davidson came back to Carthage in 1891 to assume charge of the paper, which he conducted until January, 1915, when he was appointed postmaster, and his sister assumed charge of the journal their father had practically founded.

On March 4, 1884, Mr. Davidson was married to Melissa Braden, a childhood sweetheart. They became the parents of five children, four of whom survive, namely: Jessie F., who is a graduate of Carthage High School and College, is the wife of W. G. Drowley, an attorney of Washington; Grace V., who was also graduated from Carthage High School and College, is at home with her father, in the Carthage High School an efficient teacher; Mary L., who was graduated from Carthage High School, finished her education at the State University at Champagne, and was married in 1919 to Rev. O. W. Ebright of Omaha, Nebraska; Frances R., who is attending school; and Dorothy, who died when a little girl. Mrs. Davidson died in February, 1914. The family belong to the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Davidson is senior warden. He is a Mason, and at one time belonged to the same lodge as Hon. Champ Clark, of national importance. He is past master and past high priest of his order. Mr. Davidson also belongs to Bentley Lodge No. 188, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and he also belongs to the Encampment, of which he is past patriarch. A very prominent Democrat, he has been active in local politics, and served on the school board for eighteen years, and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county. Although it is probable that he could have had almost any office within the gift of the people, Mr. Davidson never cared to run for office, so that his appointment as postmaster came as a just reward for his years of faithful and conscientious service to his party and community, and was eminently satisfactory to all classes, no matter what their party belief.

DAVIS, Andrew Jackson, former circuit clerk of Hancock County, and a man of more than ordinary prominence is now living retired after some years devoted to agricultural pursuits in Carthage Township, although he has for a long period maintained his residence at Carthage. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., August 15, 1835, eldest son of Squire Rutherford and Louisa (Womack) Davis, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The mother died in 1847.



C. S. Pica

Andrew Jackson Davis resided with his father and stepmother until 1850, and then he began working by the month among the neighboring farmers, and continued to be so engaged until 1854, when he was made deputy sheriff of the county, under his distinguished father. When the elder Mr. Davis was elected circuit clerk, he took his son into his office, and kept him there during his two terms, so efficient did he become, that the new clerk, M. S. Carey, retained him as deputy. In 1872, Mr. Davis was elected circuit clerk, and served until 1880, when he turned his attention to farming, operating a farm in Carthage Township for four years. He served for one term as collector of Carthage Township, but since 1899, he has lived retired.

On April 11, 1861, Mr. Davis was married (first) to Frances Ann Kimbrough, born in Hancock County, a daughter of William and Patsy (Canthorn) Kimbrough, natives of Kentucky. The Kimbrough family came to Hancock County in 1832 together with three other pioneer families, who lived in their wagons until the fall of the year, when they had managed to get some log cabins built. By this marriage, Mr. Davis had the following children: Dora Ellen, who is Mrs. James Swain, lives with her father; and Albert William, who lives at St. John's, Ore. Mrs. Davis died January 3, 1866. On August 11, 1867, Mr. Davis was married (second) to Lydia Jane Maltby, born in Brown County, Ill.

Mr. Davis is proud of the fact that his paternal grandfather, George Davis, then a resident of North Carolina, served as a soldier during the American Revolution, and naturally he is a most loyal citizen of the country his ancestor helped to establish.

DAVIS, James Washington P., was one of the men who was well known in this section during his lifetime, and who left behind him a family, some of the members of which are now residents of Hancock County. He was born at Lockport, Ill., in 1842, a son of David T. and Louise (Heldebrand) Davis, natives of Indiana, who came in an early day to Chicago, later moving to Canton, Ill., where they lived for a number of years.

James W. P. Davis lived with his parents in Canton and Chicago, and then came to La Harpe, and worked in a general store, later forming a partnership with S. W. Davis for the purpose of selling dry goods and groceries to the retail trade. Subsequently he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent a year, after which he went on the road for a wholesale house as a commercial traveler. He was so engaged when he died, near Trinity, Tex., in October, 1872, and there he was buried.

Mr. Davis was married to Emma E. Bradshaw, born in February, 1847, a daughter of Joel and Catherine (Dickson) Bradshaw, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had the following children: James W. P., who lives in Dallas Township, has three children; George B., who also lived in Dallas Township, died February 3, 1918, leaving four children; James Everett, who lives in Dallas Township; Riva Louise, who lives with her grandmother; George Charles, who is on the home farm; Emma May, who is with her grandmother. Mrs. Davis belongs to the Christian Church, and is active in the Ladies' Aid Society of that body, and the bible class; and Mr. Davis belonged to the Baptist Church. His association with the Good Templars was a long one. After the death of Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis lived on a farm near La Harpe, with her parents, but in 1888, she moved to La Harpe, where she still resides. She is a member of the Rebekahs.

DAVIS, Squire Rutherford, now deceased, was one of the most prominent men of Hancock County during the earlier period of its history, serving as circuit clerk and sheriff, and taking part in all of the public-spirited movements. He was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1810. In young manhood he went to Kentucky, where he met and was married to Louisa Womack, and shortly thereafter they moved to Tennessee, and thence to Shelby County, Ill. In 1837, they took up their residence in Hancock County, where Mrs. Davis died in 1847. Later, Mr. Davis was married to Elizabeth (Finley) Dale. By his first marriage, Mr. Davis had six children, of whom two survive, namely: Andrew J. of Carthage; and George R. Of the two sons of his second marriage one survives, namely: Thomas Jefferson Davis, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. It is interesting to note that the latter was born in the old jail in which Joseph Smith came to his end. Mr. Davis was at Carthage during the time that the Mormons were expelled from the county, and his wife's family, the Dales, were in charge of the jail.

In 1854 Mr. Davis was elected sheriff of Hancock County, and fearlessly upheld the dignity of his office at a time when lawlessness was much more prevalent than now. In 1856 he was elected circuit clerk, and held that office for eight years. His death occurred April 2, 1866, and when he passed away, Hancock County lost one of its reliable and foremost men.

DAVIS, Thomas W., now living retired at Carthage, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He was born in Carthage Township, June 15, 1841, a son of Alfred J. and Martha A. (Kimbrough) Davis, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather, George W. Davis, was born in South Carolina, and the maternal grandfather, James Kimbrough, was born in Kentucky. The latter drove to Hancock County, Ill., in 1883, settling in Carthage Township, where he entered land on the edge of the timber. Alfred J. Davis came to Carthage Township in 1836, and after his marriage, he located on a farm there, but in 1856, moved to Carthage, and died there in 1877, his wife dying in 1869. Their children were as follows: Nancy Elizabeth, who is deceased; Mary A., who is Mrs. Joseph A. Spangler, a widow, lives at Lincoln, Nebr.;

Amelia Ellen, who is the widow of Edward McCamts of Chicago, Ill.; Emma Frances, who is Mrs. Charles Cunningham of Carthage; and Thomas W.

Thomas W. Davis remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 11, 1863, when he was united with Mary E. Carlton, born April 3, 1845, in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of George W. and Amanda (Tull) Carlton, natives of Kentucky. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Davis lived in Carthage, where he was engaged in general labor until he became a teamster. In 1893, he was appointed watchman at the capitol, at Springfield, and held that position until 1897, and was again appointed March 11, 1913, and held the position until 1917, when he returned to Carthage, where he has since lived retired in his comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of the following children: Charles O., who died December 8, 1914; Martha A., who is Mrs. George Corbin of Carthage, Ill.; Alva L., who lives at Chicago, Ill.; John C., who lives at Carthage; Bertha A., who lives at home; and Ralph S. and George R., who both live at Carthage. Mr. Davis never had a chance to go to school, but nevertheless he is a very well posted man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Democrat, he served three years as city marshal of Carthage, and in every way has done his full duty, and is entitled to the confidence he inspires.

DAW, John, one of the oldest residents of Hancock County, and one who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, is an honored resident of Hamilton. He was born in Bear Creek Township, February 11, 1845. His father, who was a native of England, came to the United States in 1840, and his mother, a native of Delaware, came to Illinois in 1837. They were married in Hancock County in 1842, and buying 160 acres of land in Bear Creek Township, settled upon it. This land then cost $5 per acre. In 1848 they traded it for another 160 acres, and subsequently sold half of it. Here the father died in 1883, the mother having passed away in 1874. They had, in addition to John Daw, four children, namely: James, who died in Missouri, in 1896; a son who died in childhood; Mary J., who is the widow of William Abbott, lives on a farm in Fulton County, Ill.; and Hannah E., who was the wife of Zemiri White, died in 1866.

John Daw remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, at which time he was married to Elizabeth A. Anderson, on March 3, 1870. Mrs. Daw is a daughter of Mathew and Mary Ann (McClure) Anderson, and she has one brother and one sister, namely: James A., who is a retired merchant of Hamilton; and Emma F., who is the wife of Harrison Minnick, of Oakwood, Ill. Those deceased are: William P. and George A., of Quincy, Ill., who grew to maturity; and Sallie and Agnes, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Daw became the parents of the following children: Charles, who died in infancy; Arthur, who died in Chicago in 1896, aged twenty-one years; Clinton, who died in 1882; and J. Walter, who lives on a farm one mile east of Hamilton, was married to Zella Lindsey, April 15, 1908, a daughter of Charles and Naomi (Brown) Lindsey. Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Daw have a son, Roy Marcel, who was born March 15, 1909.

After his marriage, John Daw moved on a farm south of Elvaston, Ill., where he spent five years, then in 1875, he moved to the old homestead and remained until 1882. In that year he went to Elvaston and conducted a general store for seven years. Once more, in 1889, he returned to farming, moving on the farm on which his son now lives, but in 1908 left it for Hamilton, where he still resides, being occupied with looking after his interests. He still owns 245 acres of land in Montebello Township. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as assessor for six terms, and has been a school director and trustee for some years. His entire life has been spent in Hancock County and all of his interests are centered here, so very naturally he has its welfare at heart, and has always exerted himself to advance it in every way possible.

DAY, John William, who owns the famous Majorville Stock Farm, of Hancock Township, has long been recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Fountain Green Township, March 24, 1858, a son of James Edward and Margaret May (Callahan) Day, the former of whom was born in Fountain Green Township in 1830, being the second white child born in Hancock County. He was a son of John and Sabina (Logston) Day, born in Howard County, Ky., who came to Fountain Green Township, entered eighty acres in the timber, and there died. The maternal grandparents of John William Day were John and Betsy (Long) Callahan, also early settlers of Hancock County, who came here from Pennsylvania. James Edward Day and his wife settled in Fountain Green Township after their marriage, and there he died in 1904, his wife having passed away in 1883. Their children were as follows: John William; Minnie, who died at the age of twenty-four years, was Mrs. Wise, and left one daughter, Velva, who is Mrs. Harvey Scott of Republican City, Nebr.

John William Day attended the district schools of his township, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he began farming for himself in Hancock Township, renting land until 1899, when he bought 111 acres on section 3, Hancock Township, which was partly improved. To this he added until he now owns 346 acres, and carries on general farming and stockraising, specializing on Percheron horses, although he also raises a number of cattle and hogs. He has partially rebuilt his house and erected several barns, and made other improvements, until he has one of the nicest farms in the township.

In September, 1880, Mr. Day was married to

Ella F. Yetter, born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Louis and Martha (Wright) Yetter, natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Day have the following children: Ruby D., who is Mrs. Leland Hobert of Hancock Township; Mabel B., who is the wife of Charles Campbell, of Hancock Township; James L., who lives at Vernal, Utah; Charles, who lives in Colorado; Lawrence, who lives in Hancock Township; and Bertric, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Day is a Republican, and served as township commissioner for six years, and also as school director. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the substantial men of his township, and deserves his prosperity.

DAY, Truman Skinner, now deceased, was a well known man in Hancock County during his lifetime, and his widow has been an honored resident of Elveston for some years. He was born in Flemming County, Ky., August 20, 1816, a son of Alvin and Priscilla (Foster) Day, natives of Kentucky. He died in Kentucky, after which his widow went to Illinois and lived there for some years, but then returned to Kentucky, where she died.

Truman Skinner Day was reared in Kentucky, and during the Civil War enlisted in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and after a service of a year, was honorably discharged. He was married December 21, 1865, to Lou Gray, born in Flemming County, Ky., a daughter of David and Mary Ann (Gardner) Gray of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Day resided in Kentucky until in August, 1888, being engaged in clerking in a general store. At that time he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and was connected with mercantile interests there and on the road. On June 9, 1901, he was drowned in the Mississippi River at Montrose, Iowa. In 1909, Mrs. Day came to Elveston, where she has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Day became the parents of the following children: Charlton A., who was born February 12, 1867, died August 9, 1914; William M., who was born July 18, 1869, died December 7, 1898; Clarence B., who was born November 6, 1871, died September 28, 1906; Maggie P., who was born May 10, 1875, is Mrs. John Damron of Bentley, Alberta, Canada; and Harvey R., who was born January 12, 1881, died October 20, 1896. Mrs. Day is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her husband belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Republican. His fraternal affiliations were with the Hamilton Camp, M. W. A., and the Keokuk Lodge, I. O. O. F.

DECKER, Arthur E., superintendent of schools of Augusta, and one of the most scholarly men of Hancock County, is very widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state. He was born August 17, 1869, one of the seven children of his parents, Eli and Estella (Leach) Decker. Eli Decker was born in New York state. He learned the trade of a harnessmaker in young manhood, and followed it for some years.

Arthur E. Decker attended the public schools of his locality, and then prepared himself for the profession of teaching by taking a full Normal course. After some years spent as an educator at Rossville, Liberty, St. Mary's and Northeast, in September, 1914, he came to Augusta to assume the duties of superintendent of schools, and the city has been able to retain him. At present he has twelve teachers and 325 pupils under his supervision, and all show the effects of his wise and capable management and superior scholarship. Professor Decker has had a long career as an educator, for he entered this field of endeavor very soon after attaining his majority, and he is proud to realize that he has accomplished much good in shaping the young lives entrusted to his educational care, turning their minds toward useful and upright channels of effort.

Arthur E. Decker was married to Miss Cora Talbott, who died November 16, 1901. They had one son, Ralph T. Mr. Decker is a member of the Christian Church, to which Mrs. Decker belonged. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and he also belongs to the Rebekahs and Modern Woodmen of America. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. An earnest, learned man, he is a strong force for good in his community, and Augusta owes much to him and his high principles.

DE HART, William, one of the pioneer characters of Hancock County, whose biography deserves a prominent place in a work of this character, may be called an early settler. He experienced the early day hardships of a new, undeveloped country. He was spared long enough to see a prairie wilderness became a veritable garden spot of wealth and beauty. William De Hart was born at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1828, being the third and youngest son of Thomas and Rebecca De Hart. Of his ancestry, on the paternal side, he comes of French extraction, and on the maternal, of Scotch-Irish stock. The De Harts emigrated to America from Alsace-Lorraine in the early part of the eighteenth century, locating on Staten Island, N. Y. Their family had been prominent in the military and financial affairs of the reign of Louis XIV of France. The more immediate ancesters of William De Hart came about the middle of the eighteenth century to Upper Canada and became engaged in the maritime business on Lake Ontario.

William De Hart came with his parents to the United States in 1838, landing at Toledo, Ohio, from whence they made their way westward, passing near the then little village of Chicago to Quincy, Ill. There they crossed the Mississippi River into Missouri and spent the winter of 1838-9 in the vicinity of St. Louis. In 1839 they retraced their steps as far as Hancock County, and then settled on section 25 in Pilot Grove Township. At that time the owners of

the land were unknown and the settlers merely "squatted" on whatever best suited them, waiting the subsequent appearance of the holder of the patent title from whom purchase was made.

Here in the early part of 1840, his father, in partnership with another relative, erected on Crooked Creek a saw-mill operated by water power, the saw for which they had purchased at Toledo. It was perhaps the first circular saw brought into Hancock County. At this mill was sawed much of the lumber used in the construction of the then newly organized town of Nauvoo. This tract of land is still in the family, and logs of the dam are still to be seen in the bed of the creek. There are still standing on this farm sugar maple trees which were tapped by the Indians, roving bands of whom were occasionally seen for a time after the De Harts came to the county.

In 1850 William De Hart's father crossed the plains in the gold rush to California, dying shortly after his arrival there. Thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age, William De Hart was forced to be industrious and thrifty, and he worked so well, and displayed such good judgment, assisted as he was by his wife, that he became one of the leading landowners and cattle raisers of Hancock County. In 1868 he moved to his farm about three miles northeast of Carthage where he resided until 1888, at which date he retired from active business and located at Carthage, erected a residence on West Main street, and occupied it until his death.

On November 22, 1856, William De Hart was married to Miss Mary Hillegas of Pilot Grove Township, formerly of Henry County, Mo. They became the parents of nine children, of whom two died in infancy, and a third, George, in 1885, after reaching manhood. At his death Mr. De Hart left surviving him his widow and six children, namely: Charles S., who lives at Carthage; Emma J. Hughes, who lives at Seattle, Wash.; Mattie A. Buckey, who lives at Spencer, Iowa; Ella R. McNeill, who lives at Evanston, Ill.; Will W., who lives at Redlands, Cal., and Caroline D. Ownsley, who lives at Carthage.

Mr. De Hart was a man of rare business foresight, the very soul of honor and was universally loved and respected for the many traits of his noble manhood. His death came at his home on Wednesday, March 7, 1917, when he was eighty-eight years, nine months and five days old, and was caused by heart failure as a result of a throat epidemic then raging in Hancock County. He was an honored member of the Presbyterian Church of which he and his wife had been communicants since 1890.

DE HAVEN, Fred Elliott, one of the successful farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates 231 acres in Prairie Township. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, December 18, 1889, a son of Thomas and Ettie (Alton) De Haven, natives of Fountain Green Township, and a grandson of Robert and Martha (Wright) De Haven, early settlers of Fountain Green Township. The Alton family was also numbered among the early settlers of this township. After their marriage, Thomas De Haven and his wife located in Pilot Grove Township, where they lived until 1918, when they moved to Dallas, this county, where they still live. They became the parents of the following chidlren: Harvey, who is deceased; Edward, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Vinnie, who is Mrs. Mahlon Crabill of Fountain Green Township; Earl, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Fred Elliott; Iva, who is Mrs. Ralph Williams of Carthadge, Ill.; Eula and Bessie, who are at home.

Fred Elliott De Haven attended the Liberty District public school, and learned practical farming from his father. On November 30, 1912, he was married to Ethel Swain, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of David and Mary (Grotts) Swain, natives of Pilot Grove Township, and a granddaughter of David Swain and of Frank Grotts. Following his marriage Mr. De Haven moved to his present farm of 240 acres of land in Pilot Grove Township, where he is engaged in general farming and raising stock and thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens. He has been very successful in his ventures, and his farm is a valuable one.

Mr. and Mrs. De Haven have two children, namely: David Swain, who was born October 20, 1913; and Dortha Etta, who was born July 6, 1918. Mrs. De Haven attended the public schools and Carthage Academy, and is a well educated lady. Both Mr. and Mrs. De Haven belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. De Haven is a Democrat and has served as a school director. His fraternal relations are with the Carthage Lodge, No. 420, I. O. O. F.

DEHAVEN, Thomas, one of the highly esteemed residents of Dallas City, has been a general farmer and stockraiser of Hancock County since he attained to mature years. He was born in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., February 2, 1856, a son of Robert and Martha M. (Wright) De Haven, natives of Tennessee. The grandparents, Othias De Haven, and Baswell Wright, were early settlers of McDonough County, where they entered government land, and became prominent residents there. After their marriage, Robert De Haven and his wife lived for a time in McDonough County, but when Thomas De Haven was still an infant, they came to Hancock County, first living in Fountain Green Township, and later settling in Pilot Grove Township. Robert De Haven was born August 15, 1834, and died December 31, 1917, and his wife died October 12, 1908, having been born April 5, 1830. Their two children were: William A., who was born December 21, 1857, died April 17, 1912; and Thomas.

Thomas De Haven attended the local schools, and lived with his parents until his marriage, which occurred February 8, 1877, when he was united with Julia Etta Alton, born in Fountain



Ida L. Rice

Green Township, a daughter of N. Alva and Malvina (Parcus) Alton, natives of New York. Mr. De Haven and his wife first rented land in Fountain Green Township, staying there for three years, then went to Rock Creek Township and remained five years. They then went to Walla Walla, Wash., but nine months later returned to Hancock County, and bought forty acres of improved land in Pilot Grove Township, which Mr. De Haven farmed for five years, when he bought sixty-one and one-half acres in another part of the same township. In 1908 he bought 108 acres of valuable land on section 9, Pilot Grove Township, which he is now operating.

Mr. and Mrs. De Haven became the parents of the following children: Edward, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Martha M., who is Mrs. Maland Crabill, of Fountain Green Township; Earl A. and Fred E., both of whom live in Pilot Grove Township; Iva G., who is Mrs. William Williams, of Carthage Township; Eulalia, who is a public school teacher, resides at home, as does Bessie B., who is the youngest. The family all belong to the Christian Church. Mr. De Haven is a Democrat, and he served two terms as road commissioner. He is a very substantial man and is held in high respect by all who know him because of his excellent qualities.

DEITRICH, Grover Cleveland, one of the leading business men of Dallas City, is the founder of the Dallas City Garage. He was born in Hancock County, December 4, 1884, one of ten children born to his parents, Joseph F. and Sarah E. (Wolfe) Deitrich. Joseph F. Deitrich was a farmer and prosperous landowner, and his death occurred December 18, 1901. His widow survived him.

Grover Cleveland Deitrich attended the common and high schools of his native county, and was reared on a farm, his first efforts at self-support being as a farmer. In 1913 he became a bookkeeper for the Lomax Banking Company, at Lomax, Ill., leaving this concern to go with the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. Subsequently he went to California and spent a year, but returned to Hancock County and founded the Dallas City Garage, which he conducted until October, 1917, when he sold it to E. T. Lionberger. Mr. Deitrich belongs to the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat, and has served as township clerk of Dallas Township. A young man of energy and perseverance, he is making a success of his life, and stands very well in his community.

DENTON, Albert C., rural free delivery carrier on Route No. 1 out of Hamilton, one of the best known and most reliable men in the county, has held his present position for eighteen years. He was born July 4, 1872, in Wythe Township, a son of E. P. and Jemima Ellen (Whitney) Denton. E. P. Denton was born April 2, 1832, and died July 10, 1889, and his wife was born December 29, 1835 and died July 10, 1889, both of them being natives of Kentucky. They were married December 5, 1853, and came to Illinois from Tennessee in 1854, by boat, and located in Wythe Township, where they bought 160 acres of land. This farm they later sold, and bought eighty acres in Montebello Township, near Hamilton. He was supervisor of the township, and for several years was one of the promoters of the Hancock County Fair Association. For a number of years he was postmaster of Hamilton, and was a very active man in local affairs. He and his wife had the following children: Albert C.; Charles A., who lives at Butte, Mont.; Henry K. and Edwin G., who live at Hamilton, Ill.; Jemima, who is Mrs. Charles D. Cole of Valley, Wash.; Blanche, who is Mrs. John Guy of Hamilton; Lizzie, who is Mrs. R. R. Wallace of Hamilton; and Ellen, who is Mrs. Harry Rentchler of Chicago.

Albert C. Denton attended the Walnut Grove school in Wythe Township, and took a one-year course at Butler, Mo., and a one-year course in the Hamilton schools. He left home in 1893, and went to La Harpe, Ill., and for a year worked on a stock farm in that vicinity, but then came to Hamilton, and went into a livery business with his brother H. K. Denton, this association lasting for four years. For the subsequent two years he conducted the Hotel Hamilton, and then was appointed rural free delivery mail carrier over Route No. 1, and for the eighteen years he has had this position, he has proved his fidelity to duty, and reliability in every way.

On January 7, 1900, Mr. Denton was married to Helen Brehm, a daughter of Philip and Henrietta (Kreippe) Brehm, and they have two children, namely; Alberta May, who was born April 18, 1904; and Dorothy, who was born May 24, 1917. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Denton is a member of Keokuk Lodge No. 106. B. P. O. E. In politics he is a Republican.

DENTON, Edwin G., local representative for the Richardson Oil Company of Quincy, Ill., is one of the busines men of Hamilton. He was born in Wythe Township, February 21, 1869, a son of Edwin Parker and Jeminna Ellen (Whitney) Denton, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1854, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and after a stop in Adams County, came to Wythe Township, Hancock County, where they bought eighty acres of land near Hamilton. They also own 160 acres of land in Wythe Township. The father was born April 2, 1832, and died May 5, 1911, while the mother, born December 29, 1835, died July 10, 1889. They were married December 5, 1853. Their children were as follows: H. K.; A. C.; E. G.; Blanche, who is Mrs. J. T. Guy; Lizzie, who is Mrs. R. R. Wallace; C. A., who is a judge at Butler, Mo., Ellen, who is Mrs. Harry Rentchler, of Omaha, Neb.; and Jennie, who is Mrs. Charles Cole, of Valley, Wash., all of whom still survive. For a number of years, the father of these children served as postmaster at Hamilton.

Edwin G. Denton attended the common schools of Hamilton, and was reared on the family homestead, where he remained until 1912, but in that year he came to Hamilton, and for three years engaged in handling farm implements. He then became the local representative for the Richardson Oil Company, and is now wholesaling oil and gasoline for his company.

On October 27, 1892, Mr. Denton was married to Lydia M. Hardy, a daughter of D. W. and Frances M. Hardy, who had nine children, namely: Charles, who lives at Winnebago, Minn.; Alvin, who lives at Kremlin, Okla.; Harvey, who lives on a farm in Montebello Township; Thomas, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; Bertha, who is Mrs. W. S. White of Keokuk, Iowa; Lorena, who is Mrs. James Robinson of Bushnell, Ill.; Pearl, who is Mrs. Clem Grindle, of McCall, Ill., and Mrs. Denton, all living, and Florence Eva, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have two daughters, Neta Frances, who was born March 13, 1896, and Pearl Allen, who was born April 12, 1898. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Denton belongs to Hamilton Lodge No. 238, A. F. and A. M., and in politics he is a Republican.

DENTON, Henry Kent, one of the prosperous business men of Hamilton, is a native son of Hancock County, having been born in Wythe Township, December 7, 1861, his parents being E. P. and Jemima Ellen (Whitney) Denton. E. P. Denton and his wife were both born in Kentucky, and their parents were also natives of that state. In 1853, E. P. Denton brought his family to Illinois, and bought a farm near Columbus, in Adams County, where they lived for five years, and then came to Hancock County, buying 160 acres in Wythe Township. He made a specialty of stock, breeding and raising road horses, Durham cattle and Poland-China swine, of registered stock, holding semi-annual sales, and gaining and holding a wide-spread reputation throughout this state as well as in adjoining ones. He was a charter member of Black Hawk Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M. The children in his family, in addition to Henry Kent, were as follows: Charles, who lives at Butler, Mo.; served eight years as district judge, and then was appointed for a four-year term as pardoning attorney by Governor Hadley; Edwin G., who was for years a farmer, is now in the oil business at Hamilton, Ill.; and Albert C., who is a grocer at Hamilton, has also been a rural mail carrier on Route No. 1 for eighteen years.

Henry Kent Denton attended the country schools, and assisted his father on the farm until he attained his majority, at which time he went into the stock business and was a horse trainer for several years. Following that he established a livery business at Hamilton, and still owns it, although in recent years he has confined his activities to buying and selling and shipping stock upon an extensive scale.

In 1887 Mr. Denton was married to Mary J. Young, a daughter of Absalom and Emily (Palmer) Young. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have two children, namely: Orion Kent, who was born in 1892, married Sylvia Gibson, a daughter of Cromwell Gibson of Burnside, Ill., the ceremony taking place in 1913, and the children of this marriage are, Morrill, born in 1914; Emily, born in 1916, and Mary Belt, born in 1917; and Herschel Palmer, who was born in 1896, is at home. Mrs. Denton has three sisters and one brother, namely: Alice, who is Mrs. John Ferguson, lives at Hamilton; and her twin sister, Ida, who is Mrs. Benjamin Smith, lives at Morrow, Ohio; Rosa, who became the wife of Dr. Patrick Hession, lives at Guttinger, Iowa; and Hamilton Young, who lives at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The family are Unitarians. Mr. Denton is a Republican. He belongs to Black Hawk Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and both of his sons are members of the same order.

DEWITT, Aaron, now deceased, was formerly one of the substantial farmers of Hancock County, and his widow now lives in La Harpe. He was born in Taylor County, Ky., November 9, 1832, a son of parents who died in Kentucky many years ago. When he was twenty years old, Mr. DeWitt came to Illinois, buying a farm of eighty acres in McDonough County, where he lived for a time. There he was married to Mary Hungate, born near Blandinsville, Ill., who died in 1880. She was a daughter of Charles and Catherine Hungate. They had the following children: Clinton, Luella, Alice, Effie, and Clara, all of whom are deceased.

In 1882 Mr. DeWitt was married (second) to Sarah Coffman, born in McDonough County, Ill. There were no children born to this marriage. Mrs. DeWitt is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Coffman, born in Kentucky, who came when children with their parents to Illinois at so early a day that Indians were still plentiful in the state. The grandparents of Mrs. DeWitt, Jacob and Ezra (Fowler) Coffman, were born in Kentucky, and he was a son of Jacob Coffman, a native of Germany. When Jacob Coffman, Mrs. DeWitt's grandfather, was three years old, the family started for Illinois, and when they reached the Illinois side of the Ohio River they were attacked by the Indians and the old grandfather was killed. His wife, two sons and a negro servant escaped, fled to the woods and kept on traveling until the crow of a rooster told them they had reached a white settlement. They finally made their way to McDonough County, where they entered land from the government, but none of the survivors ever forgot their terrible experience with the hostile Red Men.

Mr. Dewitt died November 11, 1888, and after his demise Mrs. DeWitt lived on the farm until 1893, when she bought a modern residence at La Harpe. She owns it and eighty acres of fine pasture land in Fountain Green Township, which she rents. Mrs. DeWitt belongs to the Blandinsville Baptist Church.

DEWITT, Edmund, a prosperous farmer of St. Mary's Township, own with his mother and brothers 206 acres of valuable land on section 35 of this township. He was born in Schuyler County, June 6, 1877, a son of Edmund and Rebecca E. (Snyder) DeWitt, natives of Schuyler County, farming people. The father died April 3, 1906, but the mother survives and lives with her sons and daughters on the home place.

Edmund DeWitt attended the common and a high school of Hancock County, and has lived at home all his life. Mr. DeWitt is very proud of his father's war record for he served during the Civil War, in the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After receiving his honorable discharge he moved to Hancock County, where he accumulated 206 acres of land. During his later years he was an honored member of the G. A. R. The Methodist Episcopal Church held his membership. He was a Republican, as are his sons, and he held township offices. Edmund DeWitt, Jr., not only operates the homestead of 206 acres, but rents 100 acres of land adjoining it, and carries on general farming and stockraising extensively for the market. He is one of the highly esteemed men of his neighborhood, where his family is so well and favorably known.

DICKERSON, John Hammond, one of the substantial men of St. Albans Township, is engaged in farming, he and his brothers and sisters conducting the old homestead in partnership. He was born at Snowhill, Md., November 4, 1869, a son of David Hunt and Nancy (Owen) Dickerson, natives of Maryland and Adams County, Illinois, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Peter Dickerson and he married Ann B. Victor, both being natives of Maryland. They had the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Ephraim K. Wilson, United States senator from Maryland, had two children, Sidney, who is deceased, and Ella, who is Mrs. Marion T. Hargus, of Snowhill, Md. The second child of Peter Dickerson and and his wife was Alfred T., who died at Chili, Ill., and David Hunt Dickerson was the youngest. The maternal grandparents were John Owen and his wife, Caroline Horton, who came soon after 1830 to Adams County, Ill., from New York. David Hunt Dickerson and his wife were married by Rev. Wm. B. Finlay of Hancock County, May 8, 1862, and lived at Woodville, this county, for a time, and then returned to Maryland to take care of his parents. Eight years later, in 1872, they came back to Illinois, spending six months in Adams County. They then located in Chili Township and spent four years there, leaving it for St. Albans Township, where they bought land on February 14, 1881, and lived there until his death on May 9, 1906. There are 200 acres in Chili Township and 200 acres in St. Albans Township. His widow, who was born January 8, 1841, still lives on the homestead. They had the following children: Anna O., who is deceased, and Charles E., Henry V., John H., Mary W., Clara, Maggie L., and Alice G., all of whom are at home and conduct the farms. The daughters belong to the Presbyterian Church of Chili. Mr. Dickerson was a Democrat. John belongs to West Point Lodge No. 295, A. F. & A. M. The family is an old and honored one in Hancock County, and prior to the war between the states Peter Dickerson was a heavy landowner and owned and sold slaves to work his plantation, as was the custom in those days.

DICKINSON, Charles O., a prosperous farmer of Wilcox Township, owns and operates 280 acres of land in this township, and is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born at Hamilton, Ill., March 19, 1852, a son of Henry R. and Agnes (Decker) Dickinson, the former of whom was born in Keene County, N. H., and the latter, who came of Holland descent, in Greene County, Ill. In about 1848, Henry R. Dickinson came to Illinois, and after a year spent in Greene County, came to Hancock County and helped to lay out the town of Hamilton. He was a carpenter and took the contract for the building of the city hall that is still standing. He served Hamilton as a member of the city council, and his partner, H. J. Mack, was its mayor. At one time Henry R. Dickinson owned 2,300 acres of land in Montebello, Wythe and Wilcox townships, and in Iowa and Missouri.

Charles O. Dickinson was in a lumber business until he moved to Iowa, where for fifteen years he conducted a ranch of 1,380 acres of land owned by his father in Lee County. He then came to Hancock County, and has since been engaged in conducting his farm of 280 acres in Wilcox Township. A part of this land was swampy, the balance bottom and hilly, and he has a portion of it improved, and specializes on stockraising.

In 1873, Mr. Dickinson was married to Adella A. Hustis, a daughter of F. A. and Eliza Hustis. She died in Kansas in 1882, leaving no children. On November 30, 1893, Mr. Dickinson was married (second) to Addie May Castle, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Towler) Castle, and they have one daughter, Hazel B., who was born April 14, 1896, now Mrs. Alva J. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson has an adopted son, Charles Francis Gibson, who was born February 7, 1913. A sister of Mr. Dickinson, Joan, who is Mrs. Henry T. Markellie, adopted a baby boy. When the United States entered the World War, he responded to its call, and went to France, and after his departure, his foster mother died. John Murphy Kilpatrick and Albert Dickinson Markellie, nephews of Mr. Dickinson, were also in the service of the United States. The Dickinson family is one of the intensely patriotic ones of Hancock County, and its members have done their full part, both as soldiers and private citizens, in bringing about present conditions.

DODGE, James B., president of The Hill-Dodge Banking Company of Warsaw, was born at Watertown, N. Y., May 11, 1837, a son of John and

Lucreta Dodge. The father was a farmer and he and the mother died before James B. Dodge was ten years old.

James B. Dodge attended the county schools of his native state, and, when nineteen years old, came West with a railroad surveying outfit working out of Madison, Wis. In 1859 Mr. Dodge came to Warsaw, Ill., and was associated with the company which built the railroad between Warsaw and Carthage and also the western end of what is now the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad. During 1867 and 1868 Mr. Dodge was engaged in the banking business at La Harpe, Ill. In 1869 he returned to Warsaw and became identified with the First National Bank as a director and cashier. The Hill-Dodge Banking Company of which he is the executive head is its successor.

On May 1, 1866, Mr. Dodge was married at Warsaw, to Anna H. Hinch, born September 17, 1846, at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and they have one son: William A., born March 19, 1867. Mr. Dodge is a Mason, a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church at Warsaw. He has been closely identified with the advancement of his community and with the development of the Southwestern part of Hancock County for over half a century.

DOWD, Nathan H., was one of the enterprising farmers of Durham Township, and owned a large and very valuable farm. He was born in North Madison, Conn., on March 28, 1841, and died November 1, 1918. He was a son of James Harvey and Alpha (Hill) Dowd, natives of Madison, New Haven County, Conn. The grandparents, David and Sarah Bishop Dowd, and Nathaniel Hill, were all born in Connecticut. The Dowd family was founded in America by Henry Dowd in 1639, who came in that year from England to Guilford, New Haven County, Conn. Later the town was divided, a portion of it being called Madison. James Harvey Dowd, father of Nathan H. Dowd, was a farmer in Connecticut, and the latter was reared on the homestead and received his early education in the public schools and later in the subscription schools of his day.

On January 19, 1870, Nathan H. Dowd was married to Aldea Parmelee, born at Killingsworth, Middlesex County, Conn., January 28, 1847, a daughter of Oren S. and Phebe R. (Lynde) Parmelee, natives of Middlesex County, Conn. After his marriage, Mr. Dowd came to Hancock County, Ill., locating in Durham Township, where he bought and improved 160 acres of land, to which, in 1876, he added eighty acres. He erected on this farm new buildings, and made many other improvements, and here he carried on stockraising and fed a large number of cattle and hogs. In 1898 he retired from active participation in the farm work, and in 1905 built a modern frame residence on a pleasant part of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Dowd had no children, but they reared one, Luella Dowd, a niece of Mr. Dowd. She married William W. Hull, and they have two children, Harland and Lee W. In politics Mr. Dowd was a Democrat and once very active in his party. He held a number of township offices, among them being township treasurer for twenty-seven years, and supervisor for two and one-half terms. He was appointed to fill a vacancy on the county board, and re-elected twice thereafter to that office. A Mason in good standing, he belonged to Dallas City Lodge, No. 235, A. F. & A. M. For twelve years he was president of the First National Bank of Dallas City, and in this position, as in every other walk of life, lived up to his obligations, and proved himself an efficient man and a good citizen.

DOWDALL, James Walter, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Prairie Township, is a man who stands high with his associates. He was born in Scotland County, Mo., in March, 1873, a son of William and Electa (Wells) Dowdall, natives of Pennsylvania and Hancock County. When he was seventeen years old, he came, in company with his sisters, to Hancock County. The grandfather, Lorenzo Wells, was an early settler of Prairie Township, and for some time conducted the old tavern halfway between Warsaw and Carthage. After they were married, the parents settled in Hancock County, but later went to Missouri, returning to Hancock County in 1874, and locating at Elvaston, where she died in November, 1909, he surviving her until May, 1916. Their children were as follows: Eddie, who died in infancy; Anna, who is Mrs. Christ Gibson of Prairie Township; Etta, who is Mrs. Stanley Barnes of Prairie Township; James Walter, whose name heads this review; and William, who lives at St. Paul, Minn.

In February, 1897, James Walter Dowdall was married to Augusta Ruhs, born in Walker Township, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine Ruhs, natives of Germany. After his marriage Mr. Dowdall lived at Elvaston for a year, being engaged in railroad work, and then he rented eighty acres of land in Prairie Township, but three years later moved to Wythe and rented land for twelve years. He then moved on a farm of 160 acres of land on section 31, Prairie Township, on which he has erected fine modern buildings. He farms 100 acres, the balance being in pasture. In addition to doing general grain farming, Mr. Dowdall raises cattle and hogs and keeps a herd of over fifteen Jersey cows.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowdall have the following children: Greeta, who is Mrs. John Russell of Bear Creek Township; and Charles, Raymond, Marie and Leota, all of whom are at home; Mildred and Catherine, who are deceased; and Dorothy. Mr. Dowdall is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Elvaston Camp, M. W. A.

DUFFY, Samuel Benjamin, one of the successful farmers and stockraisers of Pilot Grove

Township, is very well and favorably known throughout the county. He was born in Carthage Township, August 28, 1865, a son of Samuel Spangler and Fannie (Meeks) Duffy, natives of Hancock County. Anthony and Matilda (Spangler) Duffy, the paternal grandparents, natives of Pennsylvania, were among the very earliest settlers of Hancock Township, where they entered government land. After their marriage, Samuel S. Duffy and his wife settled on a portion of the home place, but later made some changes, owning considerable land at different times. In 1906, they bought a residence in Fountain Green Township, where he now resides. Their children were as follows: John, who died at the age of three years; Samuel Benjamin; Sarah, who is Mrs. F. B. Carey of Duluth, Minn.; Verdelia, who was born March 22, 1893, died May 20, 1908; and Anthony, who lives in Hancock Township.

Samuel B. Duffy spent his boyhood on the home farm, and attended the Penn district school, continuing to make his home with his parents until his marriage, which occurred June 29, 1888, when he was united with Jessie Mull, born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Jackson and Anna Mull, natives of New York and Hancock County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Duffy became the parents of two children: Clarance, who served his country during the Great War; Farlin who lives in Prairie Township. Mrs. Duffy died in August, 1893. On May 1, 1895, Mr. Duffy was married to Jeanette Williams, born in Hancock Township, a daughter of James and Martha (Owings) Williams, he born in Trigg County, Ky., and she in Indiana. By his second marriage, Mr. Duffy has the following children: Robert, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Orville; Laura, who is the wife of Eddie Weatherington; Floyd, Kermit, Sarah and Mary, all of whom are at home.

For three years after his first marriage, Mr. Duffy rented a farm in Monroe County, Mo., but after his wife's death, he returned to his father's farm and there spent a year. Following his second marriage, he lived for one year in Hancock Township, and three years in Pilot Grove Township, and for one year in Fountain Green Township. He then bought a farm in Hancock Township, but four years later moved to Fountain Green Township, returning three years later to his own farm in Hancock Township. After two years on it, he went to Pilot Grove Township and rented 460 acres of land which he operates, and he owns 370 acres in Hancock Township, conducting part of it, and renting the remainder, operating in all 830 acres of land, of which one-half is cultivated, and the rest in pasture. He raises Poland-Angus cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry, and ships in large quantities, being one of the largest stock-raisers in this part of the state.

In politics he is a Republican, and served as assessor of Fountain Green Township, and was elected to the same office in Hancock Township, but did not serve on account of his removal from that locality. He also served for two terms as supervisor of Pilot Grove Township, and was appointed to fill out a third term. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Burnside Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Commandery, K. T., and the Consistory of Quincy, Ill., and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows of Wabash, Ill., and the Modern Woodmen of Fountain Green, Ill.

DUNHAM, Judge Eli Wallace, County and Probate Judge of Hancock County, and one of the most distinguished jurists and ablest lawyers of this part of the state, was born near Clinton, Ill., December 25, 1867, a son of James B. and Sarah E. (Jones) Dunham. James B. Dunham was reared amid rural surroundings and his educational advantages were confined to those offered by a village neighborhood. After his marriage he located on a farm. A Presbyterian, he took an active part in church work.

Judge Dunham grew up on his father's farm and after attending the schools of the district, he took a course in the Waynesville, Ill., High School. Following this Mr. Dunham studied law at different institutions, taking his degree from Kent College at Chicago, Ill. There he was engaged in an active practice for five years, and then came to Carthage. Prior to entering upon the practice of law, while studying for his profession, he was a teacher, and rose in that calling to be superintendent of the schools of Dallas City. Had he cared to continue in that line he would have risen high, for Judge Dunham has marked ability as an instructor, but he felt that the legal profession was his life work. While living at Farmer's City, where his duties as an educator called him, he was city clerk, and he has always been very active in the Republican party. He is a man, however, who rises above his party as was shown when he was elected to his present office by a large majority in a district that is strongly Democratic. Judge Dunham is personally interested in agricultural matters for he owns a fine farm three miles west of Disco, in Dunham Township, that is accounted one of the show places of the county, being known as "Gilome Farm." Here he keeps a high grade stock of all kinds, specializing on Duroc-Jersey hogs.

On July 1, 1896, Judge Dunham was married to Lulu H. Hall. Mrs. Dunham was graduated from Merom College of Indiana, from which she received the degree of P. A. Prior to her marriage, she, too, was an educator. Judge and Mrs. Dunham have four children, namely: Kent W., who is attending the Carthage High School; Helen H., who was graduated from the Carthage High School; Christine and Esther. Judge Dunham belongs to the Christian Church and he is one of the elders of the church of that denomination at Dallas City. Both he and Mrs. Dunham have been superintendents of Sunday schools, and the daughters are active in Christian Endeavor work. Judge Dunham

belongs to Carthage Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and the Chapter at Clinton, Ill.

DUNHAM, James B., one of the highly esteemed residents of Durham Township, is a native son of Illinois, having been born in De Witt County, near Clinton, September 19, 1841, his parents being Thomas and Mary (Elder) Dunham. Thomas Dunham was born in Ohio, from whence he came to Pekin, Ill., and alternated working at his trade of hatter with teaching school. He died at Heyworth, Ill., 1885, and his wife died in 1863.

James B. Dunham grew up at Waynesville, Ill., and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred in 1863, when he was united with Sarah Jones, born in 1843, in Logan County, Ill., a daughter of Elijah and Alice (Foley) Jones, natives of Clark and Greene counties, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Dunham took up his residence in De Witt County, Ill., and lived on an improved farm of eighty acres for fourteen years, when he sold it and bought another farm in its vicinity and spent fourteen years on his second farm. Once more he sold and moved in 1910 to Hancock County to join his sons on their farm of 240 acres in Durham Township. Mrs. Durham later joined her husband. Their children living and dead were as follows: Franklin, who is deceased; Mary A., who is Mrs. William Council of Pontoosic Township; E. W., who lives in Hancock County; Iva, who is Mrs. Alexander Argo, of Wapella, Ill.; Mettie, who is Mrs. Jacob Zimmerlin, of Pontoosic Township; Vista, who is Mrs. Charles Patburg, of Dallas City, Ill., and Campbell W., who lives at Carthage, Ill. In politics Mr. Dunham is a Republican. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. For some years he has been a member of Atlanta Camp, M. W. A. A. A man of solid virtues and excellent judgment, his advice is often sought, for his qualities are respected in his community.

DURANT, John Thomas, whose fine farm of 110 acres is situated in Sonora Township, is a well known and highly respected citizen. He was born in Adams County, Ill., January 1, 1853. His parents were Henry Snow and Mary Catherine (Nichols) Durant, both of whom were born in Bourbon County, Ky., and were taken to Adams County, Ill., by their parents when children and grew up in the neighborhood of Columbus. They were married there and settled on a farm from which they later moved to another farm located in Hancock County, and there Henry Snow Durant died in August, 1855.

John Thomas Durant was reared by his mother and attended the country schools. He continued to live on the old homestead until his marriage, after which he rented farming land until 1901, in which year he became the owner of his present farm through purchasing the interests of the heirs in his father-in-law's estate. All the modern improvements Mr. Durant has placed here and his property is generally regarded as a valuable one in Sonora Township and a very well managed one. He carries on general farming and raises excellent stock.

Mr. Durant was married October 17, 1878, to Miss Carrie Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Sonora Township, Hancock County, and is a daughter of James and Jennette (Golden) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Durant have had the following children: Georgie, who is the wife of Charles Penrod, of Horton, Kas.; Bessie Jennette, who is the wife of George Hosford, of Hamilton, Ill.; James C., who died when aged eight years; Daisy Eudora, who died in infancy; Mary F., who is the wife of Fred Baxter, of Montabello Township; Nannie Myrtle, who resides at home; Phebe Anabel, who is the wife of Guy Hosford, of Missouri; John Martin, who married Florence Pearl Lovingfors, and now reside at Randall, Minn.; and Linnet Emma and Henry Snow, who are at home. Mr. Durant and his family are members of the Christian Church at Golden's Point, of which he is an elder and trustee. In politics he is a Republican. He served two years as tax collector of Sonora Township. For many years he has been a member of Lodge No. 697, Odd Fellows, at Hamilton, Ill.

DUSTMAN, Adolph, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Dallas Township, is one of the heavy landowners of Hancock County. He was born in Pontoosic Township, in February, 1867, a son of Herman and Sophia (Kiel) Dustman, natives of Germany. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Anna Dustman, natives of Germany, came to the United States at a very early day, and landing at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa. The maternal grandparents, John and Minnie Kiel came to Hancock County by the same route, and located in Pontoosic Township, and after their marriage, Herman Dustman and his wife settled near them in this township. In 1872 the latter sold their farm and moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where they bought land and farmed in the vicinity of Des Moines, until death, he passing away July 15, 1905, and she died in June, 1909. Their children were as follows: Adolph, Mary, who is Mrs. Frederick Kiester, of Des Moines County, Iowa; Henry, who lives at Cress, Tex.; Ferdinand and William, both of whom live in Des Moines County, Iowa; and Pauline, who is Mrs. Albert Gersling of Des Moines County, Iowa.

Until he attained his mapority, Adolph Dustman lived with his parents, and then was engaged in farming on his own account for a year prior to his marriage to Anna Mohr, born at Dallas City, Ill., a daughter of John and Frederika (Wolmershanscer) Mohr. In 1852 Mr. Mohr came to Warsaw, Ill., but later moved to Dallas City, and finally settled in Henderson County, Ill. After his marriage, Mr. Dustman lived in Des Moines County, Iowa, for six and one-half years, and then came to Dallas Town-

ship, Hancock County, and bought his present farm of ninety-six acres of land, seven acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance in pasture and meadow. He also bought eighty-eight acres in another part of the same township, twenty acres of which is under cultivation, and the rest is in pasture and timber. He has built his present house and two fine barns and otherwise improved his farm, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising, and specializes on Hereford cattle, Poland-China hogs and poultry.

Mr. Dustman is a Democrat. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributes generously. Although he never had more educational advantages than those afforded by the district schools. Mrs. Dustman went to the public schools of Dallas City. Mr. and Mrs. Dustman have two children, namely: William Henry, who was born June 26, 1904; and Minnie Rosa, who was born in March, 1906.

ECKLES, Calvin Americus, a retired farmer living at La Harpe, was formerly one of the sucessful farmers of La Harpe Township, and still owns considerable farm property. He was born in Adams County, Ill., October 21, 1853, a son of Samuel and Diana (Hopson) Eckles, natives of Virginia and Ohio. The father was a glass blower by trade. His first wife was a Mrs. Quick, and they had four children, as follows: James, who lives in Texas; John, who died in Idaho; Rebecca Ann, who is the widow of James Haines, of Dallas City, Ill.; and Samuel, who lives in Sullivan County Mo. His second wife, who was the mother of Calvin A., was a widow, having been married formerly to Robert Allen, by whom she had five children, namely: Ella; Mahala; Robert, who lives in Nebraska; Henry, who lives in Maysville, Mo.; and Thomas, who lives in Colorado. After their marriage, the parents moved to Durham Township, where the father owned 106 acres of land, partially improved, and he also owned twenty-five acres of timber land. Both parents died on this farm. Their children were as follows: Calvin A.; Emma, who was accidentally killed, by a kick from a horse when she was eleven years old; Narciss, who is deceased; and Johanna, who became the wife of Isaac Kilgore, a merchant of La Harpe.

Calvin A. Eckles lived with his parents until 1879, he then went to Leadville, Col., and did freighting for the government, for the Ute Indian Reservation, until 1882, when he returned to Hancock County, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which took place January 12, 1883, when he was united with Frances B. Nichols. She was born in La Harpe Township, a daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Mordock) Nichols, born in Greene County, Pa. After his marriage, Mr. Eckles lived on a portion of the homestead for a time and then bought it, and added to it until he now has 387-acres all in one body. He has a fine modern frame house, and also another dwelling, and the whole place is finely improved. In addition to this, he owns 283 acres of land in La Harpe Township, all of which is improved, but he rents this to a tenant and his son is on the home place. In the summer of 1917 he had a modern bungalow built at La Harpe, into which he moved in February, 1918. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Amy, who is Mrs. Kent Campbell, of La Harpe Township and they have one child, Vera, M.; Ada, who is at home; and Marion, who is on the home farm. He married Mollie Bushnell, and they have three children, Francis M., Laura L., and Marion B.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckles belong to the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Democrat, and served for two terms as supervisor of Durham Township, and was also a road commissioner and a school director for many years. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows of La Harpe, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Durham Township.

ECKLES, Marion Calvin, a very successful general farmer and stockraiser of Durham Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Durham Township, November 29, 1884, a son of Americus and Frances (Nichols) Eckles, born in Hancock County, Ill. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Nichols, was one of the very early settlers of this neighborhood. After their marriage, the parents settled in Durham Township, but later retired and now make their home at La Harpe.

Marion Calvin Eckles attended the district schools, Gittings Seminary of La Harpe, and one term at the Peoria Business College, following which he remained with his parents until he attained his majority. At that time he entered the Farmers State Exchange Bank, at Dallas City, Ill., and remained for a time, leaving it to go on a farm his father owned in La Harpe Township, conducted that for eight years. He then moved to the homestead of over 300 acres, in Durham Township, where he is now carrying on general farming, and raising horses, cattle and hogs.

On February 28, 1910, Mr. Eckles was married at La Harpe, to Millie M. Bushnell, born at Blandinsville, Ill., Oct. 24, 1889, a daughter of Henry and Laura Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Eckles have had three chidlren, namely: Francis, born December 15, 1911, Laura, born October 1, 1916; and Marion, who died March 2, 1918. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a notary public. A man of ability, he has turned his talents toward agriculture with very gratifying results, and just at present his efforts are especially valuable, for every man who has engaged in raising foodstuffs as he has, has done much for his country in her day of peril.

EDWARDS, Gen. Oliver, now deceased, but for a number of years one of the distinguished men of Hancock County, and an honored resi-

dent of Warsaw, was born at Springfield, Mass., on January 30, 1835, a son of Elisha and Eunice (Lombard) Edwards, natives of Massachusetts, who came of English descent. They died in Massachusetts.

While on an investigating voyage up the Mississippi River, by way of New Orleans, La., in 1850, the party made a stop at Warsaw, Ill., and General Edwards so liked the people that he decided to remain there, consequently he invested there quite heavily, building a foundry at Warsaw, and conducting it until 1861, when he returned to Massachusetts, and enlisted as a private, was made an aide to General Couch, but was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was in the military hospital at Washington, D. C. In 1862, he had risen by successive promotions to be major of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under General Couch, and still later was made its colonel. He raised, enlisted and drilled the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry. He won each of the following commissions: Brevt. Brig. General, Brig. General, Brevt. Maj. General, by "Acts of Conspicuous Gallantry," and was commanding temporarily the First Div. of 6th Army Corps at the end of the war. He was never wounded, and was discharged at the close of the Civil War, after which he returned to Warsaw, to meet the duties of the public offices the people desired him to accept, he being mayor of Warsaw for two terms, and postmaster under President Grant. Once more he returned to his native state, and at North Hampton, Mass., became president of the Florence Sewing Machine Company. An inventive genius, he invented an oil stove, the spring spoke, and many other important appliances. After eight years, he once more went back to Warsaw, and bought the finest residence in the city, surrounded with beautiful grounds comprising nine acres, where he lived in honorable retirement until his death, which occurred April 28, 1904. This house was built by William H. Roosevelt, great uncle of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

While still in the service of his country, General Edwards was married, September 3, 1863, to Anne Eliza Johnston, born September 12, 1841, at Warsaw, Ill., a daughter of John Edward and Catherine Louise (Baldwin) Johnston, natives of Ireland and Geneva, N. Y. Mrs. Edwards' grandparents were Robert A. Johnston of Ireland, and Epharophs Hobe (Brown) Baldwin of New York state, the former serving in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of the following children: John Edward, who was born July 17, 1867, lives at Forsythe, Mont., and is a state senator, and he was married to Julia Anderson, and they have three children, namely: Anne J., who is Mrs. Fletcher Woolston of Forsythe, Mont.; Eunice J. and John Oliver, deceased; Julia Catherine, second child of General and Mrs. Edwards, was born April 19, 1870, and she became the wife of Dr. S. E. Matzke of Warsaw, Ill. Mrs. Edwards died in Warsaw January 8, 1920.

General Edwards was a very highly educated man, having attended school at Springfield, Mass., Boston, Mass., and New York City. As was but natural, he was a leader in anythin into which he entered, and for years was powerful influence in local politics, always supporting the principles and candidates of the Republican party. From the time of the organization of the G. A. R. post at Warsaw, he was active in it, and served it as commander for many years. His religious beliefs made him a Unitarian, but Mrs. Edwards is a Presbyterian. Fraternally he was a Mason. In every respect General Edwards was a fine type of American manhood of the old school, and his courtly manner and dignified bearing are well remembered in the little city where he was for so long one of its most striking figures and certainly its most representative man.

EGBERNS, William D., a retired farmer of Carthage, is now living in the comfort his former labors provided, and he holds the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He was born in Rocky Run Township, July 26, 1857, a son of Charles and Magdalena (Ehman) Egberns, natives of Germany. They came to the United States, becoming acquainted on the passage over, and after landing at New Orleans, La., they were married. He had been a sailor for thirteen years, but after his marriage, he and his wife came as far north as Quincy, Ill., but later were in Missouri. Still later, they located on a farm in Rocky Run Township, near Warsaw, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and both were active in the German Methodist Church. After coming to the county, the father became a prosperous farmer. He and his wife had thirteen children who grew to maturity, and four who died in infancy, and of the thirteen, seven are still living, namely: Peter, Charles, John, William D., Louise, Phebe and Eliza.

William D. Egberns was reared on the farm and attended the schools of his district. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1879 he was married to Helen Stokes, and they became the parents of three children namely: Gay, who was married to Louise Morris, is in a grocery business at Carthage; Edith, who was graduated from the Carthage high school, is the wife of Paul Califf, and they live at Carthage; and one who is deceased. Mrs. Egberns died in 1909, and Mr. Egberns was married June 4, 1912 to Mrs. Alberta Kimbrough, born in Hancock County, who had three children by her first marriage, namely: Velna, Shirley and Arlie. Mr. Egberns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is on the official board. He belongs to Bentley Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F. In politics he is an independent Republican. Mr. Egberns owns 160 acres of land in Carthage Township, and is a stockholder in the Dime Savings Bank. A solid, responsible man, he has achieved success in his life work, and deserves the esteem which he inspires.



ARTHUR G. SALISBURY AND FAMILY

EHLEBE, Henry, was born December 15, 1855, at Warsaw, Ill., and died May 31, 1893. He was the son of Christ and Catherine (Hehner) Ehlebe. He passed away in the prime of life while in Hastings, Nebr., enroute to Colorado, where he hoped to recuperate his strength and health. Although in poor health all his life, he was so full of energy and ambition that he mastered the methods of a commercial vocation and was recognized as one of Warsaw's most successful and prominent business men. He carved his own career without the favor of health or the prestige of influence and left his wife and child well provided for. Well may his example be held in view by young men who fancy the world is devoid of opportunities to rise.

He started in the dry goods business with Peter Wolf, in 1876, and in 1892 enlarged the business, the firm being Ehlebe Hunt and Co., Dry Goods and Clothing, and is at present J. H. Bott & Co.

On September 9, 1884, Mr. Ehlebe was married to Katherine Bott, who was born and reared in Warsaw, a daughter of Conrad and Fredericka (Brehm) Bott. Mr. and Mrs. Ehlebe became the parents of two children: Roy Chester, who ded in infancy; and Ethel, who is Mrs. Shirley E. Sharp, and lives with her mother.

EID, John B., who achieved success as a grape grower of Nauvoo, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in the Department of Domb, France, September 17, 1858, a son of John and Anna Marie (Oliger) Eid, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France. They moved to the Department of Domb, France, in 1856, and were there engaged in farming until 1885, when they came to the United States, and located at Nauvoo, joining the sister of Mrs. Eid. Until the death of this sister, the family lived with her, and then Mrs. Eid inherited her vineyard of six acres.

John B. Eid did not attend school after he was eleven years old, but he was taught the trade of painting and paper hanging, and worked at it for a number of years, although from 1879 until 1884, he served as a private in the French army. In the fall of 1885, he came to Nauvoo, and made that his headquarters, although he continued to work at his trade at St. Louis, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa. In 1888, having been married he began contracting, and the growing of grapes, and owns five acres of land, on which is an old time Mormon house.

On May 8, 1888, Mr. Eid was married to Catherine Walter, who was born at Nauvoo, in the same house that has since continued to be her home. She is a daughter of Frederick and Anna Marie (Albright) Walter, he born in Saxony, Germany, and she in Alsace-Lorraine, France. Mr. and Mrs. Eid became the parents of the following children: Frank, who was in the National army; Nora and Della, who live at Madison, Iowa; Blanche, who is Mrs. Grover Sherrill of Nauvoo; Winifred, who is Mrs. Frank Michel of Nauvoo; and Walter Leo, who is at home. Mr. Eid is a Catholic. In politics a Democrat, he has served for two terms as highway commissioner of Nauvoo. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Few men of the county are more highly respected than Mr. Eid, and he deserves the prosperity which has attended his efforts.

ELDER, Frank H., one of the retired farmers of Hamilton, and formerly extensively engaged in agricultural activities in this county, is a man widely known and universally respected. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 8, 1854, a son of James and Eliza Jane (Martin) Elder, natives of Pennsylvania. James Elder was born in 1824, and died in 1895, and his wife, who was born in 1826, died in 1896. In 1862, they moved from Ohio to Rock Island County, later coming to Hancock County, and buying 200 acres of land in Wythe Township. After improving this farm, they retired, moved to Hamilton, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: Frank H.; Hugh M., who is a banker of Hamilton; Alonzo A., who is a retired farmer of Hamilton; and John, Albert O. and James, all of whom are deceased.

Frank H. Elder continued to live on a farm in Wythe Township until 1896, and still owns 160 acres of finely improved land in that township. In 1896 he went into the agricultural implement business at Hamilton, and conducted it until 1916, when he sold his stock, and since then has been occupied in looking after his interests.

In November, 1881, Mr. Elder was married (first) to Josie Hurst, and they had three children, namely: Maxwell, who lives at Chicago, married Garnet Geer; Grace, who is Mrs. C. H. Walker, lives on a farm in Winnebago, Minn., and has a son, Franklin; and Robert, who is serving in the United States army, in overseas service. Mrs. Elder died in 1894. On April 7, 1896, Mr. Elder was married (second) to Mollie Kiser, a daughter of Wilson and Mary Ann (Johnson) Kiser, and they have two children, namely: Bernice, who was born October 5, 1898; and Mary who was born August 15, 1900, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Elder has the following brothers and sisters: John, who is on a farm near Warsaw, Ill.; Wilson, who is a farmer of southwestern Missouri; Alice, who is Mrs. C. B. Marshall of Hamilton; and Ella, who is Mrs. B. M. Felger of Osceola, Iowa; and Tillie, who is Mrs. C. N. Ames of Oklahoma. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Elder is a Republican. During his long life, he has won and retained friends, and his family is a well known one in the county.

ELDER, Hugh M., president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and one of the heaviest property holders of Hancock County, is one of the leading financiers and business men of this part of the state. He was born in Pennsyl-

vania, January 22, 1844, a son of James and Eliza J. (Martin) Elder, who had seven children. James Elder was engaged very extensively and profitably in farming, first in Pennsylvania, later in Ohio, to which state he migrated in 1852, and finally in Hancock County, where he permanently located in 1865. Here he passed the remaining days of his life.

Hugh M. Elder attended the public schools of Ashland, Ohio, and after completing the high school course, began teaching school. For some years he was engaged in the educational fields of Ohio and Illinois, and then in 1889, coming to Hamilton, he organized the First National Bank of this city which he has since served as president, directing and shaping its policies.

On October 8, 1875, Mr. Elder was united in marriage with Miss Susan Reiter, a daughter of Louis Reiter. Mr. and Mrs. Elder have a daughter, Maude, who is the wife of B. L. Matthis of Hamilton. The family all belong to the Presbyterian Church.

While Mr. Elder takes the deepest interest in national matters and civic affairs, he has never been willing to permit the use of his name on the party ticket, being too much occupied with business affairs of grave import since coming to Hamilton to hold office, although prior to that he represented his township on the county board of supervisors, for five years. His fraternal connections are with the Masons, he having joined that order in 1866. The sound policies and thorough fitness for the responsibilities devolving upon the shoulders of the chief executive of a bank of the importance of the First National, which characterize Mr. Elder, have been valuable assets to his instituttion, and through it he renders a very valuable service to his community, as well as to his stockholders and depositors. It is such men as Mr. Elder who establish the credit and financial soundness of their sections.

ELLIS, James P., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is profitably and acceptably engaged in a general practice at Augusta. He was born in Kentucky, May 14, 1857, one of the seven children born to his parents, of whom three now survive. His parents were Dr. David E. and Eliza (Fisher) Ellis, the former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1826, and came to Augusta in 1852, when he had graduated in medicine. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention in 1870. From then on until his demise, July 5, 1903, he was engaged in practice of his profession and the cultivation of his farm of 160 acres of land. The mother died in February, 1903. The paternal grandparetns were James P. and Jane (Berryman) Ellis.

James P. Ellis, after attending the local public schools, took a medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1890, and he immediately thereafter embarked upon a general practice at Augusta, where he has since remained. Interested in the progress made in his profession, he belongs to the county, state and national medical associations, and has contributed papers to them. Dr. Ellis has been prominently identified with the city of Augusta, having served on the town board, and he was mayor of the city for one term, during which period some very important improvements were made. During President Cleveland's first term, Dr. Ellis' services to the party were recognized by his appointment as postmaster of Augusta. His brother, John E. Ellis, was postmaster during Cleveland's second term, and supervisor from Augusta Township. Although no longer a resident of Hancock County, he is very well known as a prosperous agriculturalist of Schuyler County. Fraternally, Dr. Ellis is a Knight Templar Mason, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of America.

ELLISON, Mathew, now deceased, but one of the pioneers of Rock Creek Township, was for many years successfully engaged in farming in Hancock County. He was born in Lancashire, England. Leaving his native land in young manhood he came to the United States, and spent some time at St. Louis, Mo., where he worked in a dairy. Later he came to Rock Creek Township to join his father, also named Mathew, who was one of the first settlers of this township, having entered land from the government in Rock Creek Township, all of which was prairie, and of the large amount he thus secured, the elder Mathew Ellison gave his son Mathew eighty acres of what was then considered such worthless land that another son, Thomas, refused to bother with it. The younger Mathew Ellison, who was a good judge of land values, took the land offered him, and improved it to such an extent that before he died it was as valuable as any in the township. To this first farm he added, first fifty-two acres, and later eighty acres, and was one of the leading agriculturalists of his day and locality. He continued to live on his farm until his death, which occurred February 28, 1903.

Mathew Ellison was married to Nancy Hitchen, born in England. Nancy Hitchen Ellison died on June 20, 1890, in the United States. They became the parents of the following children: Mary, who is Mrs. Martin Kelly, of Appanoose Township; James, who died when thirty-one years old, May 5, 1904; Thomas, who lives at Carthage; Lucy, who is Mrs. Charles Coleman, of Carthage Township; Ruth, who died in infancy; Mathew Henry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; William, who is of Niota, Ill. (or E. Ft. Madison, Ill.); Ella, who is Mrs. John Newman, of Milnor, N. D.; and Margaret, who is Mrs. Albert Smith, of Hancock Township. Mr. Ellison was very prominent in local affairs, and is remembered as a man who stood for good government and modern improvements.

ELLISON, Mathew Henry, one of the prosperous and experienced farmers of Rock Creek

Township, belongs to one of the old and honored families of Rock Creek Township and Hancock County. He was born in this township, January 12, 1863, a son of Mathew and Nancy (Hitchen) Ellison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mathew Henry Ellison was reared on his fathers' farm and attended the district schools. When he was twenty-one years old, he left home and worked for others for a few years, and then rented land on which he carried on farming. On February 22, 1898, he was united in marriage to Mary Schroder, born at Earlham, Pottawattomie County, Iowa, July 19, 1876, a daughter of Herman and Catherine (Schlagel) Schroder, natives of Holland and Switzerland, who were married in Hancock County, later locating in Iowa. Mrs. Shroder Curran died in Kansas in the fall of 1902. After his marriage, Mr. Ellison moved to eighty acres of land on section 17, Rock Creek Township, which he had bought. This was only partly improved, and since then he has erected modern buildings and made other changes, thus adding very much to its value. In addition to it, Mr. Ellison has thirty-two acres of his father's estate, and he farms this, and rents out another farm of eighty acres that he owns in another part of the township. He has always carried on general farming and has raised registered Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and draft horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have two children, Willis and Maurice, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Ellison is a Republican, but his time has been too much occupied with his private affairs for him to do more than cast his vote for his party candidates. A man of enterprise, he has worked hard and effectively and his success has been fairly won.

ELSEA, Homer J., one of the leading osteopathic doctors of Hancock County, is engaged in a successful practice of his school of healing at Carthage. He was born in Randolph County, Mo., a son of Benjamin Franklin and Tabitha (Taylor) Elsea, the former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1821, died in 1895, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia. The family came to Randolph County, Mo., at an early day, and here Benjamin Franklin Elsea spent the greater part of his mature life.

Homer J. Elsea attended the country schools and those of Kirkville, Mo., and also the business college of that city, and then entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, was a student there until he was graduated therefrom in June, 1902, immediately thereafter entering upon the practice of his profession at Carthage, he being the pioneer of his school in Hancock County. Doctor Elsea has been exceedingly successful, and stands very well in his community.

On October 2, 1904, Doctor Elsea was married at Abington, Ill., to Ava Murphy, a daughter of Henry and Althea Murphy, the former of whom was born in 1831, and the latter in 1834. Doctor and Mrs. Elsea have no children. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Doctor Elsea owns his pleasant home at the corner of Marion and Wabash streets, Carthage. He is very active in his profession, not only locally, but throughout the state, and has an excellent standing among the leading osteopaths of Illinois.

EMRICK, Edward E., p. 1344.

ERNST, Frank, one of the substantial business men of Warsaw, owns and conducts a flourishing harness and repair establishment, that was founded by his father. He was born at Warsaw, March 3, 1887, a son of Daniel and Anna (Fleck) Ernst, natives of Warsaw. The grandparents, Adam Ernst and Daniel Fleck, both natives of Germany, came to Warsaw at a very early day. Daniel Ernst was a harnessmaker by trade, and established the business owned by his son at present, but on account of ill health was forced to sell it, and in 1913 E. Davis bought it, conducting it until March, 1916, when Frank Ernst bought it, and has since continued it, now making and handling all kinds of harness, shoes, and repairing auto tops, and doing anything in these lines. He has a fine trade, and people know that work done by him will be first class in every respect.

On October 14, 1908 Mr. Ernst was married to Mary L. Fairfax, born at Dallas City, Ill., a daughter of Prof. L. and Ella (Sain) Fairfax, he born in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst have two children, namely: Virginia and Fairfax. Mr. Ernst attended the schools of Warsaw and has always lived in this city. The German Lutheran Church has in him a faithful attendant. In politics he is a Democrat.

ERVIN, Willis, one of the representative men of Carthage Township, comes of an old pioneer family of Hancock County, and is held in the highest esteem by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He traces his ancestry back to Scotland, but the Ervin family has been in the United States for a number of generations. Willis Ervin was born in Hancock County, January 18, 1854, the fifth in a family of five sons and five daughters born to his parents, Edward O. and Mary (Yetter) Ervin, of whom but three survive, namely: Willis; Amanda, who is Mrs. Meredith Kimbrough, Sr., of Spokane, Wash., has two daughters, Bertha and Jessie; and Sarah, who is Mrs. John Ruggles.

Edward O. Ervin was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., and in 1834, two years after the Black Hawk War, he came to Illinois, settling in Hancock County when truly pioneer conditions prevailed. He built a small log cabin in which he lived and became a mighty hunter, killing during one day as many as five deer. Other game abounded, but there were few improvements, and the houses and schoolhouses were furnished with homemade articles. He was a Whig until the birth of the Republican party, when he embraced its faith. For many years he administered justice as a justice of the peace, and was a school director for many years. For

a long period he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, known as the Franklin Church, and the first house of worship, a log one, was also used by the United Brethren. Edward O. Ervin was born June 1, 1821, and he died November 4, 1887, and was buried in Franklin Cemetery, where a stone marks his grave. He was a man revered by all who knew him, and his integrity and honesty were proverbial. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, June 14, 1827, and she died July 16, 1867. She was a child when her parents came to Illinois, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. She was a typical pioneer wife and mother and reared her children to habits of thrift and industry.

Willis Ervin attended the local schools and learning to be a practical farmer under his father, has always been engaged in farming. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, and then, on October 26, 1876, he was married to Miss Alfaretta May Fletcher, daughter of John A. Fletcher, who was born in Ohio and came to this county in an early day. He was in the Civil War, enlisting in 1861, and in many hard fought battles. He died March 30, 1910. They became the parents of six children, all of whom survive, namely: Edward, who is a machinist of Carthage, was first married to Bernice Read, by whom he had three children, Frederick, Frances and Mabel, and after the death of his first wife, January 21, 1911, he was married (second) to Marie Mills, and they have a son, John Charles; Ethel, who is the wife of Frank Briley, a farmer of this county, has a son, Thomas Briley; George, who lives at home; Geneva, who is the wife of Harry Thompson, of Hancock County, has a son, Willis Thompson; Hazel, who lives with her parents, and Harry, at home. The children all received excellent public school educations and are very intelligent and active in promoting those movements which look toward the advancement of their communities. The sons, with their father, are Republicans, and the sons-in-law are of the same political faith. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Carthage, and their children were reared in that church. Mr. Ervin is a member of the Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Ervin and her daughter, Hazel are members of the order of Rebekahs. During the various "drives" of the late war, the Ervin family took a prominent part, and the ladies were specially active in Red Cross work. After the death of their son, Edward's first wife they took their youngest daughter, Mabel an infant then six days old and she has been in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin ever since.

EVANS, George Washington, a highly esteemed farmer of Carthage, still owns valuable land in adjoining townships, a portion of which he operated very successfully for a number of years. He was born in Adams County, Ill., September 23, 1846, a son of Bayliss and Elizabeth (Pavehouse) Evans, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. When he was twenty years old, Bayliss Evans accompanied his parents, James and Mary (Fowler) Evans, natives of South Carolina, to Adams County, Ill., to which county, Elizabeth Pavehouse was brought at the age of sixteen years by her parents, John and Mary (Beeson) Pavehouse, natives of Germany. The paternal grand-grandfather was born in Wales, and his wife was a native of Ireland. After coming to the American Colonies, he served as a soldier in the American Revolution.

In 1852 Bayliss Evans and his wife came to Hancock County, and bought 160 acres of fine land in Durham Township, where they resided until 1857, when they sold and bought eighty acres of land in Bear Creek Township. This latter farm was sold in 1864, and Mr. Evans bought another one in Rock Creek Township, living there until 1896, when he retired, moved to Carthage, and there died in 1898, his wife having died in 1895. Their children were as follows: Mary Jane, who is Mrs. William McCauley; Emma, who became Mrs. LaFayette Riggins, is deceased; Edith, who was the twin sister of George W., became Mrs. Ralph Ellison, and is now deceased; and George W.

George W. Evans was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the local schools. He was married May 1, 1873, to Rebecca McCauley, born in Sangamon County, Ill., a daughter of Wiliam and Mary McCauley. After his marriage, Mr. Evans moved on his farm of 160 acres of land in Pontoosic Township, that he had bought when twenty years old, and lived on it until 1898, when he rented it and moved to Carthage, where he occupies a fine modern residence on Locust Street. He also owns his father's farm in Rock Creek Township, and also rents it. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had the following children born to them: William B., who lives in Rock Creek Township; Mary E., who is Mrs. Fred Symmonds of Carthage, Ill.; George W., who lives at Dallas City, Ill.; Charles A., who lives at Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Edith R., who is Mrs. Charles Orth of Carthage; and Nellie M., who is at home, acting as her father's housekeeper as her mother died August 14, 1897. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and has held public office in Pontoosic Township. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, all of Carthage. During his long residence at Carthage, he has earned the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and is justly regarded as one of the representative men of the county.

EWING, Clarence Lee, one of the progressive general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm in Prairie Township. He was born in Prairie Township, August 27, 1890, a son of W. C. and Romana (Miller) Ewing. Clarence L. Ewing was reared on his father's homestead, and after attending the district schools, became a student of the Elvaston High School, from which he was

graduated in 1908. For the subsequent eighteen months he attended the University of Illinois.

On March 12, 1912, Mr. Ewing was married to Blossom Walker, born in Prairie Township, a daughter of Frank and Helen (Jackson) Walker, natives of Walker and Wythe townships. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are as follows: Dorothy L., born November 1, 1917; and Hubert Leland, who was born May 9, 1919.

After his marriage Mr. Ewing moved to his father's farm of 160 acres of land which he operates, and which he has thoroughly improved, erecting on the property modern buildings. He raises registered Chester-White hogs, Rhode Island Red chickens and a few colts. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Elvaston. Politically he is a Democrat.

EWING, James E., proprietor of the "Grand View Farm," is one of the constructive men of Prairie Township. He was born in Prairie Township, April 12, 1864, a son of John W. and Mary (Tweed) Ewing, he born in Brown County, Ohio, August 9, 1828, and she born in Bear Creek Township, Hancock County, in 1836. The grandparents, John and Isabel (Huston) Ewing, natives of Kentucky, and James and Elizabeth (Yeatman) Tweed, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Hancock County in 1836, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, settling in Bear Creek and Prairie townships. All bought land. The parents settled in Prairie Township, after their marriage in 1860, and improved their farm of 173 acres on which he died on February 5, 1892, and she died on January 15, 1910. Their children were as follows: Emma, who is Mrs. William Boswell, lives near Cleveland, Ohio; James E., whose name heads this review; Wesley, who lives in Prairie Township; Ella, who is Mrs. Walter Thompson, a widow residing at Elvaston; Effie, who is Mrs. John Urton of Fulton, S. D.; Ida, who is Mrs. Lee Baldon of Elvaston; and Alice, who is Mrs. Chester Garard of Elvaston.

James Ewing attended the public schools of Elvaston. On November 25, 1896, he was married to Lena Snyder, born in Montebello Township, a daughter of James and Ella (Greer) Snyder, natives of Virginia and Schuyler County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have two children, namely: Lucile and Lois, both of whom are now attending Carthage College.

Prior to his marriage Mr. Ewing bought 140 acres of land in Prairie Township, on which he has erected all the buildings, and he has added to his farm until he now has 440 in his homestead, and sixty acres in another farm. He has always carried on general farming and stockraising. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Presbyterian Church which he serves as presiding elder. He is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Elvaston Camp, M. W. A.

EWING, Wesley Clarence, one of the leading men of Prairie Township, owns and operates the "Meadow Brook Farm," and is also the owner of other property in the county. He was born in Prairie Township, April 2, 1866, a son of John W. and Mary (Tweed) Ewing. After attending the district school and the one at Elvaston, he was married on April 11, 1889, to Romana Miller, born at Elvaston, a daughter of Dr. J. R. and Eliza (Kennedy) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Wesley C. Ewing moved to section 20, Prairie Township and lived on his farm of thirty-two acres for fifteen years, adding to it until he had 160 acres on section 29, which was partly improved. In 1912 he bought eighty acres on section 30, all of which is improved, and in 1918, in conjunction with his brother, James E., he bought 120 acres of section 36 in Montebello Township, which he rents to a tenant. Mr. Ewing owns in all 460 acres and operates all but 160 acres, occupied by his son, and known as the "Long View Farm." Mr. Ewing does grain farming and stockraising, specializing on raising Percheron horses and Chester-White hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have had the following children: Clarence Lee, who was born August 27, 1890; Helen Marguerite, who was born November 8, 1893, died November 20, 1897; and John Leonard, who was born June 28, 1900. Mr. Ewing is a Presbyterian, and serves his church as a trustee. Since 1907 he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically a Democrat, he was supervisor for five years, and since 1897 has been a school director. Fraternally he belongs to Elvaston Camp, M. W. A., and also to the Hancock County Mutual Association. He was president of the Farmers Institute for five years, and he is now a director of the Farmers Exchange Bank of Elvaston.

FAHRENHOLZ, John, for years a highly esteemed resident of Warsaw, was born at Sagehorn, County Achim, Hanover, Germany, December 24, 1832, a son of John Fahrenholz, a miller in Germany. Growing up in his native land, John Fahrenholz the younger attended its schools, and later those of London, England. Developing early a desire for travel, he left home, and after seeing something of the continent of Europe, came to the United States in 1853. Landing at New York he remained in that metropolis for several years, being engaged in business, and then he went to New Orleans, La., from whence he came north to Warsaw, Ill. During the war between the states, he served as sergeant in Company E., Seventh Missouri Cavalry, from October, 1861, until November, 1864.

On September 30, 1855, while still living in New York City, Mr. Fahrenholz was married to Margaretha Baierle, born in Rohrbach, County Sinsheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, December 24, 1835. Their children were as follows: Cordelia, who was born July 27, 1858, died in August, 1861; George H., who was born June 13, 1860, died in October of the same year; and

Eugenie Henriette, who was married to George Theodore Bott, of Warsaw, Ill. Mr. Fahrenholz belonged to the German Methodist Church. In politics he was a Republican, and fraternally he belonged to the Independent Order of Mutual Aid. He died August 22, 1898, at Warsaw, where he and his wife were living in honorable retirement. Both the Fahrenholz and Bott families are well and favorably known throughout Hancock County, and their representatives are numbered among the most desirable people of this section.

FECHT, George Johnson. The rate of progress of any section is dependent upon the readiness of the people to take advantage of the natural resources of the land, or their ability to overcome nature's obstacles, and never before in the history of the world has this been brought more forcibly to the attention of the public. Therefore those communities which produce the greatest number of agriculturalists, or creators of the raw materials, are the ones which are the most important to the general welfare of the country. Hancock, now, as always since its permanent settlement, is one of the great farming sections of the state, and one of the men who is assisting in adding to its prestige in this respect is George Johnson Fecht of Prairie Township.

George Johnson Fecht was born on the farm he now occupies, in Prairie Township, on May 13, 1885, a son of John Albert Fecht, who was born in Germany in 1836, and died in Prairie Township, Hancock County, Ill., in 1898. His widow, also born in Germany on September 2, 1846, survives him, and lives at Carthage, Ill. They came to the United States in 1866, and coming to Hancock County, bought eighty acres in Prairie Township, which property is still owned by Mrs. Fecht and rented and operated by her son, George Johnson Fecht. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fecht had four sons and one daughter, those in addition to George J., being as follows: Lubbie, Roll and Minka, all of whom are farmers of Prairie Township; and Maggie, who is Mrs. William Thompson of Carthage, Ill. By a former marriage Mrs. Fecht had three children, namely: John Hulse, who is a farmer of Prairie Township; Anna, who is the wife of George H. Fecht, a farmer of Prairie Township; and Mrs. Tina Knowles, who is a resident of Hamilton, Ill.

Until he attained to his majority George J. Fecht remained with his mother, and assisted with the farm work. He was married on October 14, 1914, to Della Maher, a daughter of Michael and Anna (Sapburg) Maher, born on November 16, 1888. Her brothers and sisters are as follows: Clarence, who is a farmer of Bowling Green, Mo.; Clellie, who is a veteran of the Great war; Freddie, who is at home; Mollie, who lives in California; Rose, who is Mrs. Curtis Houchin, of Bowling Green, Mo.; Nettie, who is Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Carryville, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Maher survive and reside at Bowling Green, Mo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fecht were educated in the public schools. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and held in high esteem in that body. As a general farmer and stockraiser Mr. Fecht is making a success of his life work, and is recognized as a leader in agricultural operations in his locality.

FELGAR, Oliver Henry, one of the substantial men of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm in St. Albans Township. He was born in St. Albans Township, on October 26, 1877, a son of William and Mary Ann (Hardy) Felgar, natives of Pennsylvania and Adams County, Ill., respectively. John Felgar, the paternal grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Adams County, Ill., when his son, William, was seven years old, and located near Mendon. There William Felgar was reared and married, coming thence to St. Albans Township, where he bought a large tract of undeveloped land, improved it and lived on it until his death, November 11, 1910, his widow surviving him until March, 1917. Their children were as follows: Belle, who is Mrs. Robert Wilson of Fort Madison, Iowa; John, who lives in Missouri; Minnie, who is Mrs. Edward Geisendorfer of Missouri; Harry, who lives at Chicago; Oliver Henry; Stanley, who is a farmer of St. Albans Township; Nellie, who is a public school teacher of Iowa; Charles, who is a farmer of Chili Township; Lessie, who lives at Burnside, Ill.; and Frank, who is a farmer of Augusta Township; and Alverta and Ollie, who are deceased.

Oliver Henry Felgar attended the public schools of his native township and remained with his parents until his marriage, August 14, 1901, to Lucy M. Cunningham, born in Chili Township, on January 12, 1878, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Nevin) Cunningham, natives of Adams County, Ill., and Chili Township, respectively, and granddaughter of John and Amanda (King) Cunningham, and William and Mary (Cochran) Nevin, natives of Pennsylvania. Following his marriage Mr. Felgar moved to his farm of 120 acres which was then all prairie land, and on it he erected all the buildings and made many other improvements, and he has here carried on farming ever since. In December, 1912, he had the misfortune to cut his thumb, blood poisoning resulted and he had to have his right arm taken off at the shoulder in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Felgar have one daughter, Hazel P., born August 13, 1902, who is attending Carthage College. Mrs. Felgar was a public school teacher for three years prior to her marriage and is a well educated lady. Politically Mr. Felgar is a Democrat, and served as road commissioner for one year. He is a Methodist and has served as steward of his church and superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is held in the highest respect in his church and community as a man of excellent principles and good judgment.



JOHN W. SCHENCK



DILLIE R. SCHENCK

FERGUSON, Frank C., justice of the peace, and owner of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, situated in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, is one of the representative citizens of the county. He was born at Muscatine, Iowa, December 14, 1857. His parents were Henry J. and Mary A. (Craig) Ferguson.

Henry J. Ferguson was born in Scotland and was brouht to the United States by a family named Fiske, and was reared in Herkimer County, New York. He remained there until he reached manhood and then came to Illinois and prior to his marriage worked on lumber rafts. In Hancock County, Ill., he was married to Mary A. Craig, who was born in Kentucky. Her parents were William K. and Mary A. (Conover) Craig, natives of Kentucky, came to Hancock County in 1840 and bought two tracts of land, one of eighty acres and the other of seventy acres, situated on sections 18 and 11 in Appanoose Township. The maternal grandfather of Judge Ferguson died in 1853 but the grandmother lived into extreme old age, passing away in April, 1907, aged ninety-six years. After their marriage Henry J. Ferguson and his wife settled first in Appanoose Township and then moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and Mr. Ferguson conducted a farm there for a time and then removed to Fort Madison. Just about that time the Civil War came on and Mr. Ferguson enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the war ended, being honorably discharged in May, 1865. He escaped injuries on the battle field but on one occasion was quite seriously hurt in the back while conveying a bunch of fractious mules. After his discharge he returned to his family then living in Keokuk, where his wife died May 15, 1865. Mr. Ferguson then worked for S. P. Pond, produce merchant, as an egg candler, in 1870 moving to Bentonport, Iowa, where he was engaged for two years in an insurance business and then established himself in the same business near Prescott, in Adams County, Iowa.

Frank C. Ferguson obtained his education in the public schools. In September, 1874, he came to Appanoose Township, Hancock County, and spent the following five years working on farms by the month. On December 3, 1879, he was married to Miss Lizzie M. Riter, who was born in this township and is a daughter of Charles C. and Anna Margaret (Cosgrove) Riter. Charles C. Riter was born in Chester County, Penn., November 10, 1828 and died in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, March 16, 1898. He was married December 25, 1855, to Anna Margaret Cosgrove, who was born in Ohio, April 19, 1836, and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. Charles C. Riter was a man of much prominence in Hancock County. He was a farmer and also a veterinary surgeon, and he settled at Nauvoo in the spring of 1846 and during the Mormon War served as town marshal and was a deputy sheriff from 1854 to 1856, and for seventeen successive years was elected assessor of Appanoose Township.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson resided on rented farms until 1883 and then moved to the Riter homestead. Mr. Ferguson bought this place, adding adjoining tracts of forty, sixty-five, forty and fifty-three acres and some time later another forty acres. He has done a large amount of improving, rebuilding the house and adding such farm structures as his extensive industries make necessary, sparing no expense and having a thoroughly modern stock farm and an exceedingly comfortable and attractive home. He specializes on Durham cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs, Shropshire sheep and Rock Island Red chickens.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have had children as follows: Benjamin F., who died in infancy; Leda M., who died January 10, 1910, was the wife of Wiliam F. Schneider and the mother of three children, Mildred, Harold and Zelda; Lula C., who is the wife of William Liskey, of Pontoosic Township, Hancock County, has had two children, Helen deceased, and Ursal; Charles H., who is a farmer in Sonora Township, married Marguerite Lake and they have one daughter, Maxine; Frank R., who is serving in the United States Navy; and Lizzie Edith, who is the wife of William Miller of Freeport, Ill. Mr. Ferguson and family belong to the Appanoose Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Since 1902 he has served continuously in the office of justice of the peace, served two terms as town clerk and two as secretary of the board and two terms as school director, in all these offices proving so trustworthy that in April, 1917, his fellow citizens increased his responsibilities by electing him supervisor of Appanoose Township. He carries insurance in the Hancock County Mutual Life Association and his fraternal connections are with Temple Lodge No. 222, Odd Fellows, and Niota Camp, Modern Woodmen of America at Niota. Ill.

FERRIS, Charles L., M. D., one of the medical practitioners of Carthage, has long been recognized as a leading physician and surgeon of Hancock County. He was born at Fountain Green, this county, a son of L. T. and Helen M. (Gilchrist) Ferris, the former of whom was born in New York state. Both were brought in childhood, by their parents, to Hancock County. Here they were reared and later married. L. T. Ferris studied medicine, and after his graduation located at Fountain Green where he was engaged in an active practice the remainder of his life. During the early days he attended to his patients at a distance on horseback, the roads being too bad to allow of his driving to them, and many interesting incidents are preserved of his experiences which, did space permit, might well be given here. He was a Mason, a Republican and very active in local politics. The children born to him and his wife were ten in number, and of them seven still survive.

Dr. Charles L. Ferris was reared at Fountain Green, and after he had attended the local

schools, he took a course at Carthage College, being graduated therefrom in 1876 with the degree of A. B. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1878. Later he received the degree of M. A. from Carthage College. Associating himself with his father, he continued in active practice at Fountain Green for sixteen years, but in 1894 he came to Carthage where he has since continued to reside. Dr. Ferris belongs to the county, state and national medical associations, and was president and secretary of the Hancock Medical Society.

In December, 1878 Dr. Ferris was married to Ella Connor, born at Rome, Ind., but lived in Missouri and at Warsaw, Ill., and was graduated from the high school of the latter place. For several years prior to their marriage, Mrs. Ferris was a public school teacher in Hancock County. Dr. and Mrs. Ferris have two daughters, namely: Helen who was graduated from Carthage High school and college, the latter conferring upon her the degrees of A. B. and A. M., is head of the English department of the high school of Oklahoma City, Okla., and she is noted for her scholarly attainments; Ruth, who was graduated from the Carthage High school and college with the degree of B. S. and M. S., is head of the English department of the Quincy High school. Dr. Ferris is a Presbyterian. He belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; and Inglevue Commandery No. 75, K. T., of which he was the second commander. Both he and Mrs. Ferris belong to Grace Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is past worthy patron. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken quite an active part in county affairs.

FERRIS, Hiram Gano, now deceased, was for many years one of the most able lawyers of Hancock County, and a distinguished resident of Carthage. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 13, 1823, and he died at Carthage, August 20, 1893. He was a son of Stephen G. and Eunice (Beebe) Ferris, the former of whom was born at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., August 11, 1788, and when he was four years old was taken by his parents to North Norwich, Chemango County, N. Y., where he was reared and learned the tanner's trade, following it until about 1812. He married in the latter county, August 11, 1814, and in 1820, moved to Howard, Steuben County, N. Y., where he remained until the spring of 1832. In that year, together with a brother-in-law, Jabez A. Beebe, he came to Hancock County to land Mr. Beebe had previously bought. They made the trip by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and while their boat was stopping at Jefferson Barracks, they saw the Indian chief, Black Hawk, who was then held as a prisoner, and Hiram G. Ferris, then ten years old, never forgot his sight of the defeated brave. When the little party reached Hancock County, location was made in Fountain Green Township, the Ferris family being among the first settlers there. Stephen G. Ferris was a Baptist, and helped to found the church of that denomination in his locality.

In 1850 Hiram G. Ferris completed his course at Knox College, and crossed the plains to California, where he became a man of considerable importance, and represented the state in the legislature. He was one of the commissioners appointed to organize Siskiyou County, and served it for two terms as county clerk. In 1856 he returned to Hancock County, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Hooker and Edmunds at Carthage, which continued for several years.

On August 20, 1857, Mr. Ferris was married to Julia E. Holton, born in McDonough County, Ill., March 28, 1836, a daughter of Isaac and Phebe (Arnold) Holton, born at Westminster, Vt., who in 1835 drove overland during the winter and settled in McDonough County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris became the parents of the following children: Junius Colton, who is president of the Hancock County National Bank; Esther Maude, who is Mrs. Frank H. Graves of Spokane, Wash.; Stephen Holton, who is cashier of the Hancock National Bank; Julia, who is Mrs. Luther P. Hubbs of Eugene, Ore.; Ellen, who is Mrs. Ralph E. Schofield, lives with her mother; Phebe, who was Mrs. G. W. Wooster, died in 1908, leaving a son and daughter; Hiram Burns, who is a captain in the United States army; Joel E., who is a bond broker of Spokane, Wash.; and Harold G., who lives at Spokane, Wash. A prominent Mason, Mr. Ferris had taken all the degrees. He could always be counted upon to give his support to all movements looking toward good citizenship, and when he died his community lost one of its most representative men.

FERRIS, Junius C., president of the Hancock County National Bank, and a man whose financial ability and public-spirited citizenship have been proven time and time again, is the eldest son of Hiram G. Ferris, one of the pioneer lawyers and bankers of Hancock County, and one of the dominating factors of this part of the state. Junius C. Ferris was born at Carthage, June 24, 1858, and he attended the schools of the county seat, and later Carthage College, that excellent institution graduating him in 1878 with the degree of B. A. Still later he took a course in the School of Mines of Columbus College, and was graduated as a mining engineer in 1883. Following this he was associated with his father in the banking business at Carthage and in 1887 was elected assistant cashier of the bank, and in 1894 was elected vice president, which office he held until he became president February 13, 1906, at which time the capital stock was raised to $75,000, and his associates were: Charles S. Dehut, vice president; S. H. Ferris, cashier, and David E. Mack and A. W. O'Harra directors, together with the other officials. In 1917 Mr. Ferris was re-elected to the presidency; D. E. Mack was made vice president and S. H. Ferris cashier. The Hancock National Bank is one of the soundest institutions of the county, the same sound

financial policy given to it by its founders, H. G. Ferris and Mr. Corby being still carried out. The men connected with this bank are all noted for their sound judgment and business qualifications. Mr. Ferris was one of the incorporators of the Electirc Light Company in 1888; was one of its first directors.

On June 27, 1899 Mr. Ferris was married to Adelaide Glenn of Monmouth, Ill., and they have one daughter, Mary Ferris. Mrs. Ferris is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Ferris is a liberal supporter. He belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and he is a member of Carthage Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. He also held a membership in Carthage Council No. 47, R. & S. M., and Inglevue Commandery K. T., of Carthage. Politically he is a Democrat, and at one time he belonged to the city council. The name of Ferris has always stood for highest integrity, uprightness and civic honor, and Carthage has greatly benefited by the presence in it of those bearing this name and displaying these excellent qualities.

FERRIS, Ralph W., owner of the Garland Spring Farm of Fountain Green Township, is one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County. He was born at Fountain Green, this county, March 14, 1871, a son of Dr. Leenard and Helen Minerva (Gilchrist) Ferris, natives of New York state, and a grandson of Charles and Minerva Gilchrist, who came to Fountain Green Township about 1832, and for years were farming people. Dr. Leenard Ferris was a physician and was engaged in an active practice in and about Fountain Green for many years subsequent to 1832, the date of his location in Fountain Green Township. He died in 1900, aged eighty-four years, and his widow passed away in 1908, at Carthage, when she was eighty-four years old. Their children were as follows: Dr. C. L., who lives at Carthage; Lelia Minerva, who is Mrs. Edward A. Lionberger, of Pilot Grove Township; Alice, who is Mrs. C. R. Martin, of Carthage; U. S., who lives at Carthage; Ralph W., whose name heads this review; Mary Helen, who is an educator in Virginia; and H. G., who lives at Warsaw.

After attending the home schools, Ralph W. Ferris was a student at Carthage College, which he left in 1890 and returned to the home farm, remaining upon it until 1909, during that period being engaged in grain farming. He then bought forty acres of partly improved land southeast of Fountain Green, on section 34, improved it, and kept on adding to the original purchase until he now has 240 acres under cultivation. He also owns eighty acres in section 16, and sixty-two acres of section 17 which he uses as pasture. He carries on grain farming and raises registered Percheron horses, Durham cattle and hogs, his produce commanding the highest market prices on account of the superior quality.

On November 28, 1900, Mr. Ferris was united in marriage with Carrie B. Banks, born in Hire Township, McDonough County, a daughter of James C. and Susan (Campbell) Banks, natives of Hire Township, McDonough County, and Fountain Green Township, Hancock County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have one daughter, Frances B., who was born January 6, 1903. In politics Mr. Ferris is a Republican. He served as supervisor for one term, school director for many years, and later was food administrator for his township. Fraternally he belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., and Fountain Green Camp, M. W. A. During the Great War, Mr. Ferris proved his worth as a good citizen, and his services in behalf of his country were energetic and effective.

FERRIS, Ulysses Stephen, one of the prosperous old and honored Ferris family of Hancock County. He was born in Fountain Green Township, in September, 1868, a son of Dr. Leonard T. and Helen (Gilchrist) Ferris, natives of Steuben County, N. Y., and Vermont. They were married in McDonough County, Ill., in 1850, and moved to Fountain Green Township, where he was engaged in an active practice until his death in 1900. She survived him until 1912, dying at Carthage.

Ulysses Stephen Ferris attended the schools of his township and the Keokuk public schools, and took a business course at Valparaiso, Ind. For eighteen years he farmed rented land in Carthage Township, although he owned his present farm for some years before he built a residence and moved to it. He has always been a general farmer, and knows all the details of his work.

In December, 1895, Mr. Ferris was married to Mary Frances White, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Aldrich) White, natives of Ohio and New York state, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have the following children: Elizabeth, Wilbur and Alfred, all of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Ferris is a Republican, and he has served as a school director. He and his family belong to the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason.

FINLAY, John H., one of the leading members of the legal profession in Hancock County, was born in Melrose Township, Adams County, not far from Quincy, Ill., April 20, 1845, a son of William and Charlotte (Bell) Finlay, natives of the North of Ireland. They were married in Ireland and after the birth of their son, Gerald, formerly a resident of Quincy, Ill., but now deceased, came to the United States, and located on a farm in Hancock County, Ill., in 1857. William Finlay was educated at Dublin, Ireland, and prior to coming to this country was a school teacher, but engaged in farming in Hancock County and was also a Methodist preacher.

When a mere boy, before he was seventeen years of age, John H. Finlay enlisted for service during the Civil war, in Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry, the company organized by the

late Col. B. F. Marsh, and served for two years, when he was discharged because of a wound in his arm that incapacitated him for further service and maimed him for life. He entered the United States Revenue service under Jackson Grimshaw, who was collector for the district, and while thus engaged studied law under the tutorage of Mr. Grimshaw, who ranked as one of the best lawyers in the state. He subsequently entered the law department of Harvard University and completed the course. It was while in the revenue service that he went to Warsaw, in 1868, as storekeeper at the old Waterman distillery, the late E. E. Lane of this city being likewise connected with the revenue service. Then was begun the friendship which subsequently resulted in their partnership in the practice of law. After graduating, Captain Finlay practiced law in Quincy for some months. In September, 1872, at the invitation of Mr. Lane, he came to Warsaw, and the firm of Lane & Finlay became well known throughout the county. The partnership continued until 1879, when Mr. Lane was appointed United States consul to Tunstall, England. Captain Finlay accompanied Mr. Lane, but remained abroad only a few months, returning in the fall of 1879 and resuming his practice. For one year, from 1882 to 1883, he was associated with the late George J. Rogers. In August 1885, he moved to Dodge City, Kans., where he was located for nearly five years.

On June 16, 1886, Captain Finlay was married to Mary Hill, born at Warsaw, Ill., in March, 1863, a daughter of William and Laura (Hinch) Hill. Her grandparents were John and Harriet (Browning) Hill, and Thomas and Mary Pierce (Leonard) Hinch, the latter being a sister of Helen Leonard, the mother of John Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Finlay had no children. They resided in Dodge City until 1890, when they returned to Warsaw, the same year removing to Chicago, where they spent four years. Captain Finlay engaged in the practice of law and in looking after the affairs of a glass sand factory on the Fox River, of which he was president. In 1894 they returned to Warsaw once more and thereafter made it their home. Several years prior to his death, Captain Finlay retired from the practice of law, and it was at that time that he took a keen pleasure in recording the experiences of his father, who was a loyal Orangeman while in his native land, which became a posthumous publication under the title of "The Orangeman."

Captain Finlay was an ardent Republican and did yeoman service for the party in his day. For many years he took an active interest in public affairs and served the community in various capacities, as mayor, supervisor, city clerk and a member of the board of education. John H. Finlay was the personification of optimism. He saw the bright side of everything, and his radiant happy disposition never failed to cheer all with whom he came in contact. He was kind in his relations with men and charitable in his judgments. Always jovial, always genial, and with a keen sense of humor, he was a dispenser of sunshine wherever he went, and life was the fairer for having met him. His sudden death occurred on December 6, 1909.

FLESNER, Henry G., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates 100 acres of land on section 25, Chili Township. He was born in Adams County, November 12, 1893, a son of George H. and Hiska (Weerts) Flesner, natives of Adams County, Ill., both of whom are now deceased. They had four children: Sophia, who died in infancy; Henry G.; Eilert and Louis W.

Henry G. Flesner attended the schools of Adams County, and remained with his parents during their lifetime. On December 16, 1917, he was married to Lena S. Ufkes. Mr. and Mrs. Flesner have one son, M. H., who was born August 14, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Flesner belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Flesner is a Republican, and gives his party a loyal support. Although Mr. Flesner has been too much occupied with his private affairs to enter into public life, he has always taken an intelligent interest in local matters, and stands very well in his community.

FOWLER, William J., one of the concrete contractors of Hancock County, is profitably engaged in this line at La Harpe. He was born at La Harpe, May 15, 1868, a son of Abram and Levina (Dunlap) Fowler, he born in an eastern state, and she in West Virginia. Abram Fowler was first married at Newport, Ky., to Cynthia Ann Irvin, who died in Kentucky. They had two children, namely: Amelia, who is deceased; and Angelina, who is the widow of Henry Clark, lives at Pleasantdale, Neb. In 1858, he was married to Levina Dunlap, and their children were as follows: Sarah Isabell, Elizabeth Ellen and Jennie, all of whom are deceased; William J.; and Nora who is Mrs. Vaughn of La Harpe.

William J. Fowler attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, when he began working by the month for neighboring farmers during the summer, and so continued for five years, and during the winter he was employed in a butcher shop. Then, for several years, he was engaged in laying brick, when he returned to working in a butcher shop. In 1908, he began contracting for the building of highway bridges within the radius of many miles, and he also manufactures cement blocks for building purposes.

On April 15, 1895, he was married to Meda Hay, born in Fountain Green Township, October 14, 1877, a daughter of William P. and Maggie (Parker) Hay, he born near Kahoka, in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler became the is Mrs. Ward Maynard, of La Harpe; Edith parents of the following children: Maggie, who Elizabeth, William J., Jr., and Harold, all of whom are at home. Mr. Fowler belongs to the

Union Church, which he has served as trustee for several years. Independent in politics, he has been called upon to serve the Second Ward in the city council for three terms. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason, and belongs to the local Blue Lodge, and the Encampment of the Odd Fellows, to the Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Fowler belongs to the Rebekahs and Eastern Star.

FREELAND, John Martin, now deceased, was one of the honored residents of Hancock County. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, near the Rhine River, January 12, 1832. After completing his education, and before he was of age, he came to the United States to make his home with an elder brother at Pittsburgh, Pa. Not liking that city, he came west to Wisconsin, and later to Knoxville, Ill., and engaged in farming for a year in Knox County. He then moved to Basco, Ill., where friends of his early childhood were located, and there he was married to Mary Anna Rohrer in March, 1864.

Mary Anna Rohrer was born in Asch, Austria, February 29, 1832, and was one of five children, four of whom, three brothers and a sister, had already come to the United States. After the death of her father, she too came here with her mother, Mrs. Regina (Wolfgang) Rohrer, in 1863. They intended to go to New Orleans, La., where W. H. and C. G. Rohrer were located, but the South was then in a state of blockade on account of the Civil War, and a son-in-law, P. H. Steinmetz, of Vicksburg, Miss., was in the army, so they were forced to land at New York, and go to Buffalo, and later to Pittsburgh, where they had friends. Finally they reached Hamilton, Ill., where C. H. Rohrer was temporarily located. During the following year, 1864, Mary Anna Rohrer was married. In the spring of 1868, John M. Freeland and his wife bought an unimproved farm in Prairie Township, and their house was largely built by Mr. Freeland himself, to which additions were made as time went on. Here their five children were born and all grew up. The home became the scene of many social activities and "Old Homestead" was known for its good cheer and hospitality. Here John Freeland died on May 28, 1906, Mrs. Freeland surviving him until November 26, 1911.

In 1911 the Old Homestead was torn down and replaced by a beautiful stucco house with all modern improvements. Here reside J. M. and Regina M. Freeland. J. M. Freeland is one of Hancock County's most successful farmers. Like his father he is a stanch Democrat. Regina M. Freeland is prominent in social, religious and educational affairs, and is principal of the Lincoln School at Carthage. In church affiliations both she and her brother are Methodists. Mary Anna Freeland was married to A. S. Anderson, now superintendent of schools at La Grange, Ill. Flora Matilda Freeland was married to William Elzie Scott, a prominent business man of Denver, Ill., and a dealer in coal and grain. Clara Adaline Freeland was married to E. K. Thompson, and died at Bowen, Ill., October 29, 1901.

FRY, Joseph Franklin, who has perhaps done more to advance the farmer of Hancock County than any one other man, is an agriculturalist of the most advanced type, operating scientifically and experimentally 1,100 acres of rich Hancock County farm land in Rocky Run Township, although he maintains his residence at No. 245 Fourth Street, Warsaw. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 23, 1851, a son of Thomas Dotson and Mary Jane (Williams) Fry, natives of Belmont County, Ohio, and Virginia, respectively. The father, who was a farmer, lived in Ohio until the spring of 1851, when he came west and located in Des Moines County, Iowa, just north of Burlington, making the trip with wagons across country, there being no railroads in this section of the country at that time. The grandparents came to the United States from Germany more than a century ago, and located in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Franklin Fry received better educational advantages than many a farmer's son of those days, for he was sent to Denmark Academy at Denmark, Iowa. However, as he was reared on the farm of his father and circumstances made it necessary for him to put forth his best efforts to make his work count, he feels that the early training he received of an agricultural nature, directed him in his choice of his life work, and that in no other channel could he have achieved such success as has come to him. Doubtless, however, the same characteristics which have made him a dominating factor in agriculture, would have brought him prosperity in almost any other line, for he is one to whom failure would have been an impossibility.

When Mr. Fry was seven years old, his parents moved to Green Bay Township, Lee County, Iowa, and there he resided until he had accumulated 700 acres of land. This he later sold, and coming to Hancock County, he invested in 1,000 acres of very valuable land in Rocky Run Township, later adding 100 acres, which he still owns. While he resides at Warsaw, he is not a retired farmer in any sense of the word, going to work on his farm every day, and taking as much interest in the cultivation of his land and the development of its every resource as he did in young manhood, when his success was still to acquire. Mr. Fry has branched out somewhat in his interests, for he was president and a stockholder of the bank at Wever, Iowa, and is now vice-president of the Farmers Grain and Supply Company of Warsaw, of which he is also a heavy stockholder.

While at Denmark, Iowa, Mr. Fry was married, on November 8, 1903, to Susie A. Whitmarsh, a daughter of William Faxton and Elizabeth (Wright) Whitmarsh. Mrs. Fry was born February 6, 1861, and attended Denmark Academy, and the Baptist College, at Burlington, Iowa. For some years prior to her mar-

miage, she taught school and also music in Lee County. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have no children of their own, but they adopted a niece of Mrs. Fry's named Laura Ware Fry, and they are rearing her as their own child. While a resident of Wever, Mr. Fry was a member of the Christian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, but since locating at Warsaw, he has been connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder and has been a teacher in the Sunday school for 6 years. For many years he was a Republican, but for the past eight or ten years he has cast his vote for the man, rather than according to party lines.

Mr. Fry has always been intensely interested in the advancement and uplift of agricultural interests, and it has always been a great pleasure for him to study the characteristics of corn and other farm products, and every acre of land he owns, he paid for my money wrenched from the soil by scientific methods. He has not been content, however, to use his knowledge for selfish ends, but has freely given to all who have asked, and served as president of the Farmers Institute of Lee County for eight successive years, from 1904 to 1912, was for six years commissioner of the Hunt Drainage District of Hancock County, and is a member of the Upper Mississippi Levee and Drainage Commission, an organization composed of twenty-nine levee and drainage districts, along the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Rock Island, Ill. He is vice president of this organization and also a member of the executive committee. The object of this commission is to get allotments from the government to strengthen and build levees along both sides of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to Rock Island, Ill. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of Engineers, and a member of the American Cooperative Publishing Co.

From boyhood it has been the aim of Mr. Fry's life to be of some use to his fellow man and to make the world a little better for his having lived in it, and long ago he had achieved his aim, but did not stop in his efforts, but has kept on endeavoring to bring to bear upon others the force of his convictions with regard to the importance and dignity of agricultural labor, and present day conditions prove the truth of his stand and the foresight he has displayed.

GABEL, William Ellsworth, one of the substantial business men of Elvaston, is conducting a large grain, hay, coal and cement business, and is numbered among the representative men of his county. He was born in Wythe Township, November 23, 1874, a son of George and Isabell (Crays) Gabel, natives of Germany and Ohio, respectively. After their marriage, George Gabel and his wife located in Wilcox Township, but after several years moved to Wythe Township, bought a farm, and lived on it for twenty-five years, and he died there March 19, 1888. She then rented a farm, but later moved to Elvaston, where she died December, 1902. Their children were as follows: Mary, who is Mrs. William Shorts, of Stillwell, Ill.; Martha, who was Mrs. Warren Wallace, died in 1901; Sarah, who is Mrs. Henry Hartlan of West Point, Ill.; Anna Bell, who is the widow of Thomas Wiggins, lives at Quincy, Ill.; George I., who lives at Wood River, Ill.; John, who lives in Montana; Willis H., who lives at Areada, Kans.; Eli F., who lives in Carthage Township; and William E.

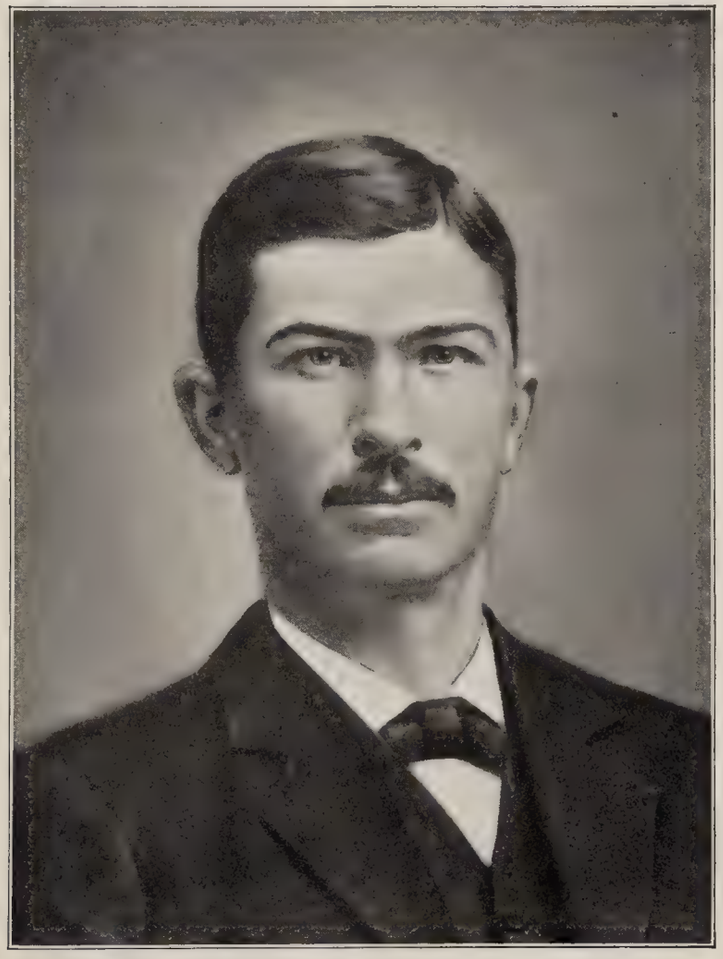
William E. Gabel attended the district schools and was reared on a farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, and then went to Arcadia, Kans., where he was in a butcher business for a time, and he was also engaged in lead and zinc mining. Returning to Hancock County, he joined his mother and continued to live with her until her death. Buying a hay press he conducted it for five years, and then went into the implement business at Elvaston, selling hay. In the spring of 1912, he bought his present grain business and built a large elevator, and now handles grain, hay, coal, cement and similar commodities, doing a large and constantly expanding business.

On June 14, 1905, Mr. Gabel was married to May Kinkade, born at Denver, Ill., a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Fry) Kinkade, natives of Pennsylvania and Missouri, respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Gabel have a son, Myron. In politics Mr. Gabel is a Republican, and he has served on the town board for eight years. One of the most loyal citizens, he has taken a very active part in the Liberty Loan drives, and other patriotic movements, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. His fraternal connections are with the Elvaston Camp, M. W. A.

GABEL, William I., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, is operating 160 acres of valuable land on section 7, Chili Township. He was born in Hancock County, January 8, 1885, a son of George I. and Minerva (Hartman) Gabel, natives of Illinois.

William I. Gabel was reared in Hancock County, where he attended the district schools, and learned to be a practical farmer on his father's homestead. On January 10, 1906, Mr. Gabel was united in marriage with Minnie McBride, who was born in Adams County, Ill., September 26, 1888, a daughter of Marion and Rose (Rosenerana) McBride, both of whom are now residing in Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Gabel became the parents of one son, who was born to them on December 19, 1908, and named Floyd A.

After his marriage, Mr. Gabel located on the farm, where he is engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and feeding stock for the market. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a school director. His fraternal connections are maintained with the Masons and Odd Fellows. Through his industry



JOHN E. SCOTT



GERTRUDE SCOTT

and thrift, Mr. Gabel has established a reputation as being an excellent business man, while his standing as a citizen is unquestioned.

GAHLE, John, one of the highly esteemed residents of Adrian, who is very well known throughout Hancock County, has been interested in several lines of activity. He was born at Orleans, Neb., September 23, 1874, a son of George and Anna Mary (Sheppel) Gahle, natives of Germany. The paternal grandfather. John Francis Gahle left Germany, bringing his family with him, and upon reaching the United States, made his way to Fort Madison, Iowa. George Gahle and Anna Mary Sheppel were married at St. Louis, Mo., from whence they went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and thence to Nebraska, being among the pioneers of that state, their eldest son, George H. Gahle, being the first white child to be born in Harlan County, Neb. Both are still living, and are still residents of Nebraska. Their children are as follows: Fred, who lives in Nebraska; Tillie, who is Mrs. William Manning of Kansas; Clara, who is Mrs. Edward Helfrich of Nebraska; Edward, who lives in Nebraska; and John.

John Gahle attended the public schools of his native state until he was twenty years old, when he began farming to assist his father, and also was with his father in railroad construction work on the new roads constructed in Nebraska and Montana. He then went to Billings, Mont., and was employed on railroad work at that point for a year, when, in 1894, he came to Illinois, and worked on a Hancock County farm for a year. For the subsequent couple of years, he was engaged in farming for himself, when he established himself in a mercantile business at Adrian, and remained in it for three years, at which time he sold, and became a salesman for a threshing machine company, but since 1915, he has been a salesman for Emberson-Brantingham Company of Rock Island, Ill.

On February 13, 1899, Mr. Gahle was married to Margaret McGahen, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Stephenson) McGahen, born in Hancock County, Ill. Mrs. Gahle's grandparents, Asa and Sarah (Seeley) McGahen, and John and Margaret (Ellison) Stevenson, were born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Gahle became the parents of the following children: Mary, Frank and Leslie. Mr. Gahle is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served four terms as town clerk, and has been a justice of the peace since 1916. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

GANNON, Patrick T., now deceased, was for many years connected with important agricultural operations in several of the townships of Hancock County. He was born in New York City, N. Y., May 3, 1841, a son of Michael and Ellen (Tracy) Gannon. They came westward, and she died at New Orleans, La., after which he brought his family to Nauvoo, arriving here in 1843. Michael Gannon invested in land and farmed for some years, then sold his property, and started to return to New Orleans, but died while on the Mississippi River. He had left his children with the Moffitt family, and Patrick T. Gannon continued with them for some time, leaving them to live with a Mr. Mullin in Rock Creek Township. He then began working by the month for different farmers, so continuing until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, on September 9, 1861, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and he was honorably discharged November 20, 1864, having given his country a brave and loyal support. After his discharge, he returned to Rock Creek Township, and bought eighty acres of wild prairie land. On December 17, 1868, Mr. Gannon was married to Eliza Jane Davis, born at Jackson, Ohio, September 15, 1841, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Tyler) Davis, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively, who came to Prairie Township in 1847. After his marriage Mr. Gannon went to live on his farm, and spent eight years there, and after improving it, he bought a farm in the timber of Prairie Township, on which he lived, improving the farm thoroughly. In 1880 he moved to Farris, Ill., having rented the farm. He then bought eighty acres of land adjoining Ferris on the west, but later sold this last farm. All his life he was a heavy buyer of land, and made a great deal of money in his transactions. The beautiful family residence at Ferris was built by him. Here Mrs. Gannon resides with James H. Gannon, a child they raised. She owns three farms, one of 160 acres, one of ninety acres and one of eighty acres, the ninety-acre farm being in Prairie Township, and the others in Rock Creek Township, and all are rented. Mr. Gannon died May 3, 1916, and is buried in Moss Ridge Cemetery. Although reared a Catholic, he did not adhere to that faith later on in life. For many years he served as a school director, and always was a friend of the public schools, for he realized the need of education for the young, he never having any educational advantages. Mr. Gannon and Rev. Fayette Dowd, as directors, built the public school at Ferris, and he was otherwise public spirited and a man of fine character.

GARARD, Chester B., cashier of the Elvaston Bank, is one of the experienced financiers of Hancock County, and through his efforts his institution is placed among the leading ones of its kind in this section. He was born at Basco, Ill., February 23, 1878, a son of Minor C. and Alice B. (Baldwin) Garard, natives of Pennsylvania and Bear Creek Township. G. W. Garard, the paternal grandfather, came to Illinois at an early day, and after a stop in Woodford County, came to Bear Creek Township, where he entered land. The maternal grandparents, Charles W., and Mary (Baldwin) Baldwin, natives of Canada and Illinois, were also early settlers of Bear Creek Township.

Minor G. Garard and his wife settled at Basco after their marriage, and she was engaged in a drug business at that point until 1881, when he sold, and moved to Elvaston, and conducted a drug store here until 1897, at which time he again sold and went into a grain business at Elvaston, continuing it until 1904, at which time he moved to Butler, Mo., where he bought a farm, and there he still resides. His wife died April 5, 1918. Their children were as follows: Chester B.; Edna, who lives with her father; Frances, who is Mrs. Thomas Orr; Campbell, who lives at Elvaston; Minor C., who is also with his father; Charles W., who is serving in the United States army; Harry F., who is serving in the United States army; and Helen D., who is with her father.

After attending the public schools, Chester B. Garard took a course at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., and in the spring of 1895 went into the grain business with his father at Elvaston, leaving it in the fall of 1898 to go to Omaha, Nebr., where he conducted a grocery and meat market. In June, 1899, he sold and returned to Elvaston, and resumed his connection with the grain business, and also dealt in live stock, but in May, 1912, he sold, and for a time was interested in a hay and live stock business at Elvaston with J. L. Baldon. Since July, 1918, he has been cashier of the Farmers Exchange Bank of Elvaston. The present officers are J. L. Baldwin, president; W. L. Price, vice president; and Chester B. Garard, cashier. It has a capital stock of $10,000,00, with a surplus of $2,000,00, and deposits of $100,000.00.

On February 19, 1902, Mr. Garard was married to Alice C. Ewing, born in Prairie Township, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Tweed) Ewing. Mr. and Mrs. Garard have two children; Lorence and John Minor. He is a Democrat, and served as town clerk and a school director. A Mason, he belongs to the Elvaston Lodge No. 715, A. F. & A. M. and the Quincy Consistory.

GARARD, Elzy A., now of Chicago, but formerly of Hancock County, is one whose biography properly belongs in a history of the section in which his family has been prominent for so many years. He was born in this county, February 19, 1884, a son of John Henry and Sarah (Browning) Garard, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. After attending the public schools of Elvaston, Elzy A. Garard later became a student of the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Ill.

Completing his schooldays, Mr. Garard entered business in Chicago, to which city he came in February, 1902. For the first six months he was in the employ of Swift & Company, and then for four years sold insurance for the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1907 Mr. Garard went with H. T. Holtz & Co., bond brokers, as one of the company's salesmen, and in 1912 was placed in charge of their sales department. Having gained an intimate knowledge of this line of business, and formed a valuable acquaintanceship, Mr. Garard severed his connection with this company, in April, 1913, associating with Mr. Isaac N. Powell in a similar line of business, which is operated under the name of Powell, Garard & Co. This concern does a very extensive business in municipal and corporation bonds, and not only has material success been attained, but also reputation for reliability been built up which is truly admirable. The offices of this company are on the seventh floor of the New York Life Building.

On May 10, 1905, Mr. Garard was united in marriage with Grace C. Palmer of Carthage, Ill., and they have two children, James L. and Sarah Virginia. Mr. Garard belongs to the Lake View Motor Club of Hamilton, having been one of the first to join this club. Since coming to Chicago he has joined the Union League, Bond Men's Club of Chicago, Flossmoor Country, South Shore Country and Ridgeway clubs. Although his business success has come to him in Chicago, Mr. Garard has never lost his interest in Hancock County.

GARARD, John Henry, now deceased, was one of the men who dominated whatever field he chose to enter, and was not only a successful druggist, farmer and stockman, at different periods of his life, but always a public-spirited citizen and faithful and generous friend. He was born near Cruger, Woodford County, Ill., April 27, 1858, and died at Carthage, Ill., April 30, 1916. He was a son of George W. and Frances (Minor) Garard, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania August 12, 1825, died January 12, 1897, having been a farmer and stockdealer. The family came to Illinois at an early day, from Pennsylvania, and settled in Woodford County. In 1866 they moved to Hancock County, locating near Basco.

John Henry Garard attended the common schools of Hancock County, Carthage College and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill. During his boyhood he worked on the parental farm, but in 1882 he and his brother Minor C. Garard established themselves in a drug business in Elvaston, which association continued until Mr. Garard suffered from a sunstroke, and as his health became seriously impaired, he disposed of his interests, and in 1901 came to Carthage, having bought the family homestead lying north of Carthage College. From then on he engaged in farming and stock dealing, but not recovering his health, he underwent a severe surgical operation in a Chicago hospital, which was later followed by a second. All these efforts were in vain, and his health gradually failed until death claimed him.

On February 22, 1883, Mr. Garard was married to Miss Sarah Alice Browning, a daughter of David W. and Lucinda Browning, natives of Tennessee, the former being born in 1835, and the latter in the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Garard had two children, namely: Elzy, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere; and Mary Grace,

who was born July 14, 1886, was married to Charles A. Fulton, and they live at Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Garard owned 100 acres of land in Carthage Township, the greater portion of which is within the city limits, and his residence at No. 730 Walnut Street, Carthage. For many years the Methodist Episcopal Church has had in him a faithful and earnest member, and when he died the funeral services were conducted by his pastor, J. W. Ferris. Interment was made in Moss Ridge Cemetery. In politics he was a Democrat, although his health prevented his ever participating in official life. A man of high principles and upright thoughts, he lived wisely and well, and dying left behind him a gracious memory and a circle of warm personal friends who hold him in tender and affectionate recollection.

GARWOOD, Thomas J., who is one of the highly respected residents of Augusta Township, was formerly extensively engaged in farming in this township, where he now owns 740 acres of land that is being operated by his three sons. He was born in Jasper County, Ill., December 22, 1843, a son of Thomas and Jane (Richards) Garwood, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, who came to Adams County, Ill., in 1856, and engaged in farming. They moved to Hancock County, in 1860, and here he died in 1869, she surviving until 1898, then passing away at the present home of her son, Thomas J. Garwood.

Thomas J. Garwood attended the local schools, and worked for various farmers until he began working for himself, gradually adding to his land until he now has one of the largest farms in this locality, and here he carried on general farming and stock raising until his retirement.

On January 18, 1872, Thomas J. Garwood was married in Augusta Township, to Julia Welborn, born in Augusta Township, December 20, 1850, a daughter of Henry and Phebe (Horney) Welborn, natives of North Carolina, who came to Hancock County, in October, 1850, and settled in Augusta Township, where both passed away, having been farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Garwood have four children, namely: Henry W., Leonard and John T., who are on the homestead; and Julia M., who is the wife of Harry Hoffman, has a son, Harvey T. Mr. Garwood and his family belong to the Congregational Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has served as a school director. He is a man of excellent judgment, and takes an active interest in local affairs.

GAULE, Luke, a retired merchant of Hamilton, is one of the highly esteemed men of Hancock County. He was born at Waterford, Ireland, February 13, 1847, a son of Edmund and Bridget (Phelan) Gaule. The mother dying in 1856, the father was married (second) in 1864, to Almira Mallen. By his first marriage, the father had two sons, namely: Luke, and Richard. By his second, he had one son, Edward, who lives at Denver, Col. The father died in 1886.

In 1855, Luke Gaule was brought to the United States by his parents, who located at St. Louis, Mo., and there the mother died. In 1869, Luke Gaule began to be self supporting, and he worked on various farms in Hancock County until 1875. In that year he went to northwestern Iowa and bought 160 acres of land near Fort Dodge in Webster County, and lived on it for twenty-five years. During that period he saw many changes in that neighborhood. When he first went to Webster County corn sold for twenty cents a bushel, and horses for $20 each. After selling his farm, Mr. Gaule returned to Hancock County, and opened a general store at Hamilton in 1900, conducting it until 1918, when he sold it and has since lived retired.

On July 5, 1875, Mr. Gaule was married to Mary Holt, a daughter of Robert and Angeline (Yates) Holt of Nauvoo, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Gaule have eight children, namely: Sherman, who lives at San Francisco, Cal.; Edward, who lives at Clare, Iowa; Thomas, who lives at Davenport, Iowa; John and Richars, who served during the Great War; and Anna and Eunice, who are at home; and Lucy, who is the wife of R. C. Montgomery, mayor of Nauvoo. The family all belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Gaule is a Democrat and has been a school director.

GEHLE, William, one of the successful farmers of Appanoose Township, has long been numbered among the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, in March, 1871, a son of Casper and Margaret (Beelman) Gehle, natives of Germany, and grandson of Frank Gehle. The founder of the family in America was Frank Gehle, who came to the United States, when his son Casper was fourteen years old. In young manhood, Casper Gehle went to Iowa, where he met and was married to Margaret Beelman, and they located in Sonora Township, on the farm where their son, William, was reared.

In January, 1900, William Gehle was married to Ella Schenck, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of John G. and Anna (Salm) Schenck, natives of Switzerland, and granddaughter of Christian and Amelia Schenck and Jacob and Elizabeth Salm, all of whom were early settlers of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Gehle have a son, Roy, who was born in November, 1901. After marriage Mr. Gehle lived in Rock Creek Township until February, 1902, when he bought eighty acres of land in Appanoose Township, located on section 36, and here he erected new buildings and made other important improvements, until he now has a very fine property. Here he carries on general farming and raises horses, hogs and cattle. He rents and works eighty acres adjoining his farm. While Mr. Gehle belongs to no religious body, he contributes to the Presbyterian Church to which Mrs. Gehle and their son belong. He is a Democrat, and has served as a school director. A man of industry, he has

made his work count, and he stands very high in his community.

GEORGE, Henry, now deceased, was for many years one of the highly esteemed men and successful farmers of Fountain Green Township, this county. He was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, June 24, 1825, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Schaffer) George, also natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1848, and located in Virginia, where they lived until after the close of the Civil War, when they journeyed west to Illinois. After a stay in McDonough County, of one year they came to Hancock County and located in Fountain Green Township.

Henry George was married in Shenandoah, Va., February 28, 1854, to Martha Jane Balsley, who was born near Staunton, Va., June 22, 1831, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary, who is Mrs. Mansel L. White, of Blandinsville, Ill.; Ella, who is Mrs. Noble White, of Kirksville, Mo.; Emma B., who is Mrs. Frank Mackelherne, of Chicago; and Lewis F., who is a farmer of Fountain Green Township. Henry George lived on his farm in Fountain Green Township until his death, which occurred March 14, 1899, his widow surviving him until February 26, 1904. They were both most excellent and worthy people and their descendants are proving that they belong to the same fine stock as their parents.

GEORGE, John Henry, a retired farmer of Fountain Green Township, was formerly actively engaged in farming in this section, and as long as he lived owned a valuable farm here. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 19, 1853, a son of Jacob and Christina (George) George, born in Germany. They came to the United States in 1849, and were married in Ohio, October 18, 1849, residing there until the fall of 1854, when they came further west, and bought a 40 acre farm in Hire Township, McDonough County. Later they sold this farm and bought eighty acres in the same township, where both died, she July 21, 1898, and he January 18, 1909. Their children were as follows: Louis, who died in 1863; Louisa, who was Mrs. Newton Duke, died in 1878; Milton, who died in 1880; Catherine, who was Mrs. Cyrus Fisher, died in 1906; Clara, who was Mrs. Philip Sparrow, died December 25, 1912; John Henry, who died December 25, 1918; William, who lives in Tennessee Township; Mariah, who is Mrs. Joseph Morgan of Colchester, Ill., and Dora, who is Mrs. Charles Riser, lives on the homestead in Hire Township.

John Henry George spent his boyhood on his father's farm, where he lived until his marriage, which occurred November 23, 1876, when he was united to Ida L. Bloyd, born in Fountain Green Township. Mr. and Mrs. George had the following children born to them: Florence, who is Mrs. Gilbert Jones, of Wall Lake, Iowa; Jacob B., who lives at Burnside, Ill.; Lucretia, who died in infancy; and Clarence W., who died near the age of twenty years. Mrs. George died June 2, 1884. On October 3, 1889, Mr. George was married (second) to Mary Ellen Greenley, born September 25, 1871, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Emanuel B., and Sarah (Winkleman) Greenley, born in Pennsylvania, who came to Fountain Green Township in 1875. By his second marriage, Mr. George had the following children: Henry E., who lives in Fountain Green Township, married Bessie Bond; Christina May, who is Mrs. Vernon Carmack of Blandinsville, Ill.; Dora Pearl and Raymond Roy, both of whom are at home; Emanuel Dewey, who married Reva Fisher; and Ernest Cecil, who is at home.

After his first marriage, Mr. George assisted his father for a few years and then bought fifty-six acres of land in Fountain Green Township, on which he erected new buildings and made many improvements. He kept adding to his farm until he owned 376 acres, all improved, on which he did general farming until 1916, when he retired, his sons now conducting the farm, although he continued to reside on it. There he died December 25, 1918. Mr. George attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat, but has not cared for office. His fraternal affiliation was with the Modern Woodmen of America, at Fountain Green. A man widely and favorably known, he stood very high in his neighborhood.

GEORGE, Lewis F., one of the enterprising farmers of Fountain Green Township, comes of an old and honored family in this section of the state. He was born in Fountain Green Township, April 19, 1868, a son of Henry and Martha (Balsey) George, natives of Germany and Virginia. The paternal grandfather was Henry George, and he was married to a Miss Schaffer. In 1848 they came to the United States, locating in Virginia, where they remained until 1861 then journeying to Illinois, and after a stay of one year in McDonough County, came on to Hancock County, and lived out the remainder of their lives in Fountain Green Township. A sketch of the George family is found elsewhere in this work.

Lewis F. George attended the Hickory Grove district school, and grew up on his father's farm. On June 7, 1893, he was married to Nellie B. White, born January 15, 1867, at Warsaw, Ill., a daughter of William Harrison and Eunice F. (Beebe) White, natives of New York, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mrs. George is a graduate of Warsaw High school and taught in several schools of the county. Mr. and Mrs. George have two children, namely: Philip Earl, who was born December 8, 1898; and Martha Ruth, who was born November 20, 1900.

After his marriage Mr. George moved on an eighty-acre farm he owned in Fountain Green Township, and began to improve it, erecting modern buildings, putting up fences and inau-

gurating many changes. He kept on adding to his farm until he now has 120 acres of land, all well improved, on which he does general farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs. The Christian Church holds his membership. He is a Republican in politics and has served as school director. Fraternally he belongs to the Blandinsville Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Macomb Order, B. P. O. E., and the Fountain Green Camp, M. W. A. Both he and his wife stand very high in their neighborhood.

GERDES, George L., owner of eighty acres of land on section 35 Chili Township, who also farms another eighty acres which he rents, is a prosperous general farmer of Hancock County. He was born in Germany, November 10, 1877, a son of John S. and Engle (Duise) Gerdes, the former of whom still resides in Germany, but the latter is deceased. George L. Gerdes came to the United States in 1900, and to Illinois in 1902, stopping first at Golden, from whence he came to Hancock County. In the fall of 1916, he bought his present farm.

On March 12, 1904, Mr. Gerdes was married to Hattie Gronewold, born in Adams County, Ill., June 10, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes have six children, namely: Libbie, Fred, Arthur, Edith and Amy, twins, and William H., who are living, and one who is deceased. Mr. Gerdes is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and gives a loyal support to the candidates and principles of his party. In addition to carrying on general farming, Mr. Gerdes buys and sells large quantities of cattle and hogs. Not only is he successful in his business, but he also stands well in his community.

GERDES, John L., one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, operates eighty acres of land on section 36, Chili Township. He was born in Germany, April 7, 1871, a son of John Gerdes. In 1899 John L. Gerdes came to the United States, and the first year he was in this country, he worked at Golden, Ill. He then spent one year at Bentley and two years in Champaign County, Ill., then coming to his present farm in Chili Township. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and was engaged in farming before he came to this country, and he also worked as a carpenter, but has devoted the greater part of his attention to agricultural matters.

Mr. Gerdes is a member of the Lutheran Church at Golden, Ill. In politics he votes as his conscience dictates, instead of being bound by party lines. A hard working, thrifty man, he has forged ahead, and is recognized as one of the highly respected men of Chili Township.

GIBSON, James W., a retired farmer and highly respected resident of Carthage, was formerly engaged in agricultural activities in Hancock County. He was born January 17, 1854, a son of James and Mary (Dale) Gibson, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. John and Rachel Gibson, the paternal grandparents, were very early settlers of McDonough County, Ill., while the maternal grandparents, Whitney and Martha Dale, were pioneers of Hancock Township, Hancock County, coming here overland by team, and entering land from the government. After their marriage, James Gibson and his wife resided on the farm in Industry Township, McDonough County, for a few years, where James W. Gibson was born, and then moved to Hancock Township, Hancock County, and there spent the remainder of their lives, he dying May 18, 1885, and she November 19, 1903. Their children were as follows: William F., who is deceased; James W.; Margaret, who is Mrs. Samuel Mosley of Ferris, Ill.; Martha, who is Mrs. William Riggins of Hancock Township; Frances, who is Mrs. George W. Decker, of Shelbina, Mo.; and Clara, who is Mrs. Robert Duan, of Dixon, Ill.

With the establishment of Carthage College in 1870 by Professor Easterday, James W. Gibson was given the advantage of a one year's course in it, and then he began teaching school in the rural districts and at Ferris, Burnside and Fountain Green, and continued in the educational field for over a quarter of a century. On November 25, 1897, he was married to Nellie Richardson, born at Warsaw, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Crain) Richardson, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, who were married in Ohio and came to Warsaw about 1860, where Mr. Richardson conducted a coopering business. During 1849 he travelled with an ox-team to California in search of gold and remained away for several years, leaving his wife and two children in Ohio. Mrs. Richardson worked at dressmaking in order to support her children while he was gone, but one of the children died. Mr. Richardson passed away December 10, 1899, and she April 8, 1901. Their children were as follows: Lewis, who lives at Warsaw, Ill.; John, who lives at Cord, Ark.; Thomas, who lives at Slaton, Tex.; and Mrs. Gibson, who was the youngest.

After his marriage, Mr. Gibson located on his farm of ninety acres in Hancock County, and farmed it until 1905, when he moved to Carthage, buying nine lots in the extreme eastern part, on which he has built a fine residence, and here he is living in comfortable retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had two children born to them: Helen, on January 24, 1899, who is the wife of Ralph Jenkins, one of the public schooll teachers of Hancock County; and Lloyd, who was born January 24, 1906. For eleven years prior to her marriage Mrs. Gibson was engaged in teaching in the rural districts of Hancock County, having been educated in the public schools of Warsaw. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon. She is a member of the Missionary society and of the Band of Willing Workers, and for the past five years she has been primary superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Gibson is a Democrat and

served as supervisor of Hancock Township for four years, and is a man of considerable distinction locally.

GILLHAM, Eli D., now deceased, for some years prior to his demise was a retired farmer and was an honored resident of Warsaw, but during the many active years of his useful life he was one of the substantial agriculturalists of Hancock County, in which he was a heavy landowner. He was born in Campbell County, Ky., April 22, 1832, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Walker) Gillham, the former of whom was born in Campbell County, Ky., March 11, 1801, and the latter was born in the same county, May 17, 1803. In the spring of 1836 the family left Kentucky for Illinois, traveling down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River, reaching Hancock County in April of that year. The parents spent the remainder of their lives in Walker Township. The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and the maternal grandfather was born in Germany.

Eli D. Gillham attended the common schools of Hancock County, and continued to engage in farming until 1906 when he retired to Warsaw, buying a residence at No. 1010 Webster Street, where he died February 15, 1919. He was a Democrat and held all of the township offices except that of justice of the peace, refusing the nomination as he did not care to assume the responsibilities of that office. At the time of his death he was interested in the Farmers Grain and Supply Company of Warsaw, and owned 165 acres of land in Walker Township, and 183 acres in Wythe Township, as well as his residence at Warsaw.

On January 5, 1858, Mr. Gillham was married in Rocky Run Township to Sarah F. Woodworth, born in Rocky Run Township, April 19, 1836, of Scotch and English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Gillham had two children: Clara Belle, who is the wife of Isaac Baker, was born October 23, 1860; and Ida Eudora, who was born December 27, 1866, died February 18, 1919. Mr. Gillham was an active man in the affairs of Walker Township, as well as those of the county. A successful man of business, he was able to amass considerable property, and at the same time discharged the duties of public office in a public-spirited way. In his death Warsaw and Hancock County undoubtedly lost one of their best citizens, and his family a wise father and devoted husband.

GITTINGS, Ivo J., a prosperous farmer of Durham Township, belongs to one of the best known pioneer families of Hancock County, and lives on the farm that has been in his family for over eighty years. He was born on his present farm in Durham Township, in November, 1859, a son of William K. and Elizabeth (Hardy) Gittings, and grandson of William Henson and Mary Ellen (Mudd) Gittings and Ivo and Mary (Riley) Hardy, all of whom came to Hancock County in the early thirties. A sketch of the Gittings family is found elsewhere in this work.

Ivo J. Gittings attended the district schools of Durham Township, and the University of Notre Dame. He has always lived on his present farm, and when his father died, he bought out the other heirs, which, with the land he inherited, gives him a farm of 320 acres of the old homestead, all of which is improved. He has half of it under cultivation, and the rest in pasture land, and he is an extensive raiser of horses, cattle and hogs.

In March, 1902, Mr. Gittings was married to Mary Bell, born in Clark County, Mo., a daughter of Daniel and Ida (Glenn) Bell, he born at Nauvoo, Ill., and she near Salem, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Gittings became the parents of the following children: Morril I., Jessie May, Elizabeth, Charles and Catherine. The Gittings are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Gittings is independent in his political views. He belongs to Dallas City Lodge No. 989, I. O. O. F. A man of ability, he has made a success of his work, and gained at the same time the confidence and respect of his neighborhood.

GITTINGS, William K., now deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent agriculturists of Hancock County, and at one time was probably the heaviest landowner of Durham Township. While he has passed from this sphere of activity, the influence of his blameless life remains and his good deeds are remembered by many still living in this locality. He was born in Maryland in 1821, a son of William Henson and Mary Ellen (Mudd) Gittings, natives of Maryland and Kentucky.

William K. Gittings was married to Elizabeth Hardy, a daughter of Ivo and Mary (Riley) Hardy, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, the ceremony taking place in Hancock County, to which the Gittings came in 1832 and the Hardys in 1834. The Gittings drove overland from Maryland to Illinois, and entered land in Fountain Green Township, a portion of which was covered with heavy timber. Two years later they sold this land and moved to the northern boundary of Fountain Green Township, and entered many acres of land on the mound which still retains the name Gittings Mound, given to it in honor of the Gittings family. The Hardys entered land in Fountain Green Township that is still in possession of the family.

William K. Gittings and his wife settled in Durham Township after their marriage, and two years later he entered land in the northeast corner of this township, and he also bought the interests of the other heirs to the Gittings homestead. At one time he owned between 1,500 and 1,600 acres of land and was a very extensive raiser of cattle and hogs. He erected a fine residence, which was the most comfortable and imposing in the county at that time. It was all built of soft pine, and worked by hand, and although many years have passed since then, it is still a beautiful house. He died October 30, 1896, but his wife survived



George H. Howard

him until 1908, when she passed away, aged eighty-six years. Their children were as follows: Mary Ellen, who is Mrs. William L. Dean of Durham Township; Julia A., who is the widow of William Yager, lives at Burlington, Iowa; Cora, who is Mrs. J. H. Arnold of Burlington, Iowa; Ivo J., who is a prosperous farmer of Durham Township; Henry M., who lives in Henderson County, Ill.; and Katie, who is Mrs. E. L. Ballisle of Champaign, Ill.

GLAZE, Elijah, a retired farmer of Burnside, was at one time very prominent in agricultural circles in Hancock County. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 23, 1830, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Wiles) Glaze, natives of Scotland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They settled in Brown County, Ohio, but later moved to Burnside, Ill., where they spent the rest of their lives.

In 1856 Elijah Glaze, who had lived with his parents until then, came to Pilot Grove Township, Hancock County, settling along the timber. A year later he returned to Ohio, and was there married, on February 5, 1857, to Amanda Fitzallen Steelman, born in New Jersey, July 26, 1833, a daughter of Phannel and Elizabeth (Miers), Steelman, natives of New Jersey, who later went to Ohio, and thence to Indiana. After their marriage, Elijah Glaze and his wife rented land in Pilot Grove Township for six years, and he then bought eighty acres one-half mile north of Burnside, which was raw prairie, and for which he paid $10 per acre. He immediately began improving this land, but three years later sold it and bought 160 acres one mile west of Burnside, on which there was a frame house, and the place was fenced. Mr. Glaze thoroughly improved this farm, and lived on it until 1896, during which time he carried on general farming and stockraising. He then bought about two and one-half acres in Burnside, on which was a house and barn. When the house later was burned, he replaced it with a fine modern residence, and here he has since lived retired, and rents out his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Glaze became the parents of the following children: Franklin Edgar, who lives at Wellington, Kas.; Laura Ophelia, who died at the age of nineteen years; Clara Olive, who died at the age of nineteen years, was Mrs. Robert S. Corbett; Ada Amanda, who is Mrs. William Sweeney, of Pilot Grove Township, and her twin sister, Ida Elizabeth, who is at home; Myrtie Bell, who is Mrs. R. S. Corbett of La Harpe, Ill.; and Charles Grant, who lives at Elk City, Okla. Mr. and Mrs. Glaze celebrated their golden wedding in 1907. Mr. Glaze attended the common schools of Ohio. He is a Republican, and has served as a school director. The Christian Church holds the membership of himself and wife. He is a man of upright life and sterling character, and his friends and associates hold him in very high esteem.

GOLDENSTEIN, Tonyes J., is one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County, his fine farm being one of the best improved in Prairie Township. He was born in Hanover, Germany, February 9, 1867, a son of John and Anna (Tammen) Goldenstein, who died in Germany. In 1882 T. J. Goldenstein came to the United States, and for two years worked by the month on farms in Adams County, Ill. He then came to Hancock County, and continued to do farm work by the month for four years. For the subsequent year he rented land, and then bought seventy-seven acres of land in Harmony Township, and borrowing $100, erected a small house, in which his first child was born. Ten years later he sold this farm, and bought 160 acres of land, on which he set out an orchard, put up fences and made other improvements, although the house was suitable for living purposes. Five years later, he sold that farm and bought 160 acres in Harmony Township, and thoroughly improved it, and two years later sold it at a profit, and bought 320 acres in Prairie Township, on section 36. On it he built a silo, set out an orchard, and made other improvements. Still later he sold eighty-eight acres of it to Theodore Geissel, and eighty acres to his son, Fred. The remainder is in fine condition, and five acres are in heavily bearing fruit trees. He raises grapes and small fruits, and has a very valuable place.

On March 4, 1888, Mr. Goldenstein was married to Amelia Geissler, of Wuerttemberg, Germany, a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Andreas) Geissler, who died in Germany in 1886, and Mrs. Goldenstein came to the United States, and has since then lived in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Goldenstein have the following children: Fred, who lives in Prairie Township; Anna, who is Mrs. J. T. Jurgens of Harmony Township; Wilma, who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; William, who is serving in the United States army; and Bernard, Theodore and Elizabeth, who are at home. Both Mr. Goldenstein and his wife attended school in Germany. They are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served for six years as highway commissioner.

GOODING, Bud, now deceased, while not a resident of Hancock County, owned and operated a fine farm just across the county line in Adams County, and his widow is now making her home at Bowen. He was so well known to Hancock County people, that he was regarded by them as one of their number, and when he died, his demise was felt to be a loss to both counties. He was born in Adams County, Ill., April 25, 1831, a son of Daniel W. and Ira (Richardson) Gooding. Daniel W. Gooding was born in Maine and his wife in Ohio, and they were farming people, coming to Illinois from Ohio at an early day, and dying in Adams County, where they had prospered as farmers. It is related that one of the ancestral grandmothers of Mrs. Gooding was regarded as equal to any physician, and was called into consulta-

tion by her neighbors as early as 1869. She was a most remarkable woman, and not only was able to cure the sick, but spun wool and wove it into cloth for the clothing of her family. Some of the silverware she used on her table is in the possession of Mrs. Gooding.

Bud Gooding was reared in his native county, and attended its public schools, and turned to farming as his life work. During the Civil War he served in the Union army, and was a brave and loyal soldier. After his return he began farming on his 155 acres six miles south of Bowen, where he resided until his death, December 23, 1915. After he passed away, his wife moved to Bowen, where she owns a comfortable dwelling.

On September 27, 1866, Mr. Gooding was married to Sarah E. Crow, a daughter of Daniel and Tisie Crow, the former of whom, a plasterer by trade, was also a farmer, and lived six miles southeast of Mendon in Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding became the parents of the following children: Daniel W., who was born September 22, 1867; an infant son, who was born June 7, 1869, died June 7, 1869; Elnora, who was born May 10, 1871; Eliza A., who was born November 19, 1872; Martha E., who was born June 7, 1878, died in 1886; Sarah, who was born October 4, 1879; Nettie, who was born August 11, 1882, died February 3, 1883; Ettie, who was born August 11, 1882, died February 6, 1883; Henry R., who was born March 21, 1884; Russell, who was born December 18, 1887; and Otto E., who was born April 17, 1889. Mr. Gooding was a Republican all his life, but aside from duty as a citizen in exercising his right of suffrage, he did not participate in public life. The Baptist Church held his membership, but Mrs. Gooding was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man who lived up to what he thought was right, Mr. Gooding commanded respect, and he had many warm friends in Adams and Hancock County, so that he deserves a place in a work of this high character, because through his influence and upright living he set a good example for the young people of Hancock County to follow.

GOODRICH, Charles W. Among the representative citizens and successful farmers of Hancock County, none stands higher in public esteem than Charles W. Goodrich, owner of 220 acres of valuable farm land in Carthage Township. He was born in Hancock County, October 8, 1843, the youngest child of Meshack, and Rebecca (Ruddle) Goodrich. They had fourteen children born to them, but of them only Charles W. remains.

Meshack Goodrich was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1794, and died in 1880, at the age of eighty-six years. When he was fourteen years old he went to the Shendoah Valley, taking with him a set of carding tools given him by his father with which to card wool. He remained there until 1839 when, attracted by the accounts he had heard of the lands along the Mississippi River, he came to Hancock County, making the trip with a covered wagon. After his arrival he bought some land from a soldier who wanted to return to his old home. Eighty acres of the original homestead is now in the possession of Charles W. Goodrich. The original deed to this property, signed by the President of the United States, is one of the heirlooms of the Goodrich family. The mother of Charles W. Goodrich, was born in Virginia, November 17, 1797, and she died March 24, 1888, aged ninety-one years. The Goodrich family is one of the oldest in America, the founder of it in this country arriving from his native land of England, to the American Colonies not long after the arrival of the historic Mayflower and his descendants are to be found in practically every state of the Union, and in every honorable profession and calling.

Charles W. Goodrich attended the local schools, and was reared to a practical knowledge of farming and stockraising, which industries he has followed all his life. At first he rented a portion of his father's farm, but gradually bought land until he now has a very fine farm of 220 acres, all in Carthage Township. His home is a very pleasant one with many improvements.

On December 28, 1865, Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Mildred E. Davis, and they became the parents of a family of children, all living namely: Ada E.; John Frank; Charles E., Emma May, and Arlington R. The eldest, Ada F., was first married to William Weir and they had three children, namely: Blanche Nora, Orin Oscar, and Ora. After the death of her first husband, Ada E. was married (second) to Henry Chamberlain, and they had two children born to them, namely: Charles H. and Frances. Charles H. Chamberlain was graduated from the Burlington High school, and is now serving his country as a soldier. John Frank Goodrich is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and lives at Carthage, Ill. He is married to Elizabeth Moyer. Charles E., who is the third child of Charles W. Goodrich, is a resident of Kansas City, Mo., connected with the 'Frisco line, and he expects to serve his country in railroad work. He is married and has one son, Max. Emma May, the fourth of the children of Charles W. Goodrich was educated in the public schools of Carthage and Carthage College. She is married to James Franklin Bradshaw, a farmer of La Harpe Township. They have five children namely: James Franklin, Jr., Helen May, Charles Wesley, Mildred and Ruth. The family are all Methodists, and Mr. Bradshaw belongs to the Odd Fellows; the largest of Mr. Goodrich's children Arlington R. is a resident of Carthage Township, where he is engaged in farming. For three years he attended Carthage College. He is married to Miss Babel Conklin, and they have two children, Harold R. and Howard C.. They are all members of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Goodrich was born in the Shendoah Valley, Va., February 7, 1847, a daughter of Samuel W. and Sarah Davis, who came to Hancock County by way of the Ohio and Missis-

sippi rivers, and settled in Hancock County. Both are now deceased and are buried in the Carthage Cemetery. Mrs. Goodrich was seven years old when the family came to the county, where her life has been practically spent, and here obtained her education. A Democrat, Mr. Goodrich has alweys voted the ticket of his party, and he has been a school director for over thirty years. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served it for over thirty years as a steward.

GORDON, Eleanor Elizabeth, is one of the most distinguished women Hancock County has produced, and she belongs to one of the old families of this part of the state. She is the oldest daughter of Samuel and Permalia (Alvord) Gordon, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gordon, and Rev. Samuel and Ursula (Smith) Alvord. Samuel Gordon came to Hancock County, from Peterboro, N. H., in 1830, and Rev. Samuel Alvord came here from northwestern Pennsylvania, in 1840. After his arrival, Samuel Gordon bought the section of land, on which Hamilton now stands, for $5.85, it being sold for taxes. Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Gordon has two brothers and three sisters, namely: J. A. Gordon, who is in a book and stationary business at Hamilton, and is also manager of the Keokuk Electrical Company; R. S. Gordon, who is connected with the First National Bank of Hamilton; Alice, who is a poetess and authoress, her productions having received favorable notice upon publication; Agnes, who died March 26, 1919; and Mabel, who was a public school teacher, is now Mrs. Willard Waggoner of Hamilton, Ill., Mr. Waggoner being employed at present in the power house at Keokuk, Iowa.

Miss E. E. Gordon was born at Hamilton, Ill., October 1, 1852, and attended the Hamilton public schools, and the Iowa State University, and then took a special course at Cornell University. She then began teaching school and was assistant principal of the Centerville (Iowa) schools and later principal of the schools at Humboldt, Iowa. In 1889 she was ordained a minister of the Unitarian faith, and had charge of churches at Sioux City, Iowa, for eight years; Iowa City, Iowa, for four years, and Burlington, Iowa, for two years. Hard labors in her ministerial work made a change of climate desirable and she went to North Dakota. She was at Fargo for two and one-half years, where she had charge of the Unitarian Church, and then, being improved in health, came back to Iowa and was associate minister for three years at Des Moines, Iowa. At the expiration of that period, she was made field secretary of the State Unitarian Conference of Iowa, and editor of the "Old and New." For two years she was president of the Iowa Suffrage Association, and during that period had charge of the state legislative work in behalf of her association. In December 1909, she went to Orlando, Fla., and since then has had charge of a winter parish, but her summers are spent at her old home at Hamilton. During her long ministerial service, Miss Gordon has shown remarkable capabilities, and won and held friendships with men and women of high standing. She is a woman of unusual mental endowments, and has made excellent use of her talents, and unselfishly spent herself in the service for humanity's betterment.

GORDON, Joseph Karl, one of the prosperous general farmers and stock raisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm in St. Albans Township. He was born at Winchester, Ill., Scott County, June 13, 1883, a son of Henry L. and Fannie (Camp) Gordon, natives of Winchester, Ill. Henry L. Gordon is a farmer and still lives at Winchester.

Joseph Karl Gordon attended the local schools, and for one term was a student of Eureka College. He then began farming in Scott County, where he continued to live until 1910, when he came to Hancock County, and bought eighty acres of land in St. Albans Township, one and one-half miles north, and one mile east of West Point, where he has since continued to carry on general farming and stockraising, specializing on Chester-White hogs, horses and cattle.

On February 17, 1910, Mr. Gordon was married to Sarah Rose, born at Milton, Pike County, Ill., a daughter of John and Margaret (Burchard) Rose, natives of Scott County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have three children, namely: Scott Robert, who was born December 21, 1910; Lecie Carolyn, who was born October 27, 1912; and Bertha Rose, who was born June 2, 1918. The family all belong to the Christian Church, of which Mr. Gordon is a deacon. He is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to Dills Lodge No. 295, A. F. & A. M. of West Point; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., Quincy Consistory, A. A. S. R., and the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows. A man of sterling character he stands well in public confidence, and is one of the leading men of his community.

GORDON, Robert Smith, bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and one of the substantial men of Hamilton, was born in this city, December 10, 1866, a son of Samuel and Permelia A. (Alvord) Gordon. Samuel Gordon was born at Peterboro, N. H., May 3, 1825, and his wife was born in Warren County, Pa., August 3, 1832. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gordon, also natives of Peterboro, N. H., who moved to Hamilton, Ill., in 1831, when Samuel Gordon was six years old, settling in Montebello Township, where Samuel Gordon lived the remainder of his life and died October 6, 1901. Permelia A. Alvord was a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Ursula (Smith) Alvord, and she was thirteen years old when she was brought by her parents to Hancock County. Her death occurred September 25, 1890. During the Civil War, Samuel

Gordon enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served continuously for three years and eight months, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Black River, the Siege of Vicksburg, Grand Coteun Bayou and Port Hudson. In September, 1857, he became a member of Black Hawk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he served as senior warden one year, junior warden two years, secretary six years, and treasurer for twenty-two years. Politically he was a Republican.

Robert Smith Gordon attended the Hamilton High School and helped on the farm until May 1, 1886, when he became assistant railroad agent for the Wabash and T. P. & W. Railroads at Hamilton until March 2, 1888, when he was made station agent, and held that position until May 1, 1911, when he took up the duties of his present position. He is a Republican and served as a member of the Hamilton City Council from the Second Ward during 1901 and 1902, and was mayor from 1903 to 1904, being elected on the Citizens ticket. He also served as school trustee of Montebello Township during 1902, 1903 and 1904. Since 1901 he has been president of the Hamilton Building and Loan Association. Mr. Gordon belongs to Black Hawk Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., which he joined November 15, 1889, and he has served it as Worshipful Master for six years; secretary for eight years; treasurer for eight years; Tecumseh Chapter No. 152, R. A. M., which he joined December 11, 1890, and of which he has been secretary since 1896; Almoner Commandery, K. T., from Augusta Ill., which he demited in April, 1895; and Pocahontas Chapter No. 49, O. E. S.

On October 2, 1903, Mr. Gordon was married at Hamilton to Laura B. Bridges, born at Hamilton, April 1, 1866, a daughter of Wesley C. and Mary Ellen (Harrison) Bridges. Wesley C. Bridges was born in Carroll County, Tenn., July 24, 1838, and his wife was born in Washington County, Ind., January 25, 1843. Mrs. Gordon died December 18, 1906, at San Antonia, Texas, having had one daughter, Laura Ellen, born December 20, 1904, who died in June, 1905. On August 17, 1918, Mr. Gordon was married (second) at Minneapolis, Minn., to Maud O. Fullmer, born at Hamilton, Ill., January 22, 1875, a daughter of Francis L. and Mary Jane (Bayless) Fullmer, the former born in Canada, September 16, 1840, died at Hamilton, June 5, 1916; and the latter, born in Indiana, August 13, 1842, died March 25, 1918, at Hamilton. Mrs. Fullmer was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (York) Bayless.

Mr. Gordon likes to travel and spent two months on a trip to the Pacific Coast one month in the South, and two weeks at Niagara Falls and other points in the East. He enjoys reading, and takes a special interest in history, although all good books and magazines appeal to him. In addition to his residence, which is north of Ninth Street, between Oak and Keokuk streets, Mr. Gordon owns a store building on the south side of Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Hamilton.

GORDON, Samuel. One of the sterling characters of Montebello Township, Samuel Gordon held a high position among his fellow citizens, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest living residents of the township. He was born at Peterborough, N. H., May 3, 1825, a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gordon.

In 1831, Samuel Gordon was brought to Hancock County by his parents, there being another brother in the family at that time. Arriving in the fall of the year, the family spent the succeeding year at Montebello, and then, in the fall of 1832, John Gordon purchased the southwest quarter of section 29, upon which the central part of Hamilton has since been built. Here a log cabin was erected to which later an addition was made of lumber sawed from the surrounding timber. In this primitive shelter the father passed away in 1839, and the mother in 1845, To this home in 1851 Samuel Gordon brought his bride, Permelia Adaline, a daughter of Samuel and Ursula Alvord, and here the first three children of the couple were born. Closely adjacent to this pioneer home, in 1858, was built the residence which still remains the family home.

Mr. Gordon was closely identified with local public affairs, holding at times many of the township, city and school offices. During the Civil War, he served as a soldier in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The death of this excellent man and good citizen occurred October 6, 1901, but his memory is still cherished by those who knew and venerated him.

GRAHAM, Albert Townsend, owner of the Edgewood Stock Farm, was born December 19, 1844, in Bear Creek Township, a son of Thomas Graham, born at Pleasant Hills, Del., March 3, 1816, and Mary Jane (Fleming) Graham, born June 9, 1819, at Westchester, Pa. Robert Graham, the paternal grandfather, was born in the north of Ireland in 1775, and was married to Mrs. Catherine Russell, a widow, February 8, 1808, she having been born in October, 1776, in the north of Ireland. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Fleming, was born in Ireland, November 11, 1785, and died November 13, 1835, and his wife, Anna (Carlisle) Fleming, was born at Westchester, Pa., September 3, 1790, and died September 7, 1848.

In 1836 Robert Graham brought his family to Hancock County and settled in Bear Creek Township. The first winter was spent in a shanty built of poles, without any floor, which was heated by live coals in an iron kettle borrowed from a neighbor. The kettle, set in the room would give forth a little heat. The following year removal was made to a two-room, two-story log cabin, built by Mr. Graham, with puncheon floors, all of which was cut from his land. Robert Graham died November 27, 1862, and his wife died January 25, 1852.

On February 18, 1841, Thomas Graham and Mary Jane Fleming were married, and moved to section 36, Bear Creek Township, where at that time he owned 160 acres, on which he built a two-story hewed-log house. He improved the place and added to it until he owned 296 acres. During the Civil War he was an enrolling officer, and was a brave and loyal man, ever ready to defend his rights. He had some exciting experiences with "Copperheads." At one time he took his buggy to Basco for repairs, and during the night his and his country's enemies filled the buggy with hay and set fire to it. The next morning when he came for his buggy he had difficulty in recognizing in the charred tongue and driving gear, all that remained of the vehicle he had left the night before. During the draft, which in Civil War times was unpopular, as all conscription is apt to be, a committee was appointed to raise funds for substitutes, and came to Thomas Graham for a subscription. Nothing having been done to reimburse him for the above loss, his answer, in reply to a threat to burn him out, was characteristic of the fearless man. He said: "You may credit me with $150 worth of buggy." He and his wife had the following children: Amanda, who was born May 29, 1842, died August 23, 1886; Albert T.; Thomas Augustus, who was born July 27, 1853, died September 6, 1854; and Charles Homer, who was born July 31, 1858, lives in St. Albans Township. The father of these children died June 28, 1894, and his wife died February 13, 1876.

Albert T. Graham attended the district school held in a log house, and for six seasons was a student of the Prairie City Academy. Until he was twenty-two years old, he remained with his parents, when he became associated with his father, they remaining together until the latter's death. Then he bought fifty-six acres of land and always has lived here. He began raising corn, and at the same time began buying cattle for increase. From time to time he kept on adding to his holdings until he had 240 acres in his homestead, 100 acres on section 25, Bear Creek Township, 215 acres in St. Albans Township, where his brother now lives, and 105 acres in Chili Township. At present he and his sons own 940 acres of land in Bear Creek, Chili, St. Albans and Harmony townships. He has deeded 220 acres to his son Harry, 184 to Irving M., and 160 of the homestead to Arthur, retaining the balance himself. He was at one time a heavy raiser of road horses and during twenty-two years carried on fifteen sales of blooded road horses. He has also carried on general farming on a large scale. His farm is known far and near as the Edgewood Stock Farm.

On September 28, 1882, Mr. Graham was married to Jane Copeland, born in Allegheny County, Pa., November 11, 1849, a daughter of Hugh and Eliza (Knight) Copeland, born in Banbridge, Ireland, January 31, 1823, and January 14, 1825, respectively. He died September 18, 1899, and she died July 20, 1878. They came to Pennsylvania in 1848, and he was in business in that state as an architect and builder, later moving to Keokuk, Iowa. Still later he moved to Chicago and was engaged in the same line until his death. Mrs. Graham attended the Keokuk public schools and Monmouth College. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham were as follows: Harry T., who was born July 6, 1883, married Edith Wiggle, October 15, 1918, she having been born December 14, 1890, and they live in Bear Creek Township with father; Arthur H., who was born December 12, 1884, was married March 2, 1915, to Mara Cone, born August 10, 1888, and they have one son, Arthur Hugh, born November 29, 1917, and live in Bear Creek Township; and Irving M., who was born July 21, 1887, is at home. He was attached to the Fifty-fourth Ammunition Train, serving in France in the World War from April 3, 1918 to March, 1919. For many years Mr. Graham has been a deacon of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Graham has been a teacher of the primary class in the Sunday school since 1888. Politically Mr. Graham is a Republican. In June, 1901, the State Bank of West Point, Ill., was established, Mr. Graham being one of its organizers, and he has served it as president ever since.

GRAHAM, Charles H., one of the modern farmers of Hancock County, is operating his fine farm in St. Albans Township according to scientific methods, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the state. He was born in Bear Creek Township, July 31, 1858, a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Fleming) Graham, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Charles H. Graham attended the district schools of Bear Creek Township, a private school of Macomb, and Carthage College for a year, and for an additional year was a student at Hillsdale, Mich. He then completed his training with a course at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill.

On October 20, 1880, he was married to Matilda Boesking, born in Cahill Township, a daughter of Mathias and Magdalena (Joerger) Boesking, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France. They were married in Illinois, after which they settled in Peoria, where for a few years he carried on blacksmithing, and then came to Chili Township, and continued to work at his trade until his death, in February, 1893. His wife died in November, 1892. After his marriage, Charles H. Graham lived in the southwest corner of section 6, Chili Township, on a farm of 105 acres until April 1, 1881, when he bought, in partnership with his brother A. T., and his father, 210 acres on section 1, St. Albans Township, 160 acres of which was under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. On this farm is a fine residence of ten rooms, built in 1872, and then considered the finest in this section. The farm in Chili Township was known as the A. Payne farm, and William Pike, who was the earliest settler in this locality, en-

tered the land from the government. Twenty-seven acres more were added at one time, and forty acres at another, and is known now as the South Edgewood Farm. Mr. Graham has always been a general farmer and extensive stockraiser. Since 1917 he has rented some of his land. He is now specializing on Jersey cows and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Graham has done much to improve his farms, and his residence is thoroughly modern, heated by a furnace, has artificial light, and hot and cold water systems.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham became the parents of the following children: Hamill R., who was born April 9, 1883, is conducting the Chili homestead; Katherine E., who was born November 23, 1886, is the wife of Rev. H. Carroll Whitener, a Presbyterian missionary to Japan; and Helen B., who was born September 20, 1897, was graduated from Knox College of Galesburg in 1919, having taken the regular course in voice culture. Mr. Graham belongs to the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder since 1912. He is a Republican and has been on the school board.

GRAUF, Fred C., one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates 240 acres of valuable land in Prairie Township. He was born in Woodford County, Ill., in October, 1865, a son of Gotlieb and Rosa Grauf, natives of Germany, who came to the United States, and located on a farm in Woodford County, where he died in 1875 and she died in 1876, after which Fred C. Grauf was taken by John Bohlander, a farmer, and reared by him.

When he was twenty-one years old, Fred C. Grauf began working for neighboring farmers by the month, and so continued until his marriage which occurred in January, 1892, when he was united with Catherine Wagner, born in Woodford County, Ill., a daughter of Jacob and Lena Wagner, natives of Germany. After his marriage, Mr. Grauf lived on a farm near Washburn, but rented land in Marshall County, Ill., for two years, then returned to Woodford County, and lived there until February, 1909, when he moved to Prairie Township, Hancock County, and bought 240 acres of improved land on sections 29, 31 and 32, where he carries on the raising of Duroc-Jersey hogs, cattle and horses upon an extensive scale, and does general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Grauf have the following children: Clifford R., who lives in Prairie Township; is married to Gretta Rose; Percy, who lives in this county married Laura Campbell; Earl, who has served as a soldier during the Great War and May and Emma, who are at home. Mr. Grauf attended the schools of his native district, but has added much to his store of knowledge by observation. He is a member of the Baptist Church. A Republican in politics, he served as road commissioner of Woodford County. Fraternaly, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of Elvaston, Ill. An excellent farmer, Mr. Grauf, is doing very well, and he stands well in his neighborhood.

GREGG, Thomas, long one of the leading men of Hamilton, and closely identified with the newspaper history of Illinois, was born near the village of Belmont, Ohio, December 14, 1808, a son of Jacob and Mary (Sinclair) Gregg, of Loudon County, Va., members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. The parents migrated to the wilderness of Ohio in 1804. The educational training of Thomas Gregg was obtained in his native village through attendance on the common schools, and in the local printing office he learned the printing trade.

In the fall of 1835 Thomas Gregg left his native county to work at Cincinnati, and from that city traveled further West to take charge of the Carthagenian at Carthage, Ill. From this city he went to Fort Des Moines, now Montrose, Iowa, but then in Wisconsin Territory, where he published the Western Adventurer. In 1839 Mr. Gregg returned to Hancock County, and during the time of the Mormon War was engaged occasionally on the Warsaw Signal under Thomas C. Sharp. When Prophet Smith was killed, however, Mr. Gregg was working on a paper at Rock Island, Ill., and was consequently not in the county.

In 1857 Mr. Gregg edited a paper at Plymouth, Ill., and in 1858 published the Hamilton Representative, which died in the early days of the Rebellion, and later, from 1873 to 1877, the Dollar Monthly, or Rural Messenger. As a publisher, he was a financial failure. As an editor, he conducted his papers conscientiously, and always claimed that he had issued no sheet that he could wish to recall.

As long as the Whig party was in existence, he espoused its principles, and after that became a Republican, and stood firmly with the party until his death. The two things he most hated as national evils were slavery and the liquor traffic.

On November 10, 1836, Mr. Gregg was married at Carthage to Miss Sarah D. Lawton, oldest daughter of Rev. John Lawton, a Congregational minister from New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of three daughters, namely: Mary Sinclair, who died at Rock Island, in 1843, aged two years; Eva Lawton, who died at Hamilton ,in 1872, aged twenty-eight years; and Stella D. Gregg.

Thomas Gregg died at his home in Hamilton, Ill., from the effect of Grippe, just at sunrise, February 11, 1892, at the age of eighty-three years and two months. He left surviving him his aged widow and his daughter, Stella. During the many years he was active in the newspaper field Mr. Gregg played an important part in moulding public sentiment, and was always interested in current affairs.

GRIFFIN, Thomas Addison, one of the best known men of Hancock County, has turned his natural talents to practical use and for a number of years has been an auctioneer, and he is also engaged in conducting his fine farm of 165 acres of land in Durham Township. He was born in Ohio, June 8, 1872, a son of Mathew M.



L B Shields



Louisa Shields

and Margaret A. (McCleary) Griffin, also born in Ohio. In 1873 they went to Smith County, Kans., where Mathew M. Griffin homesteaded, but on account of the grasshoppers and crop failures, he was driven out, and came as far east as La Harpe Township, Hancock County, where he worked by the month on farms for several years, until he was able to go into farming for himself. He lived in La Harpe Township for many years, and died May 3, 1917, having been born March 20, 1849. His wife died February 23, 1900, having been born July 4, 1852.

On December 11, 1895, Thomas Addison Griffin was married to Nancy E. Cassingham, born in Durham Township, a daughter of Alexander and Frances (Wheeler) Cassingham, the former born April 4, 1839, died September 16, 1906, and the latter, who was born January 25, 1838, died February 6, 1909. They were natives of Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Griffin lived on William Pettitt's farm, one-half a mile west of Burnside, Ill., in Pilot Grove Township, for a time, and he rented other farms until 1910 when he bought his present farm of 165 acres in Durham Township, which was partly improved. Since then he rebuilt the house and erected other buildings, and has added forty acres of land to his farm, which is known as the Maplehurst Farm. He carries on general farming and stockraising. From boyhood he had a natural inclination toward auctioneering, and in 1908 he went to the Jones National School of Auctioneering and Oratory, and since that time his services have been in great demand as an auctioneer in Hancock County and vicinity, and even in states west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin became the parents of the following children: Arthur Harold, who was born October 7, 1896, died November 26, 1896; Merlin Irving, who was born February 28, 1899, is at home; Edith A., who was born September 30, 1901, is at home; and Louise Estella, who was born April 13, 1905. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffin attended the district schools. He belongs to the Durham Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and trustee. A Republican, he has been on the school board of his district. In Masonry he belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., and La Harpe Chapter, R. A. M., and he is a member of Durham Camp No. 134, M. W. A.

GRIFFITHS, John, now deceased, but for many years one of the leading men and wealthy farmers of Appanoose Township, bore his part in the development of the county. He was born in Shropshire, England, April 27, 1812, and had the misfortune to lose his father when he was but a child. In 1842 John Griffiths was married in England, to Margaret March, who was born in England, September 21, 1816, and immediately thereafter they came to the United States and by way of New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo. He was a brewer and not finding any employment at Nauvoo, walked to Quincy to work at his trade. As soon as he saved sufficient money, he bought 240 acres of land in Appanoose Township, opposite Davis Mound, that was partly improved, but later sold eighty acres of it. Of the remaining land, he made a fine farm, putting in numerous improvements and lived there until his death, which occurred in April, 1886.

About 1852, John Griffiths lost his first wife, and he was married (second) to Drucilla Griffin, who was born in Ohio, about 1830, their marriage occurring about 1854. By his first wife he had the following children: Harriett, who was born January 13, 1844; Joseph, who was born December 25, 1845; John, who was born March 30, 1848; and Mary, who was born August 8, 1850, all of whom were born after their parents came to the United States. They are all now deceased. By his second marriage, John Griffiths had the following children: William, who was born June 29, 1856, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Emily, who was born March 23, 1858, is deceased; Almira, who was born February 28, 1860, is deceased; Henry A., who was born May 5, 1862, lives at Caldwell, Idaho; an unnamed son, who was born September 3, 1864; Walter, who was born June 3, 1866, lives at Caldwell, Idaho. The second Mrs. Griffiths died in the fall of 1871. Mr. Griffiths was reared in the faith of the Church of England, but after coming to this country became a Presbyterian, and he was one of the founders of the Jackson Presbyterian Church of Appanoose Township, which he continued to support until his death in 1886.

GRIFFITHS, William, one of the leading farmers of Rock Creek Township, is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, not only on his own account, but because of his family connections, he belonging to one of the old established and honored families of the county. He was born in Appanoose Township, June 29, 1856, a son of John and Drucilla (Griffin) Griffiths, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

William Griffiths was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools until he was nineteen years old, at which time he began farming for himself. His father gave him $2,000, with which he bought 160 acres of land on section 29, Rock Creek Township, about two-thirds of which was broken. On this farm was an old house, in which he lived for about a year. On account of ill health, he then went to Kansas and remained for a year. Returning home he took care of his father until his death. In 1886, Mr. Griffiths went back to Kansas, and bought a timber claim in Thomas County. After he proved up on his land, he rented it, and returned once more to Hancock County, and to his farm which during his absence had been occupied by a tenant. Mr. Griffiths owns his present farm of 240 acres in Rock Creek Township, and 180 acres of land in Appanoose Township, which is his father's old homestead, he buying out his brother's

share. On it his son Walter is now living. Mr. Griffiths built on the old homestead one of the finest, modern farmhouses in the township, and has made many valuable improvements on both of his farms. He has always carried on general farming and stockraising. He organized the McCall Farmers Telephone Company and the Farmers Elevator Company of Ferris, Ill., and was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Ferris, and president of the Telephone and Elevator companies.

On October 23, 1887, Mr. Griffiths was married to Cecelia A. McKellips, born in Rock Creek Township, August 2, 1864, a daughter of George and Ellen (Gill) McKellips, natives of New York state and New York City, respectively. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. McKellips sold their Hancock County land, and bought a section near Ritzville in Adams County, Wash., to which they moved, and there they later died. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths became the parents of the following children: Walter B., who was born August 22, 1888; George W., who was born November 28, 1890; an unnamed son, who was born September 28, 1892; Edna E., who was born June 21, 1894, is Mrs. Ernest Cower of Sonora Township; Floyd H., who was born October 1, 1897; and Cecelia, who was born July 5, 1899. On April 13, 1901, Mrs. Griffiths died, her loss being felt not only by her family, but the neighborhood. Miss Cecelia is her father's housekeeper, and a charming young lady. All of the members of the family are highly esteemed, and Mr. Griffiths has every reason to be proud of his children. Mr. Griffiths is a Republican, and has served as a school director for thirty years, and has also been road commissioner. He belongs to Ferris Lodge No. 654, I. O. O. F.

GRINDLE, Jacob Polk, one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm of 160 acres on section 32 Rock Creek Township. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 8, 1842, a son of Daniel and Hannah (Zarley) Grindle, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother of Mrs. Grindle died when she was an infant, and she was taken by her grandparents to Ohio. When Daniel Grindle was twenty-one years old, he went to Ohio, where he was engaged in coal mining until November, 1846, when he bought land in Davis County, Iowa, near Bloomfield, and farmed until 1852. In that year he moved to Schuyler County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming until he retired. His eath occurred in 1867. His widow survived him many years, dying in 1911 at the age of ninety-three years. Their children were as follows: Henry J., who lives in the state of Washington; Jacob Polk; Lydia, who is Mrs. Oliver Fulton, lives in Sonora Townhip; Susan, who is Mrs. Pinkney Maze, lives at Kirskville, Mo.; Alva, who lives in Oklahoma; James L., who lives in St. Clair County, Mo.; Margaret, who is Mrs. Lewis D. Fulton, lives in Arkansas; and Hannah Maria, who is Mrs. John Shaw, lives at Canton, Ill.

Jacob Polk Grindle only received three months of schooling, and that was when he attended a subscription school. On March 10, 1862, he enlisted for service during the Civil War in the Second Missouri Cavalry, which regiment was sent against the bushwhackers in Missouri and Arkansas. He was discharged March 22, 1865, and returned home. When his father died in 1867, he took charge of affairs and remained with the family until 1871, when he came to Hancock County, and in 1882 bought a farm in Montebello Township. After four years, he went to Sonora Township, and rented land until the spring of 1895, when he moved on his farm on section 32 Rock Creek Township, which he had previously bought. Since then he has tilled the land and put in many other improvements, having now a valuable property.

On February 1, 1872, Mr. Grindle was married to Octavia Secricia Fulton, born in the southern part of Hancock County, a daughter of William and Mary (Smith)Fulton, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Grindle became the parents of the following children: Burleigh William, who died when eighteen years of age; Daniel Merritt and Clement Polk, both of whom live in Rock Creek Township; Warren Melburn, who lives in Arkansas; and Mary, who is at home. Mrs. Grindle attended the district schools. In politics a Republican, Mr. Grindle has served as assessor for two years and also as a school director, and is a representative man in every respect.

GROSS, John G., now deceased, for many years engaged in conducting his fine farm in Appanoose Township, so that he is rightly numbered among those men who laid on a sound foundation the agricultural development of Hancock County. He was born at Sheboygan, Wis., September 11, 1856, a son of John and Catherine (Hauptman) Gross, born in Alsace, France. They came to the United States, and after stopping for a time in Wisconsin, in 1866 they came to Nauvoo, and embarked in the cultivation of grapes. It was on the little place at Nauvoo the parents had selected as a home, that John G. Gross was reared, and while he was learning to be useful in the vineyard, he attended the local schools.

On February 27, 1877, John G. Gross was united in marriage with Johanna Gnann, born at Beloit, Wis., a daughter of John and Ursula (Sutter) Gnann, natives of Wurttemberg, Germany, and Switzerland, respectively, who came to the United States in 1857, and located at Beloit, Wis., where soon afterward the father died. In his native land he had been a blacksmith. Mrs. Gross was reared at Nauvoo, and attended its schools. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gross moved to 160 acres they owned in Appanoose Township, of which Mr. Gross later sold forty acres, operating the remainder as a stock and grain farm until October 31, 1910.

After his death his widow and children remained on the farm for a time, and then moved to Nauvoo, where they erected a fine frame residence, and here Mrs. Gross still resides, having rented her farm to her son. Mr. and Mrs. Gross had the following children: Catherine, who is Mrs. Guy Davis, of Appanoose Township; Minnie, who is Mrs. Phil Bicker, of Appanoose Township; Emma, who is Mrs. Roscoe Bertschi, of Nauvoo, Ill.; George, who is conducting the homestead; Evelyn, who is at home; and Arvilla, who is Mrs. Gilldroy Wilson, of Wyconda, Mo. Mr. Gross was a Democrat, and he served as a school director for several years. The Presbyterian Church held his membership. Both as a man and a citizen, Mr. Gross lived up to high standards, and he was held in great esteem by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

GROVE, Herbert Morris, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Pilot Grove Township, is putting to practical use on his own farm the experience he gained earlier in life working for others. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, March 22, 1873, a son of William Harrison and Mary Elizabeth (Jacob) Grove, born in Pilot Grove Township; and grandson of Jacob and Rebecca (Lionberger) Grove, and Stephen and Minerva (Ostrander) Jacob. Jacob Grove and his wife were natives of Virginia, who became very early settlers of Pilot Grove Township, where he erected and conducted the first flouring mill in this locality. Stephen Jacob and his wife were natives of New York state, who came in 1837 to Pilot Grove Township, bought land and became farmers here.

After their marriage, William H. Grove and his wife settled on a farm in Pilot Grove Township, where he died May 31, 1897, aged fifty-nine years; and since then his widow has lived with her son, Herbert M. Grove. Their children were as follows: Jacob F., who is deceased; William H., who lives at Rock Island, Ill.; Robert E., who lives at Alton, Ill.; Luther N., who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Herbert M.; Bertha S., who is Mrs. Frederick Hoerntleim, a widow of Durham Township.

Herbert M. Grove resided with his parents until his father's death, when he took a trip to Colorado, and worked there by the month. After his return to Hancock County, he began farming for himself in Fountain Green Township. Five years later he inherited ninety-five Grove Township, where he has since resided, acres of the Benjamin F. Phelps farm in Pilot carrying on general farming and stock raising. On February 26, 1916, he was married to Della Eddington, born in McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Gordon) Eddington, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Grove have one daughter, Esther, who was born January 31, 1917. In politics Mr. Grove is a Democrat, but his private affairs have so occupied his time and attention that he has found no time even if he desired, to enter public life.

GROVE, Joseph Newton, one of the prosperous farmers of Fountain Green Township, is now living at Lacrosse, Ill. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., December 26, 1835, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Lionberger) Grove, natives of Virginia, where they were married. They drove overland to Illinois, and while they were stopping on a visit in Sangamon County, Joseph Newton Grove was born. In the spring of 1836, Jacob Grove with his father-in-law, built a mill on the creek in the vicinity of Lacrosse, they having secured a large tract of timber and prairie land in Fountain Green Township. They conducted this mill and improved the land, and when the railroad came through the township, the town of Lacrosse was laid out on their farm. Mr. Lionberger died in 1868, Mr. Grove having passed away in 1842, but the mother survived until 1913, dying in her ninety-eighth year. Their children were as follows: Benjamin, who is deceased; Joseph Newton; William and Virginia, who are deceased; and Winfield Scott, who is deceased.

After his father's death, Joseph N. Grove lived with his grandfather, and he was quite young when he began to be self supporting, so that he had very few opportunities to go to school. He worked at anything he could get to do, principally farming. In the course of time he bought, in all, 275 acres in Hancock County, and he also owns 160 acres in Finney County, Kansas. All this land was bought jointly with his brothers, but now belongs to him alone. He has two forty acre tracts in Pilot Grove Township, the homestead farm being in Fountain Green. All of this is now rented, but until 1916 he, with his brothers, W. S. and B. F., both now deceased, were partners. Mr. Grove is a Democrat and has held some of the township offices. He has never married.

GROVE, Luther Newton, a very prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Pilot Grove Township, is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, April 5, 1870, a son of William Harrison and Mary (Jacob) Grove, also natives of this township; and grandson of Jacob and Rebecca (Lionberger) Grove, natives of Virginia, and Stephen and Minerva (Ostrander) Jacob, natives of New York. They all were very early settlers of Hancock County, entering land in the vicinity of what is now La Crosse. William H. Grove and his wife were married September 27, 1860, in Pilot Grove Township, where they settled. He died May 31, 1897, aged sixty years, as he was born September 31, 1837, but she, born October 30, 1837, survives, and lives in Pilot Grove Township. Their children were as follows: Frederick, who died in infancy; Jacob F., who was born November 15, 1862, died November 18, 1890; William Harrison, who was born February 21, 1865, lives at Rock Island, Ill.; Robert E., who was born October 9, 1867, lives at Alton, Ill.; Luther Newton; Herbert M., who was born March 22, 1873, lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Bertha S., who was

born September 21, 1875, is the widow of Fred Hoerntlein living near Burnside, Ill.

Luther Newton Grove attended the district schools of his native township, and grew up on the homestead of his parents, where he lived until his marriage, which occurred October 5, 1892, when he was united with Ella E. Peck, born in Durham Township, November 3, 1872, a daughter of Christopher C. and Julia A. (Coffman) Peck. Mr. and Mrs. Grove became the parents of the following children: Howard W., who was born May 15, 1894, was married July 28, 1913, to Grace R. Muntz, near Bonaparte, Iowa; Hyrell Maurine, who was born on November 22, 1904; and Russell Lowell, who was born May, 5, 1911.

After his marriage, Mr. Grove rented a farm for six years, in Durham Township, and then returned to Pilot Grove Township, where he continued renting until 1904, when he bought forty acres of improved land, living on it until 1909, at which time he sold and bought eighty acres of land on section 16, Pilot Grove Township, all of which was improved, and here he does general farming and raises Percheron horses, cattle and hogs, and is recognized as an experienced farmer and good citizen. He is a Democrat, and served for two years as township collector, and as constable and school trustee at different times. Mrs. Grove is a consistent member of the Christian Church, but Mr. Grove is not connected with any religious organization.

GROVES, Stephen S., cashier of the Tri-County State Bank, and one of the leading attorneys of Hancock County, is very well and favorably known at Plymouth and in surrounding territory. He is one of the eight children born to Stephen and Mary J. (Campbell) Groves, and came into the world in Adams County, Ill., May 24, 1869. The father was born in Virginia, but came to Adams County, Ill., in 1832, and was there engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1901. The mother died in 1884.

Stephen S. Groves attended the common and a high school in his native county, and his first occupation after attaining to man's estate, was teaching school, and he continued in the educational field for fifteen years. Turning his attention in another direction, he was one of the men who established the Bank of Loraine, Ill., in 1904, and continued with it until 1915, when he associated himself with the Broadway Bank of Quincy, Ill., serving it as vice president and attorney. With the re-organizing of the old Citizens Bank of Plymouth into the Tri-County State Bank, May 22, 1916, Mr. Groves became its cashier, and has so continued. During the time he was an educator, Mr. Groves studied law and was admitted to the bar, being now a member of the Illinois Bar Association. He carries the degree Bachelor of Laws, as well as other degrees that were the outcome of his constant efforts. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, while in politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Groves has landed interests in Illinois as well as in other states.

In 1893 Mr. Groves was married to Miss Delia A. Shriver, a daughter of Benjamin F. Shriver. Mr. and Mrs. Groves have six children. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. A man of broad outlook and varied experience, Mr. Groves is eminently fitted for the position he occupies, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

GUTHRIE, James P., vice president of the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton, and one of the prominent and leading men of Hamilton and Hancock County, is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He was born in Hancock County, February 26, 1860, one of the eight children born to his parents, William L. and Amanda (Brakesvill) Guthrie, of whom four survive. William L. Guthrie was in early life a farmer, but later he located at Hamilton where he was a merchant and undertaker, and for ten years carried on both lines of business, his activities being cut short by his death which occurred April 7, 1889. His wife died February 11, 1910.

James P. Guthrie attended the common and a high school of Hancock County, until he was eighteen years old, when he began learning the butcher trade, and followed it until he was twenty-eight years old. At that time he entered the life insurance field with the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, with which concern he remained for twenty-five years. Later he organized the real estate firm of O'Hara and Guthrie, of Hamilton, and maintained this connection until 1915, when he severed it, and became the stock and bond representative for the Standard Tire Company of Keokuk, Iowa. When the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton was organized in 1903, Mr. Guthrie was made its vice president, and he has since held that office.

Mr. Guthrie was married to Miss Harriet Poling, a daughter of Charles Poling. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have three children, namely: Hazel G., who is the wife of John C. Spunce of Hamilton; James P., Jr.; and Paul M. The family belong to the Christian Church. Fraternaly he is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. His social connections are with the Lake View Club, and he renders civic service as a member of the school board.

HAAS, Herman, one of the respected citizens of Nauvoo, Hancock County, was at one time actively engaged in the boot and shoe business at Nauvoo, and is the owner of 100 acres of valuable farm land in Sonora Township. He was born at Wurttemberg, Germany, November 15, 1857, a son of Joseph and Veronica Haas, who in 1859, came to Niota, Hancock County, Ill., where they resided until 1865 then moving to Nauvoo. Here the father bought land and went into the business of grapegrowing and winemaking. His death occurred September 21, 1896, Mrs. Joseph Haas, the mother, having died when Herman Haas was two years old.

Their children were as follows: John and Louis, who are deceased; Agnes, who is Mrs. John Wellner of Nauvoo; and Herman. After the death of his first wife, Joseph Haas was again married, and his children by his second marriage were as follows: Charles, who lives in Sonora Township; Kate, who is Mrs. Fred Porth, of Appanoose Township; William, who lives in Sonora Township; and Anna, who is Mrs. John Burg, of Texas.

Herman Haas attended the common schools. When fifteen years old he went to Keokuk, Iowa, to learn the trade of shoemaking, and there worked at his trade for six years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he completed his apprenticeship, and worked there for two years. Returning to Nauvoo, he bought an entire block, on which he built a modern residence, and set his land out in grapes. Since 1898 he has been practically retired.

On August 18, 1881, Mr. Haas was married to Miss Bertha Schenck, born in Monmouth County, N. J., a daughter of Christian and Anna Eliza (Luscher) Schenck, natives of Switzerland, who came to Illinois in 1865, and engaged in farming. Mr. Schenck died December 19, 1889, and Mrs. Schenck died May 26, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Haas have one son, Lester H., who was born June 18, 1882, at Nauvoo, Ill., who lives at Independence, Mo. He was married to Miss Emma M. Ellison, a daughter of Thomas and Elenora (Davison) Ellison, natives of England. Lester H. Haas has one son, Ellison Hale Haas. Mr. Haas served as alderman from the Third Ward for one term, and as a member of the board of education for six years.

HABEL, John L., a substantial farmer and stockraiser of St. Albans Township, is one of the leading men of Hancock County. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 3, 1848, and he was married in January, 1875, to Sophia Kuttel of Bavaria. They lived in Bavaria after their marriage until May, 1884, when they came to the United States, and locating in St. Albans Township, bought 160 acres of land, locating on it September 16 of that year. This he improved and added 160 acres more to it, and still later eighty acres for his son, John, and has improved it all. He has always carried on general farming and raises Black Poled cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Percheron horses. He looks after his farm himself and is very prosperous.

John L. Habel and his wife became the parents of the following children: Barbara, who is Mrs. William Mensendick, of Lewis County, Mo.; John, who resides in St. Albans Township; Margaret, who is Mrs. Clarence Carpenter, of Oklahoma; Anna, who is Mrs. Leonard White of St. Albans Township; Leonard, who is at home; William, who lives at Arlington, S. Dak.; and Fred, who is at home. The Lutheran Church holds Mr. Habel's membership. He is a Republican. For some years he has been a member of West Point Camp, M. W. A. Industrious and thrifty, he has prospered in the land of his adoption, and has earned through his own efforts all he now possesses.

HACKETT, James P., now deceased, was for many years connected with the live-stock interests of Carthage, where his widow still maintains her residence. He was born in Ireland, March 29, 1864, and had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was an infant. Following the death of the mother, the father came to the United States, and located at Carthage, where James P. Hackett joined them in 1879. Upon his arrival, the lad secured employment in the store owned by John Culton, where his father worked, but later he embarked in a butchering business and conducted several butcher shops. In 1891, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and was there engaged in the meat business until 1896, when he returned to Carthage, and was interested in a meat business and handling live stock until his death, December 4, 1900.

On January 7, 1891, Mr. Hackett was married to Ella Ruggles, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of Charles B. and Elizabeth (Watkins) Ruggles, born in Louis County, Ky., who came to Hancock County prior to the Civil War, and located on a farm in Carthage Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett became the parents of the following children: James Martin, who lives at Carthage; Edward, who served in the United States army; Lela and Flossie, who live with their mother in the residence at Carthage, owned by her. Mr. Hackett was a member of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. Hackett belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Republican, but did not care for public honors, preferring to devote himself to his family and business. An upright man, he so lived that he commanded the confidence and respect of his associates, and his death was felt to be a calamity to his community.

HAGBERG, Charles Herman, one of the leading builders and contractors of Nauvoo, has won his present position in the community through his own efforts. He was born in Sweden, November 5, 1876, a son of Carl and Anna H. Hagberg, both natives of Sweden. They were married in their native land, where the father was a tanner and mechanical engineer. In 1878 he came to the United States, and for about two years was a superintendent of a coal mine at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1880, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where for eight years he was connected with the gas works of that city. For the subsequent ten years he had charge of a department in Keokuk railroad shops, and upon leaving there, he went to Moline, Ill., to become engineer of the mills of Barnard & Leese, which position he still holds. By his first marriage, Carl Hagberg had the following children: Anna, who died at the age of ten years; Charles Herman; Gertrude, who died the wife of Otto Asher; and Birdie, who is Mrs. Freeman Dunn, of Keokuk, Iowa. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hagberg was again married, but there were no children by his second marriage.

He was a third time married, and had three children, namely: Oscar, Edward and Frank, who are serving their country in the U. S. navy.

Charles Herman Hagberg attended the common and the high school of Keokuk, Iowa, and when he was seventen years old, he enlisted in the United States navy, and served for three years and eight months. After his discharge, he went into a steamboat business, operating along the Mississippi River until 1899, when he became a teamster, and later a carpenter, expanding in his work, until in 1913 he branched out as a contractor and builder, and has so continued ever since.

On September 14, 1899, Mr. Hagberg was married to Stella Wolf, of Nauvoo, Ill., a daughter of Adam and Amelia (Horning) Wolf, natives of Nauvoo. Mr. and Mrs. Hagberg became the parents of two children, namely: Marion George, who was born April 18, 1903; and Carl Richard, who was born January 13, 1905. Mrs. Hagberg died January 23, 1908, and since that time, Mr, Hagberg has taken the best of care of his children, trying to make up to them for their loss. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served as tax collector of Nauvoo. In his work he has proven his skill, and he is noted for living up to the letter and spirit of his contracts.

HAIGH, Charles, a successful general farmer and stockraiser of Fountain Green Township, is one of the native sons of Hancock County, as he was born in Appanoose Township, in April 4, 1874. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Boyles) Haigh, natives of Pennsylvania and Appanoose Township, respectively. The grandparents, John and Sarah Haigh, natives of Pennsylvania, were among the very earliest settlers of Appanoose Township; while James Boyles, a native of Ireland, came to Hancock County during the period when the Mormons were still here. All of the grandparents died in Hancock County. The parents owned a farm in Appanoose Township, but in later life retired to Fort Madison, Iowa, where the father died in February, 1916. The mother survives, and still lives at Fort Madison. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted to preserve the Union, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the latter part of the war. His children were as follows: William, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles; Nellie, who is Mrs. William Bertschi of Niota, Ill.; George, who lives at Jefferson City, Mo.; John, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal.; James, who lives at Bakersfield, Cal.; Sarah, who is Mrs. Charles Amond of Appanoose Township; and Grace, who is Mrs. Charles Seigrist of Appanoose Township.

Charles Haigh attended the district schools of his native township, and grew up on the farm, remaining at home until his marriage, whch occurred April 10, 1901, when he was united with Blanche A. Sharpe, born in Fountain Green Township, April 2, 1881, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Ballenger) Sharpe. Mr. and Mrs. Haigh became the parents of the following children: Glenn, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Helen and Clara. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Haigh moved to her mother's farm in Fountain Green Township, and lived on it for thirteen years, when they settled on a farm of seventy acres they owned on section 19, Fountain Green Township, where he carried on general farming, and raises Poled-Angus cattle and hogs. He rebuilt the house and barns, and erected some new buildings, and had the place in fine order, but sold this in 1918 and bought eighty acres on section 7, Fountain Green Township. Mr. Haigh belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and in the spring of 1917 was the successful candidate of his party for the office of supervisor. For a number of years he has been a school director, and as a public official he is entirely satisfactory.

HAINES, Arthur E., a general farmer of Rock Creek Township, and a man of prominence in his community, was born in this township, January 12, 1881, a son of James L. and Rebecca A. (Eckles) Haines, both born in Pennsylvania. When he was a small child he was brought here by his parents, and she was nine years old at the time of the family migration to La Harpe, Ill. The Haines family spent some time in Adams County, Ill., before coming to Hancock County. For a few years after their marriage, James L. Haines and his wife lived at different places, then settled in Rock Creek Township, and lived there until 1908, when they retired and moved to Dallas City, Ill. There in July, 1917, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and died June 6, 1918. Their children were as follows: Phares E., who lives at Fremont, Neb.; Randolph, who is deceased; Johanna, who is Mrs. Burt Hubbard, of Lamoore, Cal.; Alice, who is Mrs. Casper Baker, of Davenport, Iowa; Florence, who is Mrs. Edward Kilgore, of Powell, Wyo.; Samuel O., who lives at Denver, Col.; Carrie, who is Mrs. Thomas Glass, of Powell, Wyo.; Arthur E.; Orville, who is deecased; and Frances, who is Mrs. John Deitrich, of Dallas Township.

From the time he was nineteen years old until he was twenty-one, Arthur E. Haines was at Dallas City, but then returned to the home farm and was engaged in farming for two years. He then moved to Sonora Township and spent a year engaged in farming, when he once more returned to his family homestead and conducted it for eight years. Moving back to Dallas City he was engaged in cutting plants for a year, when he located on the homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming.

On February 5, 1902, Mr. Haines was married to Nellie B. Douglass, born near Villisca, Iowa, a daughter of Wallace C. and Samentha (Lott) Douglass, natives of Ft. Madison and Villisca, Iowa, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Haines became the parents of the following children: Albert L., who was born March 23, 1903; Leland M., who was born January 31,



John L. Shipston

1907; Ralph A., who was born February 14, 1909, died July 17, 1914; and Eileen B., who was born March 20, 1917. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haines attended the common schools and they belong to the Christian Church. He is a Democrat. In 1917 J. L. Haines erected a fine, eight-room house, with five closets and pantry, which is one of the most convenient and finely finished rural homes in the township.

HALL, James D., assistant cashier of the Plymouth State Bank, and one of the reliable and highly esteemed men of Hancock County, was born at Charlotte, N. C., February 24, 1878, he being one of the three children born to his parents, Robert M. and Elva Hall, two of whom survive. Robert M. Hall was a minister of the Gospel, and he was born near New Albany Ind.

After attending the public schools, James D. Hall engaged in farming, and so continued until he came to Plymouth on April 1, 1816, to assume the duties connected with his present position. Fraternally Mr. Hall is a Mason. His political views make him a Democrat, but he has not cared for office, his time being too much occupied by his business affairs.

In 1900 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Hattie M. Metzger, a daughter of Henry G. Metzger, president of the Plymouth State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children, namely: James Henry, Robert G., and Martha L. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. An industrious, capable man, Mr. Hall brings to his work a liking for it, and a confidence in the future of his institution that are factors likely to work for his advancement.

HALL, James M., one of the highly respected men of Dallas City, has long been interested in agricultural matters in this and other counties. He was born in Logan County, Ill., March 2, 1845, a son of James M. and Maria (Strand) Hall, natives of Bourbon County, Ky., and Virginia, respectively. After their marriage, they settled in Logan County, Ill., and there the father died before his son, James M., was born. The mother was later married (second) to Parker Hall, a cousin of her first husband, and she had one child by her second marriage, namely: Darius C., who is now deceased. Parker Hall died some years after the birth of his son, and Mrs. Hall was married (third) to Moses K. Anderson, who served in the Black Hawk War, with the rank of general. General Anderson was a native of Kentucky. He and his wife had the following children: John T., who died at the age of ten years; a daughter who died at the age of seven years; and William, who is also deceased.

James M. Hill lived in DeWitt County, Ill., until he was nine years old, when he went to an uncle, Judge Jonathan P. Hall, who reared him. On December 16, 1869, Mr. Hall was married to Nancy J. Maddox, born in Logan County, Ill., April 5, 1850, a daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Teal) Maddox, born in Gibson County, Ill., who moved to Logan County, Ill., at an early day. After his marriage, Mr. Hall lived for a time on a farm in DeWitt County, Ill. This farm of eighty acres of land was all on the prairie and finely improved. In 1913, he came to Hancock County, buying an improved farm of 120 acres on sections 3 and 4, Durham Township, and also a residence at Dallas City, which he has since improved and modernized. He rents his farm, and is now living in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one child, namely: Lulu H., who is Mrs. E. W. Dunham of Carthage. Mr. Hall is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is now a deacon. A Democrat, he has served as a member of the school board and as road overseer, and he is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

HALL, Nathan K., now deceased, was one of the wealthiest farmers of Appanoose Township, and a man known all over this section of the state. He was born in Niagara County, N. Y., September 8, 1814, and came to Hancock County at an early day, being attracted to this section because of its business possibilities. In 1849, he with O. J. Hall and Phineas Kimball, stimulated by the stories of the disocvery of gold in California, made the dangerous trip overland to the El Dorado of those days, and there spent two years in pursuit of gold. The hardships of the trip and mining resulted in a physical breakdown, and so, although he was very successful, he came back to Illinois, and settled in Appanoose Township.

On October 22, 1844, Nathan K. Hall was married (first) to Clarissa Anderson, born in New York, who later died. On October 2, 1851, he was married (second) to Ruth Briggs, born at Utica, N. Y., and one of their children is Mrs. Millard F. Horton of Appanoose Township. The other child, J. D. Hall, died in 1906. Mr. Hall was a very public spirited man, and did much to advance his township. His efforts, however, were not confined to his own locality, but extended all over the county. His death occurred July 16, 1877, and Mrs. Hall passed away December 25, 1884.

HAMILTON, Frank, who is a farmer by inheritance and inclinaton, owns a fine property in Carthage Township, just outside the city limits, where he is regarded as a very representative citizen. He was born in Morgan County, Ill., April 8, 1847, a son of William and Sarah (Shelton) Hamilton, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Soon after they located in Morgan County, Ill., they were married, and there lived until death claimed them, being engaged in farming.

He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and lived at home until his marriage, August 31, 1885, to Jennie Smith, born in Scott County, Ill., March 22, 1857, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Taylor) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and Morgan County, respectively. Jonathan and Eleanor (Parsons) Taylor, the maternal grandparents, were born in Tennessee and Pittsylvania County, Va. After his mar-

riage, Mr. Hamilton lived at Chapin, Ill., for a year, and then went to Idaho and Washington, where he spent a year. He then came to Carthage and a few months thereafter bought fifty-five acres of land in Carthage Township, which adjoins the city of Carthage on the east. The buildings now on the place he erected, are fine modern ones, and made other necessary improvements until his is one of the model farms of this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have one daughter, Clarese Marguerite, born October 26, 1891, who after being graduated from the Carthage College academy, spent three years as a student in Carthage College, and she is now one of the popular educators of Hancock County, and a most accomplished young lady. Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat. The family are widely and favorably known all over the county, and they enjoy entertaining their many friends at their beautiful rural home.

HAMILTON, George Henry, now deceased, was one of the prosperous agriculturists of La Harpe Township, and his memory is held in high esteem. He was born in Peoria County, Ill., December 1, 1847, a son of Henry and Charlotte (Ross) Hamilton, born in Fulton County, Ill. The maternal grandfather was Zedekiah Ross. In 1854, the Hamilton family came to Hancock County, locating in Fountain Green Township, where the mother passed away, after which the father moved to La Harpe, and there he died.

George Henry Hamilton was married April 11, 1871, to Angeline Yager, born in Fountain Green Township, March 21, 1849, a daughter of James and Nancy (Hayden) Yager, born in Washington County, Ky., where they were married, later moving to Fountain Green Township. After his marriage, Mr. Hamilton moved in the fall to Woodson County, Kas., and bought eighty acres of land. Two years later, he went to Adair County, Iowa, and bought a farm, selling it after six years, and returning to Fountain Green Township to take care of his father. When he married again, Mr. Hamilton remained on the farm while his father went to La Harpe, and when the father died, Mr. Hamilton bought a 160-acre farm in Pilot Grove Township, where he improved the property, and lived about thirty-two years, moving then to La Harpe, where he lived retired until his death December 27, 1914. He had added sixty-seven acres to his holdings in Pilot Grove Township. The farm was then divided among his children, his widow continuing to reside at La Harpe. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton had the following children: Florence A., who died May 18, 1917, was Mrs. E. C. Phelps; Frank L., who died at the age of twenty years; Edith M., who is the widow of H. Marlott, lives in Pilot Grove Township; Fred E., who lives on the home farm; Alice E., who is Mrs. Otis Burrow of Fountain Green Township; and Katie L., who died at the age of two and one-half years. Mrs. Hamilton attended the district schools. She is a member of the Catholic Church. While Mr. Hamilton supported the principles of the Republican party, he never could be induced to accept a public office, perferring to do his duty to his community as a private citizen.

HAMILTON, Willard C., bookkeeper for the Hancock National Bank at Carthage, is one of the substantial and reliable men of the county. He was born at Carthage, March 30, 1859, a son of William R. and Martha (Miller) Hamilton. William R. Hamilton was born at Johnstown, N. Y., and came with his parents to Carthage when he was six years old, his father entering a large tract of land. On it the latter erected what was for the times, a very large building, and in it he kept a tavern for many years, at the same time superintending his farm. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years old. Prior to his death he divided his farm among his children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased. When the cholera epidemic raged in this county, the dread disease broke out in his hotel, and seven died in one night.

William R. Hamilton was born in 1829. His wife who was also born in New York state, was brought to Illinois when three years old. They went to the same school, and were sweethearts from childhood. They were married at Carthage in 1854. Elected sheriff of Hancock County at the age of twenty-six years, he was the youngest man to hold the office, and he was very active in the Democratic party. After serving his term of office he moved on a farm of 160 acres, where he spent the remainder of his life. A member of the Hamilton family, was in the lumber business and helped to lay out the town of Hamilton, named in his honor. William R. Hamilton was past master and past high priest of the Masonic order, and attained to the Knight Templar degree in that order. He was the father of six children, three of whom died in childhood, the others being as follows: Ida, who is at home; Herbert, who is an undertaker and is employed by a furniture company at Carthage; William C.

Willard C. Hamilton lived at Carthage until he attained his majority, but at that time went on a farm and remained there until 1882, when he went to Oregon, and remained in that state for a year, being engaged in farming. Returning to Carthage, he learned the painter trade, and worked at it for fifteen years. In 1893, when his father was appointed postmaster at Carthage, he was made deputy postmaster, and held that office for one term, following which he went into the Hancock County National Bank and has remained with it ever since. The officers of the bank are as follows: J. C. Ferris, president; D. E. Mack, vice president; S. H. Ferris, cashier; Thomas F. Dunn, assistant cashier; and Charles C. Wetzel and W. C. Hamilton, bookkeepers.

On December 17, 1901, W. C. Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Bentley, born in Freemont County, Iowa, in 1865. She died February 2, 1917, leaving no children. The family all be-

long to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hamilton is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Carthage Council, R. & S. M.; Ingleoere Commandery No. 75, K. T.; Ismay Consistory. He has been worthy master of the Blue Lodge eight times, and high priest of the commandery. Both he and his wife joined the Eastern Star, and he was worthy patron of that order several times. In politics he is a Democrat. After serving in the Illinois National Guards for ten years he was mustered out as sergeant.

HANSON, Erastus L., president of the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton, and an extensive farmer of Hancock County, is one of the representative men of this section of the state. He was born in Hancock County, July 10, 1875, one of the four children born to his parents, Sullivan and Orvillia (Hazen) Hanson. Sullivan Hanson was engaged in farming with gratifying results, until his death which occurred December 28, 1908.

Erastus L. Hanson attended the common and a high school of Hancock County, and Eureka College. Later he took a commercial course. However his inclinations led him to adopt farming as his life work, and he now owns 460 acres of fine farm land, 100 of which is in Hancock County, the rest in Kansas. A Democrat, he has always been prominent in his party, and was its successful candidate for the office of supervisor of his township for two terms. He is president of the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton, has been a stockholder and director, and in 1909, he was elected its president, which office he still holds.

On November 1, 1905, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Elsie A. Outhier, a daughter of Theophilus Outhier, and they have two children, namely: Loring O., who was born October 5, 1906; and Harlowe H., who was born November 10, 1907. Mr. Hanson and his family are members of the Christian Church. A man of sound ideas and principles, Mr. Hanson has pursued a conservative policy with reference to his bank, and is justly regarded as one of the leading financiers and farmers of Hancock County.

HANSON, Harry, one of the most progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm in Montebello Township. He was born on section 3, Montebello Township, in May, 1881, a son of Sullivan and Arvilla (Hazen) Hanson, who, after their marriage settled on the farm now owned by their son, which comprises 160 acres. The father died in 1908, leaving about 500 acres of land, located in Hancock County, and 320 acres in Kansas. The mother survives and lives at Hamilton. Their children were as follows: E. L., who lives in Montebello Township; Maud, who is Mrs. Thomas Wyles, of Montebello Township; Estella, who is Mrs. David Baxter, of Hamilton; and Harry, who is the youngest.

Harry Hanson grew up on the homestead, and attended the schools of Montebello and Eureka Townships, and the Gem City Business College. He inherited the home farm of 160 acres, and since taking charge of it has improved it in many ways, and has excellent buildings and many valuable appliances and machinery. Here he carries on general farming, and raises Shorthorn cattle and cattle, hogs and horses.

In August, 1905, Mr. Hanson was married to Elva Liegerot, born in Montebello Township, a daughter of Emile and Martha (Terry) Liegerot, natives of France and New York state, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have the following children: Russell C., Lois Garnet, Guilford, Howard and Lawrence. In politics Mr. Hanson is independent, and he has served as a school director. The Christian Church holds his membership, and he has been a deacon of it for some years. Mr. Hanson is one of the most substantial men of the county, and his interests which are large, are centered here.

HARDEY, Leo Carl, who is engaged in farming upon an extensive scale, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Fountain Green Township. He was born in this township, June 21, 1882, a son of William Michael and Maria (Tallis) Hardey, the former of whom was born te Maryville, Union County, Ky., September 29, 1831, and the latter was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, December 24, 1849. The paternal grandparents were Ira and Mary (Rhiley) Hardey, the former of whom was of English descent. They came to Fountain Green Township in 1835, and he died there in his ninety-ninth year, The maternal grandparents were William and Catherine (Ford) Tallis, the former of whom was born in Ireland in 1819, a son of John and Mary (Barnes) Tallis.

William Tallis was reared in Ireland, where he learned the shoemaking trade. Leaving Ireland in 1859, he came to the United States, and after spending about a year in Ulster County, N. Y., he came west to St. Louis, Mo., soon thereafter securing employment on the construction of the Alton and Springfield Railroad. Six months later he was placed in charge of a construction gang on the Great Western Railroad. Fifteen months later he left that road to go with the Northern Cross Railroad carrying out the contract of Silas Roe, and remained with that road for eleven years. He then purchased a farm in McDonough County, Ill., comprising 175 acres in Lamoine Township, adding to it until he had 267 acres, of which fifty-eight acres were in Lamoine Township, and the balance in Tennessee Township. His wife's parents were Robert and Catherine (Ward) Ford, who died in Ireland. Mrs. Tallis died November 10, 1903, and Mr. Tallis died January 15, 1907.

The children of William Michael and Maria (Tallis) Hardey were as follows: William, who lives at Minneapols, Minn.; Evelyn, who is Mrs. Thomas Bowman of Rygate, Mont.; Joseph, who is on the home farm; Alice, who is Mrs. William Doran of Macomb, Ill.; and Earl, and Blanche and Leo Carl, who are all on the home farm. The brothers, Joseph, Earl and Leo Carl, con-

duct the homestead of 320 acres of land on sections 36 and 25, Fountain Green Township, and the Tallis homestead in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., of 173 acres, carrying on general farming and stockraising. The farm in Fountain Green Township is named The Pioneer Stock Farm. The sister, Blanche, keeps house for her brothers. Leo Carl Hardey attended the district schools, while William Hardey was graduated from St. Francis College of Quincy, Ill., and the sisters, Evelyn and Blanche, attended St. Mary's Academy at Nauvoo, Ill. They all belong to the Catholic Mission of Tennessee Township. In politics the brothers are Democrats, and they belong to Gabrault Council, K. of C., at Macomb, Ill., and Earl is also a member of the Elks. Miss Blanche belongs to the Household Science Club of her township. They are all very representative people of this section, and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

HARDY, Baptist, a successful general farmer and stockraiser of Hancock County, owns and operates 240 acres of valuable land on section 4, Harmony Township. He was born in Hancock County, February 13, 1866, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Rogers) Hardy, natives of Illinois, who came in an early day to Hancock County and here the father engaged in farming. Both are now deceased.

Baptist Hardy attended the schools of his native township, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, then went to Iowa and remained for five years. Upon his return to Hancock County, he spent a year on the homestead, then went to Montana, where he herded stock and engaged in farming for five years. Once more he returned to the homestead and remained a year. Then he was married to Ollie M. Hughett, who was born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have had eleven children: Theodore C., who is serving his country as a soldier; and Leonard B., Glenn G., Walter J., Charles R., Zula M., Joy M., Ollie V., Wayne E., and Bessie E., who are at home. Lulu P. died at the age of seven years.

After his marriage Mr. Hardy moved on his present farm and has been very successful in his farming operations. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Thirty-second degree Mason, and Grace Chapter, O. E. S.; and he also belongs to the lodge and Encampment of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekah's. From the time he cast his first vote he has supported the Democratic ticket and candidates, but has never cared for office. A man of wide experience, he has been able to put his knowledge of farming conditions elsewhere to good use on his own farm, and fully deserves the prosperity which attends him.

HARKRADER, William H., postmaster of Hamilton, and one of the representative men of Hancock County, is giving the people here an admirable service as a government official. He was born in Pike County, Ill., November 17, 1877, a son of David M. and Addie (Burns) Harkrader, who had ten children born to them. David M. Harkrader was early in life a blacksmith, but later owned and issued a newspaper. His death occurred February 15, 1917.

William H. Harkrader attended the public schools of his native county, and learned the trade of a printer in his father's newspaper office. He worked at his trade until he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson, May 20, 1913, when he assumed the duties of his office. There are six government employees under Mr. Harkrader's supervision, and the affairs of the office are admirably conducted. Like his father before him, Mr. Harkrader is a strong Democrat, and has rendered yeoman service to his party.

Mr. Harkrader was married to Miss Alvira Works, a daughter of Isaac Works, and they have a daughter, Virginia, who is at home. Mr. Harkrader and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is president of the Hamilton Business Men's Association, and a forceful factor in it. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

HARRIS, Andrew Jackson, a general farmer and stockraiser of Rock Creek Township, is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Adams County, Ill., October 2, 1862, a son of Jackson and Louisa (Harley) Jackson, natives of Adams County, Ill. The grandparents, Solomon and Lucinda (Barker) Harris, were natives of Tennessee, and Baptist and Tamar (Patterson) Harley were natives of Mississippi. All of them were early settlers or natives of Adams County, and secured land there from the government. They all died in that county. The parents of Andrew Jackson Harris were reared in Adams County. Eight years after their marriage they moved to Rock Creek Township, where the father bought 160 acres of land, that was but little improved, and only a portion of it broken. In 1890 he moved to Carthage, and in 1892 went to Adrian, where the mother died about 1893. Since then he lived with his children until his death, January 24, 1919, in his eighty-third year. They are as follows: Louisa Jane, who was Mrs. Thomas Singleton, is deceased; Andrew Jackson; William F., who died while a member of the Illinois State Assembly; Tamar, who is Mrs. G. F. Wilson, lives in Rock Creek Township; George E., who lives at Colorado Springs, Col.; Mary, who is Mrs. Lewis J. Fry, lives in Rock Creek Township; and Sarah E., who is Mrs. Clyde E. Shepherd, in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Andrew Jackson Harris attended the common schools and Carthage College, and when he was twenty-one years old, commenced teaching school during the winter months, and in the summertime he was engaged in farming. For two years he and his brother conducted a drug store at Adrian, and then, after an interval of three years of school teaching, he embarked in a gen-

eral mercantile busines at Adrian, and conducted it for five years. He then bought 120 acres of land in Rock Creek Township near to eighty acres given him by his father, and on it he has erected new buildings and put in considerable tile, so that he has the place in splendid condition, and on it he carries on general farming and feeds cattle and hogs. Mr. Harris owns altogether 280 acres, in two separate farms and has buildings on both.

On March 12, 1890, Mr. Harris was married to Nellie A. Burr, born te Durham, Ill., a daughter of Jonathan E. and Esther (Terrill) Burr, natives of Connecticut and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Harris became the parents of the following children: Albert B., who lives at Adrian; Orville, who is deceased; and Ernest R., Esther L., Edward J., Alice, Mabel and John, all of whom are at home. Mr. Harris belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church. A Democrat, he served for six years as a justice of the peace. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to the Burnside Lodge, of which he is master.

HARRIS, Walter R., who is very profitably engaged in operating his farm of eighty acres on section 9, Augusta Township, rents another forty acres and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., October 15, 1884, a son of Courtland and Addie (Merrritt) Harris, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. They were farming people of Schuyler County, who came to Hancock County, locating in Augusta Township, where he died. She survives, and makes her home at Hannibal, Mo.

Walter R. Harris was reared in Augusta Township, and attended the district schools and the Augusta High school. He taught one term of school in Schuyler County. After completing his studies, he worked for farmers for four years, and began farming for himself, moving on his present farm in 1919, where he has since carried on general farming.

On February 24, 1909, Mr. Harris was married in Hancock County to Clara Ippensen, born in Madison County, Ill. A sketch of the Ippensen family appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children, namely: Minnie and Amy. Mr. Harris is a Republican, but aside from being a school director, has never held office. Both he and Mrs. Harris belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows. The Harris family is one well known in this locality, and both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are very popular in their immediate circle.

HARRIS, William Franklin, now deceased, whose labors as a druggist, physician and religious teacher, entitle him to a place in so important a work as this history, was one of the highly esteemed men of Hancock County. He was born in Adams County, Ill., August 3, 1864, a son of Jackson and Louisa (Hardy) Harris, natives of Adams County, Ill., who came to Hancock County, at an early day, and settled on a farm in Rock Creek Township. Here she died in 1900, but he survives and still lives on the farm.

William Franklin Harris attended the ocmmon schools and a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, and began practicing medicine at Adrian, Ill., but later sold his practice there and went to Quincy, where he conducted a drug store. This he also sold, and moved to Ferris, Ill., where he was again engaged in a drug business, and practiced medicine, so continuing until his death, November 3, 1901.

Dr. Harris was married to Isabel A. Ward, a daughter of Rev. William and Isabel (Johnson) Ward, born in England, who came to the United States in 1851, and settled at Nauvoo. Mr. Ward was a clergyman, and was connected with the Northern Illinois Conference, and commenced his ministerial labors in 1852. He survives and makes his home with Mrs. Harris, being now venerable, having been born in 1829. Mrs. Ward died in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had the following children: Charles, who died at the age of three and one-half years; Flossie B., who is Mrs. J. R. Loutzenhiser, of Mt. Aye, Iowa, has one son, John; May, who is at home; Pearl, who is Mrs. S. H. Huston; and Marie and Minnie, who are at home.

Dr. Harris joined the Primitive Baptist Church in 1892, and in 1893 was licensed to preach by that denomination, and in October, 1894, was ordained as a Gospel worker. In politics he was a Democrat. The year following his death, Mrs. Harris moved to Carthage, where she erected a fine modern residence on North Adams Street.

HART, Archibald William, one of the progressive farmers of St. Albans Township, owns eighty acres of the homestead of his parents, and conducts the remainder. He was born in St. Albans Township, June 10, 1873, a son of William and Fannie (Wiggle) Hart, natives of Ohio, who came to Illinois and located near Liberty, Adams County, at an early day, but soon afterward moved to the present site of West Point, and he became the owner of all of the land now included in that place, and gave the land for the cemetery. In addition to farming, he owned and operated a drug store at West Point, where he died in 1903, being buried in the cemetery his generosity to the community had provided. He and his wife had the following children: Isaac, who lives at Bowen, Ill.; Mark, who lives at Ellensburg, Wash.; Hattie, who is Mrs. Jacob Schaffer, a widow of West Point, Ill.; Jane, who is Mrs. D. H. Miller of Carthage, Ill.; Clarence, who is deceased; Olive, who is Mrs. John Hanert of West Point; Eva, who is Mrs. William Nutt of Mendon, Ill.; May, who is Mrs. Walter Long of Mendon, Ill.; and Archibald William, who is the youngest.

In February, 1892, A. W. Hart was married to Fannie Cirkendall, born in Walker Township, a daughter of Job and Elizabeth Cirkendall, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. After his marriage, Mr. Hart lived with his parents for seven years and then when they moved to West Point, he assumed charge of the

160 acre farm, of which he now owns eighty acres. He and his wife have one son,—Carl Herbert, who was born in September, 1894, served during the great war with the ambulance corps, A. E. F. Mrs. Hart belongs to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Hart is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to West Point Lodge, 258, A. F. & A. M., and West Point M. W. A. Having devoted his life to farming, Mr. Hart understands it in every detail and has made a success of his undertakings.

HART, George H., postmaster of Nauvoo, and formerly a member of the board of supervisors, is one of the leading men of Hancock County, and has long been associated with its agricultural development. He was born in Montebello Township, this county, December 19, 1861, a son of Selah G. and Emeline (Vanneltan) Hart, natives of Tioga County, N. Y. In about 1850, they came to Hancock County, settling in Montebello Township a few years later. Here the father bought forty acres of land, on which he built a log cabin, in which his son, George H. Hart was born. He improved his farm and added to it, until he had about 100 acres, and there he died January 31, 1916. The mother survives, being an aged lady as she was born December 1, 1833, and the father was born January 31, 1827, so that he was just ninety years old when he passed away. Their children were: Albert, who lives with his mother, has never been married; Mary, who is Mrs. W. C. Peacock of Montebello Township and she has two children; George, who was married to Nelie Sevigelson; and Ethel, who is Mrs. Roy Pilkington of Montebello, Ill., has two sons; and George H., who is the youngest of his father's family.

After attending the local district schools, George H. Hart, took a commercial course at the Keokuk, Iowa, Business College, and when twenty years old began teaching school at Ogden, S. D., there remaining for four years. He then was engaged in teaching schools at Riverside for two years, and went back to the Ogden schools and remained for three years. Mr. Hart then came to Nauvoo, as principal of the Second Ward school for four years. He then engaged in cultivating 126 acres of land his wife owned in Nauvoo Township, which he improved from raw land, and now has a portion under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. He bought sixty acres within the confines of Nauvoo, and has improved it all.

Mr. Hart was married to Vinia M. Bustin, who died in October, 1908. In March, 1912, Mr. Hart was married (second) to Ida M. Sandmeyer, born at Nauvoo, Ill., a daughter of Andrew and Louisa Sandmeyer. In politics Mr. Hart is a Democrat, and he served for about twelve years as school trustee, as assessor for two terms, and as supervisor for three terms, and was chairman of the Plans and Specifications Committee, and secretary of the Building Committee when the new courthouse of Hancock County was built. On February 16, 1916, he was appointed postmaster of Nauvoo, and still holds that office. A Mason in high standing, he belongs to Hamilton Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and Quincy Consistory. He also is a member of Nauvoo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Nauvoo Lodge of the Rebekahs, and Royal Neighbors, and Nauvoo Camp No. 905, M. W. A.

HART, Selah G. So seldom does the span of does, the event is worthy of record, and more a man's life reach ninety years, that when it than passing mention must be made of the man. The late Selah G. Hart, one of Hancock's honored residents, and one of its early settlers, was closely identified with the growth of Montebello Township, and its agricultural development. He was born in Tioga County, N. Y., January 31, 1827, and died on his farm in Montebello Township, on his birthday, ninety years later, and during that period saw many wonderful changes in his native country.

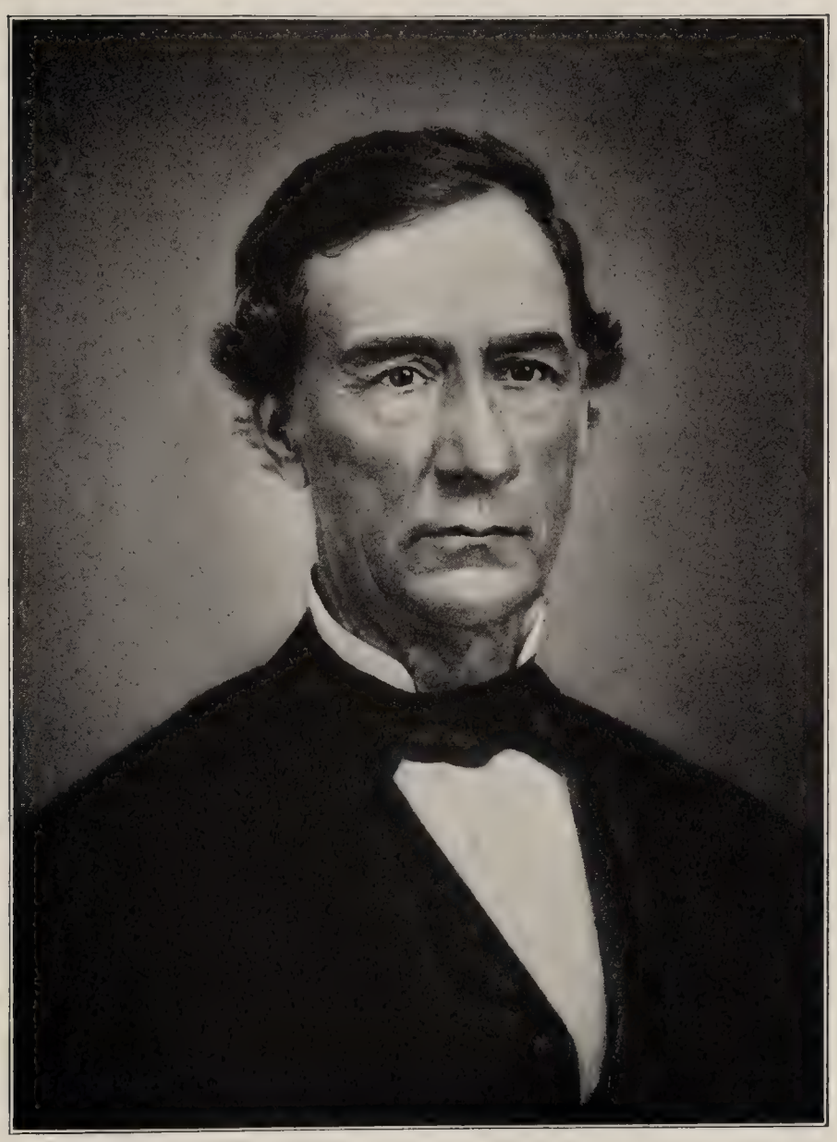
In 1850 Selah G. Hart brought his family to Illinois and spent several years in Wythe Township, Hancock County, and then bought forty acres of land in Montebello Township. This was all in the timber, and his first act was to fell some of the trees and from them construct the crude cabin in which the family lived for many years, and in which the youngest child came into the world. While clearing off the land, he bought more acreage, and finally his farm consisted of 100 acres, all of which is now very valuable. On it he rounded out his long and useful life.

Selah G. Hart was married to Emeline Vannettan, born in Tioga County, N. Y., December 1, 1833, and she survives him, and makes her home upon the farm where they lived for so many years. Their children were as follows: Albert, who has never married, lives with his aged mother; Mary, who is Mrs. W. C. Peacock of Montebello Township; and George H., who is postmaster of Nauvoo. Mrs. Peacock has two children, namely: George, who was married to Nellie Sevigelson; and Ethel, who is Mrs. Roy Pilkington, of Montebello, Ill., has two sons. With the death of Mr. Hart, Hancock County lost, not only one of its very oldest settlers, but one of its best and most highly esteemed men, whose life was an example of frugality and industry.

HARTER, Edward M., one of the most successful general farmers and stockraisers of Harmony Township, owns and operates 296 acres of fine farm land on sections 1 and 2. He was born in Chili Township, December 9, 1867, a son of Joseph V. and Barbara (Somer) Harter, natives of Virginia. Joseph V. Harter is deceased, but his wife survives and is living in Hancock County.

Edward M. Harter attended the district schools and the Bowen High school, and had one term at Carthage College and is exceptionally well informed on many subjects. For four years he was engaged in teaching in Hancock County, before commencing his farming operations, and has been equally successful in both occupations.

On May 1, 1900, Mr. Harter was married in



Jacob Sholl

Carthage Township, to Julia Lane, who was born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Harter have four children, namely: Wesley C., Alice L., Richard H. and Dorothy Bertha. Mr. Harter belongs to the Carthage Masonic lodge and to the Modern Woodmen of America, as well as the Hancock County Mutual Association. He is a Democrat, and has held some of the township offices, proving himself valuable in these offices.

HARTSOOK, Martin L., a retired farmer of Plymouth, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County, and was formerly largely interested in the agricultural affairs of the county. He was born in Maryland, May 26, 1843, a son of John A. and Rachel (Myers) Hartsook, natives of Maryland, both of whom passed away in that state.

In 1869 Martin L. Hartsook came to Hancock County and began farming, gradually acquiring land until he now owns 340 acres of very valuable land as well as residence property at Plymouth. Until his retirement, he was actively engaged in farming and was very successful, becoming one of the wealthy men of the county.

Mr. Hartsook was married to Anne R. Beck, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Ida, who is married to J. T. Smith, has four children, Martin E., who is married to a Miss McClellan, has six children; William B., who is married to Myrtle Bowman, has three children; Susan, who is Mrs. Ike Dunsworth; and Julia, who is Mrs. Walter E. Wright, has three children. Mr. Hartsook is a member of the German Baptist Church. He is independent in his political views. Both he and his family are very highly esteemed in the county where they are well known.

HARTZELL, William H., was born in Durham township, in Hancock County, Illinois, on November 8, 1869. He was the son of a farmer, and in early life was engaged in working on the farm. He attended the public school of the vicinity and later graduated from the La Harpe High School, and was also graduated from the Seminary at La Harpe, which was at that time in successful operation as an institution of learning. While a very young man he decided on the practice of the law as his profession, and went to Carthage, the county-seat of Hancock County, to study law, as it was expressed in that day, and entered the law office of O'Harra and Scofield, where he read and studied for the required period of two years. In November, 1891, having successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar, he received his license from the Supreme Court of the state to practice law in Illinois.

Soon after Mr. Hartzell had been admitted to the bar, and on June 25, 1892, he was married to Miss Inez E. Charter, of La Harpe, and they established their home in Carthage, where they have resided continuously from that to the present time.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell six children, Ruth R., Franklin M., Phillip W., Eloise, Grace C. and Lucile Lenore. Three of these children are now married, Ruth to James McCarty, Jr., a merchant of Carthage, Franklin to Miss Mary Glenn Ferris, granddaughter of Judge John M. Glenn of Monmouth, and Eloise to Byron Brooks, one of the business men of Carthage. The two younger girls, Grace and Lucile Lenore (familiarly known as Billie) are still at home with their parents. Phillip voluntarily enlisted in the service during the World War, becoming one of the famous U. S. Marines. His crossing the water and entering the active service was hastened at his own choice and solicitation. He died in battle in France on September 16, 1918. He was a splendid young man and a valiant soldier. His death was a great blow to his parents, which was softened by the thought of the cause in which his noble young life had been sacrificed.

Mr. Hartzell has two grandchildren, Phillip William Hartzell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Hartzell, and James Hartzell Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Brooks.

In 1892, about one year after Mr. Hartzell had been admitted to the bar, he was elected to the responsible position of State's Attorney of Hancock County, and served in that capacity for one term of four years. In 1917 he was elected mayor of Carthage, and in 1919 he was re-elected, resigning in 1920, and holding that office for about three years. He might be called the War Mayor of Carthage. He served the county as the supervisor from Carthage, and has held other responsible positions.

Mr. Hartzell enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of the Hancock County Bar and has an extensive practice in this and adjoining counties, and in adjoining states. Among the important cases with which he has been prominently connected in Hancock County are the Anderson murder case, the Johnson and the Blackhurst will cases, and the Stevenson will case. He is the senior member of the law firm of Hartzell, Cavanagh, Martin and Hartzell.

HARVEY, Tom, owner of a garage and dealer in automobiles and automobile accessories, has the exclusive agency for the Studebaker and Chevrolet cars, and is one of the leading business men of Dallas City. He was born in Henderson County, Ill., September 3, 1890, a son of Ellsworth H. and Jennie (Babcock) Harvey. Ellsworth H. Harvey learned the trade of a machinist and followed it in his younger days, but later became a gardener on an extensive scale in Henderson County.

Tom Harvey attended the public schools of his native county, and learned the trade of a machinist as had his father in his youth, beginning his apprenticeship when only twelve years old. Mr. Harvey organized his present business at Dallas City, and has the largest and best equipped garage in this section, and sells more automobiles than any other dealer in his township. His volume of business agregates $50,000 annually, and he gives employment to four assistants.

On May 20, 1913, Mr. Harvey was married

to Miss Grace Martin, a daughter of F. A. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. A young man of more than average ability and business acumen, he has forged ahead and deserves the success which has come to him as a result of his well directed efforts.

HAST, Charles, proprietor of Elm Grove Farm, a successful general farmer and stockraiser of La Harpe Township, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, where he is held in high esteem. He was born in Livingston County, Ill., November 28, 1860, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hornickle) Hast, natives of Germany, who came to the United States, in 1837 and after a period spent in Tazewell County, Ill., located in Germanville Township, Livingston County, Ill. After several years there, they moved to Chatsworth, Ill., and then returning to their farm, lived on it until 1892, when they went to Ford County, Ill., where she died April 1, 1901, and he in August, 1903. Their children were as follows: Charles; Mollie, who is Mrs. Adam Berlet of La Harpe Township; Kate, who is Mrs. John Lohrke of Indiana; Mary, who is Mrs. George Dehm of Livingston County, Ill.; Hannah, who is Mrs. Julius Wisthuff of Ford County, Ill.; and Anna, who is Mrs. Henry Helmers of North Dakota.

When he was seventeen years old, Charles Hast began working for farmers by the month, and then was engaged in farming for himself for a year in Livingston County. He then went on his father's farm in Ford County, In 1897 he moved to another farm in Ford County, where he was engaged in farming until 1910. In the latter year he bought a partly improved farm of 280 acres of land in La Harpe Township, and has thoroughly improved it in every way. Here he carries on general farming and is raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm is named Elm Grove, and its brand on any product is a guarantee of its excellence.

On March 22, 1888, Mr. Hast was married to Mary Miller, born in Indiana, a daughter of Louis Miller, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hast have five children, namely: Henry Louis, Edward John, Lillie, Walter G., and Albert, all of whom are at home except Albert, who is in military service. Mr. Hast's standing as a farmer and good citizen is very high, and he deserves the confidence he inspires.

HASTINGS, Greene B., junior member of the agricultural firm of Hastings Brothers, of Montebello, has been associated with the history of Hancock County since 1868, and is half owner of a magnificent farm of 400 acres of land in this township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., February 6, 1847, his parents being Samuel R. and Martha A. (Anderson) Hastings. Samuel R. Hastings was born in Maryland, October 2, 1820, and he died in Adams County, Ill., October 7, 1907. His wife, who was born in Kentucky in 1819, died in Adams County, Ill., in February, 1882. They had five sons and two daughters, but only three survive, Greene B. and his partner, John B.; and George H., who was born March 6, 1855, and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising on his fine farm of 160 acres of land in Oklahoma.

Greene B. Hastings was reared in Adams County, and attended its schools. Having devoted his whole life to farming, he understands it thoroughly, and has brought to his work an appreciation of its dignity and importance. He and his brother are engaged in a general farming and dairying business and also raise a large amount of cattle and horses. In politics he is a Democrat.

HASTINGS, John B., one of the substantial farmers of Montebello Township, owns in partnership with his brother, Greene B., 400 acres of finely improved land in this township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., December 30, 1844, a son of Samuel R. and Martha A. (Anderson) Hastings, natives of Maryland. Samuel R. Hastings was born October 2, 1820, and died November 7, 1907. His wife was born in 1819 and died in February, 1882. They moved to Adams County, Ill., in 1835, and the first few years were spent in working for other farmers, but he finally bought 200 acres of land and lived on it until his death. He and his wife, who were married in 1842, had seven children, namely: five sons and two daughters, of whom the living are: John B.; Greene B.; and George H., who was born March 6, 1855, is a general farmer and stockraiser, owning 160 acres of land in Oklahoma.

John B. Hastings attended the local schools of Adams County, and has been a farmer all of his mature years. In 1868 he and his brother Greene B., bought 400 acres of land in Montebello Township, and have since conducted it. They raise cattle and horses, and do a general farming and dairy business.

On January 15, 1865, John B, Hastings was married to Martha Watson, a daughter of Daniel and Chloe (Tyrer) Watson. Mrs. Hastings was born December 6, 1846, and died in 1877, having been the mother of five children, namely: Emil J., born November 6, 1865, died in 1877; Samuel R., born June 4, 1867, died in 1892; Cora, born in 1869, died January 4, 1896; Andrew L., born in 1871, died in 1897; and Eva M., born in 1873, died in infancy. John B. Hastings was married (second) January 8, 1899, to Iva Symonds, a daughter of J. H. and Mary (McConnell) Symonds, born July 15, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings have the following children: Lessie E., who was born March 15, 1900; Mary E., who was born November 17, 1901; Greene, who was born June 4, 1903; John, who was born September 4, 1905; and Robert, who was born July 11, 1908. Mr. Hastings has several granddaughters, namely: Florence M. (Prendergast) Shaw, a daughter of Mrs. Cora (Hastings) Pendergast; and Florence S. (Hastings) Thomas, of San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Hastings is a Democrat.

HAWKES, Edward Everett, now living retired at Hamilton, Ill., is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born at Lynn, Mass., July 10, 1826, a son of David and Hannah (Pratt) Hawkes, natives of Massachusetts. He was in the shoe business at Lynn, and there he and his wife both died.

Edward Everett Hawkes resided with his parents until 1849, when he took a passage on a ship going around Cape Horn to California, and after a voyage of 135 days, San Francisco was reached, and there he opened a meat market. A year later he returned to Lynn, Mass., by way of Central America, having a pleasant voyage. He entered the shoe business, having learned the trade from his father, but in 1858 came west to Keokuk, Iowa, and for seven years thereafter was engaged in a shoe business. Having in the meanwhile bought thirty acres of land in Montibello Township, just south of Hamilton, for which he paid $70.00 per acre, he moved on the land. It was in the timber, but he cleared and improved the place, and built on it a fine stone house on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, and here he is living retired, and in spite of his years, is fortunately enjoying the best of good health.

In 1856 Mr. Hawkes was married to Jane M. Pratt, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Pratt, and they had the following children born to them: Theodore, who is deceased; Hyrell, who is Mrs. Fred Tweston, who lives with her father. Mr. Hawkes secured but a limited education. He was born a Quaker. In politics he is a republican.

While he was in California Mr. Hawkes passed through a yellow fever epidemic, but fortunately escaped, although the majority of his associates died of the plague. During the many years he has lived in Hancock County, Mr. Hawkes has witnessed many changes, and has done his part in bringing about better conditions, and he is held in the highest respect by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

HAYES, Edward, one of the energetic farmers and good citizens of Hancock County, owns and operates eighty acres of land on section 14, Chili Township. He was born at Carthage, Ill., June 28, 1897, a son of John and Ida (Hobson) Hayes, who are now living in retirement at Carthage, after many years spent in successful farming operations.

Edward Hayes attended the common and the high schools of Carthage, and learned practical farming from his father. On September 1, 1917, he was married to Georgie Pate, and on March 1, 1918, he moved to his present farm. This farm is known as the Suburban Stock Farm, and already Mr. Hayes has made its brand recognized as synonomous with quality of a superior grade. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Republican. Although still a very young man, Mr. Hayes has proven his ability, and is justly numbered among the representative young farmers of Hancock County.

HAYS, Charles, one of the most progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates 200 acres of valuable land in Pilot Grove Township, his farm being in as good condition as any in this section. He was born in Bear Creek Township, August 5, 1868, a son of Jacob and Hattie (Koppsicker) Hays, natives of Germany, who came to the United States and located in Bear Creek Township at an early day. She died in 1915 and he in 1916. Their children were as follows: Mary, who is Mrs. William Gerard, of Bear Creek Township; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Hershel Steffy, of Queen City, Mo.; John, who lives at Carthage; Kate, who is Mrs. Henry Young, of Bear Creek Township; Charles, whose name heads this review; and Jacob B., who lives in Carthage Township.

Charles Hays attended the district schools and grew up on his fathers' farm, where he learned to be a practical farmer. On March 7, 1894, Charles Hays was married to Emma Clere, born in Bear Creek Township, a daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Miller) Clere, natives of France and Ohio, respectively. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hays moved on eighty acres of land he owned just south of Carthage to which he later added forty acres and farmed it until in Janaury, 1914, when he traded it for 200 acres owned by his brother Jacob B. This farm is a magnificent one, and Mr. Hays has further improved it in many ways, erecting modern buildings and putting in new machinery so that his place is recognized as a model one for the entire county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hays became the parents of the following children: Arthur, who served in the National Army during the Great War, spent six months in France, was gassed November 1, 1918, recovered, and was discharged as a member of Company B, Ninetieth Division Engineers, on March 15, 1919; Frank, who is at home; Esther, who was married April 4, 1919, to Rolland Rucker; and William and Ruth, who are at home. Mr. Hays is independent in his political views. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to Carthage Lodge, I. O. O. F. A farmer with advanced ideas he is recognized as an authority on agricultural matters, and his advice is often sought by those who wish to benefit by his knowledge and experience.

HEARNE, Hon. Campbell S., now deceased, was for many years one of the important factors in the legislative life of Illinois, and a prominent citizen of Quincy, Ill. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., November 20, 1844, and came from one of the oldest and most highly distinguished families of that state. His parental grandfather, Jacob Hearne, migrated from Maryland to Fayette County, Ky., thence to Owen County, Ky., building a primitive horse-power mill in the latter county. His son, father of former Senator Campbell S. Hearne, was the first white child to be born in Owen County, Ky.

Growing up in Kentucky, amid southern surroundings, it was but natural that Campbell

S. Hearne should cast his lot with the Confederacy when the division occurred between the North and the South, and he served with distinguished bravery in the Confederate army, enlisting May 6, 1862, and fighting until General Lee's surrender ended the struggle. Following the close of the war, Senator Hearne spent two years in Kentucky, but realizing that it would be a long while before the South recovered from the reverses of the Lost Cause, he came to Adams County, Ill., where he not only found congenial surroundings, material success as a farmer, and honors in public life, but a wife, he being married on September 10, 1872 to Elizabeth Hastings. They had three children, namely: George R., who is in an undertaking business at Carthage; W. F., who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; and May K., who is the wife of O. J. Browning. Mrs. Hearne died April 21, 1875, and Mr. Hearne was married (second) to Emma Felt, whose death occurred three weeks later.

Senator Hearne was a man well fitted to discharge public responsibilities, and not only was a supervisor of Adams County, but served the board as chairman for seven years; was a member of the State Board of Equalization, and of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Board. After serving in the lower house of the Illinois State Assembly for two terms, he was elected to the upper house, and was a state senator when he died in 1914. During his legislative career the matter of a Centennial celebration was under consideration and he introduced the bill that created the 1918 Centennial Celebration Commission providing also its erection of the Centennial Building at the capital in Springfield, Ill. He was the chairman of the commission until his death and it was his crowning effort to see the 100th anniversary of Illinois well on its way to a generous completion. In politics he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Elks and Odd Fellows. Few men of the southland who came to Illinois rendered their adopted state more signal service, and because of this his life history properly belongs in a work of this character.

HEARNE, George R., one of the substantial and reliable men of Hancock County, is conducting an undertaking business at Carthage. He was born at Quincy, Ill., June 30, 1873, a son of C. S. and Elizabeth (Hastings) Hearne. C. S. Hearne was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1844, and died at Quincy, Ill., in 1914. He served as one of the board of supervisors for Adams County, Ill., and was chairman of the board for seven years; and he was elected as a member of the State Board of Equalization. Further honors were bestowed upon him, for he was elected for two terms to the State Assembly in the lower house, and for one term to the upper house, being a state senator at the time of his death. A staunch Democrat, he was very active in his party. For many years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In spite of the various positions he filled with distinction, he was a self-educated man. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and Elks. Of his five children, four now survive, namely: George R.; W. F., who is a farmer of Nebraska; May K., who is the wife of O. J. Browning, principal of the commercial department of the Newton (Iowa) Business school; and Luke, who lives at Newton, Iowa.

George R. Hearne attended the common schools and the Gem City Business College, from which he was graduated. After completing his studies, he was mailing clerk for the Quincy post office for two years, then went to Galesburg, Ill., to engage with the Adams Express Company. In the meanwhile he decided upon his present line of business and took a thorough course at the Barnes School of Embalming, and in 1909 located at Carthage, where he has since remained, building up a very valuable connection by reason of his reliable and honorable methods, and skill in his profession.

Mr. Hearne was married to Carrie McFarland of Warren County, Ill., who was graduated from a business college and the Cincinnati, Ohio, School of Embalming. Mr. and Mrs. Hearne have three children, namely: Cora E., who is a graduate of the Carthage High school; George M., who is also a graduate of the Carthage High school; and May K., who is attending the Carthage High school. Mr. Hearne belongs to the Christian Church, in which he is a deacon. He belongs to Bentley Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F. While he is a Democrat in national matters, locally he is inclined to be influenced by the fitness for office on the part of the candidate, rather than by party affiliations.

HEBERER, George William, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Sonora Township, is entitled to a place among the representative agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, August 7, 1852, a son of Adam and Amanda (Weikel) Heberer, natives of Hessedarmstadt, Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1848, Adam Heberer came to Hancock County, Ill., and settled at La Harpe. Amanda Weikel was brought to La Harpe in childhood by her mother. Adam Heberer and Amanda Weikel were married at La Harpe, and then moved to Sonora Township, where he bought wild land, and improved it. In 1904, he died at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife died in 1864. They had the following children: Clara Anna, who is a widow of Sonora Township; George William; Charles, who lives at West Point, Iowa; Jacob, who lives at Fort Madison, Iowa; Henry, who lives at Aberdeen, S. D.; and Emma, who is Mrs. Charles Balmer of Carthage, Ill.

George William Heberer attended the schools of his district, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. For two seasons he was engaged in working as a harvest hand in Minnesota, when he returned to the homestead. A short time afterwards he went to Iowa, and upon his return he began farming for himself, first renting land in Sonora Township, but after sixteen years, he bought

the old Datin homestead of sixty acres of improved land, on which he has since resided, engaged in general farming and cattle raising.

On November 9, 1876, Mr. Heberer was married to Rebecca Jane Datin, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Joseph N. and Catherine (Sparks) Datin, natives of Kentucky, who became early settlers of Sonora Township. Mr. and Mrs. Heberer became the parents of the following children: Jessie, who is Mrs. Norman J. Ford of Chicago, Ill.; Percy, who is a farmer of Sonora Township; Ralph, who lives in South Dakota; Maude, who is Mrs. Michael Scarry of St. Louis, Mo.; and Floyd E., who lives at Nauvoo, Ill. Mr. Heberer is a Democrat, and he served as highway commissioner for seven years. His record as a man and official is such as to entitle him to the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

HEIZER, Paul M., a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Hancock County, rents and operates 180 acres of very valuable land on sections 7 and 18 Augusta Township. He was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, October 10, 1888, a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Jamison) Heizer, natives of the same county as their son. Father and son were born in the same room of the homestead where Frank Heizer and his wife still live.

Paul M. Heizer attended the local schools and the adjacent high school, and remained with his parents learning from his father the details of farming, until he was married, when he located in Hancock County, where he has since resided.

On September 13, 1913, Paul M. Heizer was married to Verna Mecum, born in Schuyler County, Ill., November 28, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer have two children, namely: Mary L., who was born June 3, 1915; and Francis, who was born July 18, 1917. Mr. Heizer belongs to the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Heizer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Heizer is a Republican, but he has not entered public life as an officeholder. A live, energetic young man, he has made his way in the world and deserves the prosperity which has attended him.

HENDRICKS, J. Harold, one of the leading business men of Carthage, and a man known all over this and adjoining counties, was born near Denver, Ill., August 9, 1893, a son of James I. and Mary J. (Fleming) Hendricks, who are now living at Carthage. Receiving his education in the Carthage public schools, Carthage College Academy and Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., Mr. Hendricks began his business career as a salesman for the Buick & Cadillac Company of Quincy. Leaving that concern he spent a year with the Hudson people of Quincy. For a time he represented a Ford accessories house on the road. Having in these connections gained a thorough knowledge of the automobile business, he came to Carthage, but finding a good opening in another line, bought a half interest in a shoe store and conducted it for a year, and then sold it at a profit, and it is now conducted by his former partner, Edward Rowe, for Mr. Hendricks found that he preferred to handle his original line of goods. On October 15, 1918, he established himself in his present business, and is now conducting a general repair shop, and handles accessories for automobiles and is the representative for Hancock County of the Overland and Paige cars.

On August 9, 1916, Mr. Hendricks was married to Gertrude E. Griffiths, no issue. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he gives a generous support. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. Having a knowledge of his business in all its phases, Mr. Hendricks is able to render excellent service, and enjoys a large patronage.

HENDRIX, Wharton Wycliffe, a progressive general farmer and stockraiser of Pilot Grove Township is recognized as one of the most substantial men of this locality. He was born in Durham Township, March 24, 1878, a son of George William and Martha Isabell (Potter) Hendrix, natives of Adams County, Ill., and Durham Township. The grandparents James and Amy (Enlow) Hendrix, natives of Pennsylvania, were among the early settlers of Durham Township, as were the maternal grandparents, James and Jane (Bartlett) Potter. After their marriage, George William Hendrix and his wife located in Durham Township, where they lived until the spring of 1897, when they moved to Shelby County, Mo., and spent six years there, and then moved on a farm at Humboldt, Neb., but later moved to Limon, Colo., where they have since resided. Their children are as follows: Arvilla, who is Mrs. Boyd Nehr, of Humboldt, Neb.; Wharton W.; Amy E., who is Mrs. Charles Coats, of St. Louis, Mo.; James G., who lives at Humboldt, Neb.; Grover C., who lives at Humboldt, Neb.; Claude, Maude and Ruth, all of whom live with their parents.

Wharton W. Hendrix attended the Durham Center district school until he was fifteen years old, when he began earning his own living, working by the month among the farmers in his neighborhood. On June 22, 1910, he was married to Cleola Mamie Ketcham, born at Appleton City, Mo., a daughter of Wesley and Ida Virginia (Crabell) Ketcham, natives of Appleton City, Mo., and Fountain Green Township, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix became the parents of the following children: Martha Virginia, who was born July 29, 1911; George Ketcham, who was born February 21, 1914; Clifford Douglass, who was born March 29, 1917, and Lois Clare, who was born January 5, 1919. After his marriage, Mr. Hendrix moved to his present farm of 240 acres of land in Pilot Grove Township, which is finely improved. Here he carries on general farming and raises Poland-China hogs, and is very successful. He is a Democrat, and since 1914, has been a school director. For one year he was collector of Durham Township. Fraternally he belongs to

the Burnside Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Durham Camp, M. W. of A., and Burnside Lodge, K. & L. of S.

HENNING, Augustus F., D. D. S., one of the most successful dental surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in a general practice at Augusta. He was born at Paris, Mo., July 14, 1866, one of the seven children of his parents, six of whom grew to maturity. Dr. Henning is a son of David W. and Margaret J. (Semley) Henning. David W. Henning was born in Virginia, but he came to Missouri, and was engaged there in farming. His death occurred in 1910, and the mother passed away in 1912.

Augustus F. Henning attended the public schools of his native state, and later, entering the Chicago Dental College, was graduated therefrom in 1892. That same year, Dr. Henning entered upon practice at Beardstown, Ill., remaining there until November 15, 1895, when he came to Augusta, where he has since remained, and has built up a very large practice. Professionally he belongs to the county, state and national dental associations. In addition to his practice, Dr. Henning has been a director of the First National Bank of Augusta since 1900, and he is also a director of the Savings, Loan and Building Association of this city. Fraternally he is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, the following having him as a member: J. L. Anderson Lodge No. 818, A. F. & A. M.; Augusta Chapter No. 72, R. A. M.; Advise Council No. 17, R. & S. M.; Almoner Commandery No. 32, K. T., and Augusta Chapter No. 783, O. E. S. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Wodmen of America.

HERBERT, Edward Franklin, a successful general farmer of Montebello Township, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born in Sonora Township, May 16, 1872, a son of George and Josephine (Luce) Herbert, he born in February, 1839, in Germany, and she at Rockford, Me. John and Harriet Luce, the maternal grandparents, were early settlers of Hancock County, while George Herbert was brought here by his mother, they first stopping in Ohio, from whence they came to Hancock County. After their marriage, George Herbert and his wife settled at Sonora Landing, and for twelve years he conducted a blacksmith shop, and also helped to build the Keokuk canal on the Keokuk rapids. He then engaged in farming for seven years, and then returned to Sonora Landing and engaged in buying and shipping grain. He then went to Georgia and took a soldier's homestead, which he sold two years later and returned to Hamilton, where his wife died October 13, 1904, having been born December 6, 1850. Since her death he has been living among their children, which were as follows: Edward F. and Harry, who lives at Quincy, I.l.

Edward F, Herbert attended the district schools and worked on various farms during the summer months, while doing so. On March 2, 1893, he was married to Ida May Hamma, born in Sonora Township, April 18, 1872, a daughter of Christian and Malissa (Houghton) Hamma, he born in Hanover, Germany, November 7, 1827, and she in Orange County, Vt., February 19, 1832. They were married April 18, 1851. She died January 16, 1907, and he December 6, 1910. After his marriage, Mr. Herbert engaged in farming for himself in Sonora Township until 1898, and in the spring of that year moved to Montebello Township, and rented land until 1903 when he bought forty acres of land, partially improved, but since then he has made many other improvements. He also rents 100 acres additional, and carries on general farming, and raises stock and poultry. In politics he is a Republican and has held the office of school director.

HERBERT, Frank, one of the progressive farmers of Appanoose Township, and a man of substance in Hancock County, stands very well with his neighbors. He was born in Adams County, Ill., February 12, 1854, a son of John and Mary (Therlau) Herbert, natives of Hanover and Prussia, Germany, respectively. They came to the United States in their youth, and were married at St. Louis, Mo., where they lived for about a year, and then went to Adams County, Ill. In April, 1854, they came to Hancock County, and bought two and one-half acres of land at Nauvoo, on which they lived until 1861. The father then bought twenty acres of land in Appanoose Township, to which he added until there are now sixty acres in the homestead, and on this he resided, continuing his farming operations, which he had also carried on in Adams County, until his demise February 16, 1895. The mother later bought eight acres in Senora Township, where she lived until her death April 1, 1913. By a former marriage the father had three sons, namely: Henry, Martin and Bernard, the last two of whom are deceased. By his second marriage his children were as follows: Frank; Agnes, who is Mrs. William Arms of Holke, Col.; Albert J., who lives at Ft. Madison, Iowa; and Louis, who was drowned when sixteen years of age.

Frank Herbert secured but a limited education, and lived with his mother until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he went to Grand Island, Nebr., and spent six months, and then returned home. On October 30, 1888, he was married to Magdalene Veith, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Bruegger) Veith, natives of Baden, Germany, and St. Louis, Mo. For the first seven years after his marriage, Mr. Herbert rented land in Appanoose Township, and then bought an unimproved farm of twenty-six acres of land, to which he added forty acres. He is one of the heirs of the old homestead and owns sixty acres adjoining it. On his home farm he has erected modern buildings, put in tiling, made wire fences and other improvements, which add to the value and comfort of the place. Here he



JAMES E. SMIDDY



BERTHA E. (GRACEY) SMIDDY

carries on general farming and raises Durham cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert became the parents of the following children: Frank L., who lives at Detroit, Mich.; Hillary, who lives in Appanoose Township; Raymond, who lives in Montebello Township; and Henry, Cecelia, Cornelius and Bernadine, all of whom are at home. All the members of the Herbert family are Catholics. In politics Mr. Herbert is a Democrat, and he has served for six years as a school director. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife are members of the Hancock County Mutual Association.

HERTEL, William Frederick, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Nauvoo, and one of the learned and scholarly men of Hancock County, is greatly beloved by his people. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., June 18, 1883, a son of Rev. Wolfgang and Johanna (Christ) Hertel, he born in Bavaria, Germany, and she in Wurtenburg, Germany. They came to the United States in 1871, and were married at Boscobel, Wis. In 1876 they came to Nauvoo, where he took charge of the church of which his son is now pastor and remained here until 1889, when he was sent to Shumway, Ill. In 1892, he went to Nebraska, and was pastor at Beatrice, later being at Elkhart, Iowa, for six years, when he went to Coal Camp, Mo. Still later he spent seven years at Adaza, Iowa, and then, retiring, he returned to Nauvoo, where he is now living. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Johanna, who is a Sister of Charity; Rosetta who is a public school teacher; Louisa, who is Mrs. J. B. Reents, her husband being pastor of the Lutheran Church at Beatrice, Neb.; Herman, who lives at Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Hertel; Sigmund, who served in the World War: Oscar, who lives at Indianapolis, Ind., and Alfred, who is at Louisville.

Rev. William F. Hertel attended Wartburg College of Clinton, Iowa, and Wartburg Seminary of Dubuque, Iowa, and did post graduate work at several universities here and abroad. In 1904 he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church, and took charge of the church as missionary field in Texas. He also did missionary work in Iowa and Illinois, and then in 1913 was placed in charge of his father's old church at Nauvoo, where he still remains. In recent years he has been doing Chautauqua lecture work, and is very popular in the lecture field. He belongs to the International Lyceum Association.

On August 1, 1911 Rev. Hertel was married to Leone Tyler, born at Dunlap, Iowa, a daughter of Leonard and Edith (Norton) Tyler, natives of Burlington, Vt., and Sheffield, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hertel have two children, namely: Ruth, and Robert Vincent. In politics Mr. Hertel is a Republican.

HERTENSTEIN, William F., one of the leading fruit growers of Hancock County, owns fifty-five acres of valuable and highly cultivated land, all of which in grapes and small fruit, at Nauvoo. He was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, August 14, 1858, a son of Michael and Catherine (Niehaus) Hertenstein, natives of Germany. When the father was a small boy, he was brought to this country by his parents, and they located eight miles east of Columbus, Ohio, on a timber farm that had but five acres cleared. In spite of hard work in putting in crops, the early settlers found it impossible to raise them on account of the numbers of wild pigeons and turkeys which ate up the grain, and so the only way to make a living was to chop and haul cord wood to Columbus, the market price being one dollar per load. Tiring of these hard conditions Michael Hertenstein learned to be a hewer of stone, and found employment in building or construction of the casual, and later he went to Burlington, Iowa, to engage in the building of the county jail, and after he moved to Nauvoo, in 1858, he continued working at his trade until his death which occurred in 1900. The mother died in 1903. Their children were as follows: William F.; Minnie, who is Mrs. H. Oberman of Keokuk, Iowa; Sophia, who is Mrs. Neal Kreymer, of Appanoose Township; and Catherine, who is Mrs. W. Gilliam, of Nauvoo, Ill.

William F. Hertenstein attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old, and then learning the shoemaking trade, worked at it for four years, when he began farming and was thus engaged for ten years, during which time he bought four acres of land suitable for fruit culture, in Nauvoo, and moving on his land, he began putting in grapes, raspberries and other small fruits, and added to his holdings until he now owns fifty-five acres.

On December 6, 1890, Mr. Hertenstein was married to Kena M. Eichorn, born in West Point, Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Lena (Vogt) Eichorn, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hertenstein have two children, namely: Clifford and Ezra, both of whom live at Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Hertenstein is a Presbyterian. A Democrat, he has served as a school director for seven years; as alderman from the Third Ward for six years; as school trustee, and was elected supervisor in 1900, and held that office eight years. Fraternally he belongs to the Nauvoo Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Rebekahs, and Mrs. Hertenstein belongs to the latter order and is noble grand.

HICKS, John, a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the retired farmers of West Point, was formerly very active in agricultural matters in Hancock County, and still owns his fine farm one and one-half miles west of town. He was born in Erie County, Pa., in June, 1844, a son of Constant Webb and Susanna (Kelley) Hicks, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. For some years the father was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Erie, Pa., but in 1851 came to St. Albans Township, Hancock County, buying land on which he was engaged in farming until his death in September,

1878. The mother survived him until February, 1906. Their children were as follows: Minerva, who married B. E. Slattery, is deceased as is her husband; John, whose name heads this review; Theodore, who is deceased; Margaret, who is also deceased; William, who lives in St. Albans Township; and C. W., who is deceased.

John Hicks was married in December, 1874, to Pricilla S. Rhoades, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of E. B. and Amelia (Frantz) Rhoades, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. When Amelia Frantz was eighteen years old she came to Liberty, Adams County, Ill., and E. B. Rhoades was brought to Adams County when twelve years old by an uncle. After their marriage John Hicks and his wife moved to the 221-acre farm he owned just west of West Point, Ill., and he conducted it and raised all kinds of stock until September, 1918, when he moved to West Point, to a residence he had purchased, and his son, C. B. Hicks conducts the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks became the parents of the following children: Susan, who is at home; C. B., who is on the homestead; Minnie A., who is Mrs. C. E. Kelley, has a daughter, Susie Belle; and Katie and Julia May, both of whom are at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are well educated, he having attended the grade schools and the high of Warsaw, and she the Augusta High school and Keokuk (Ia.) College. The family belongs to the Christian Church, and Mrs. Hicks and her daughters are active in all of the church societies. Mr. Hicks is a Republican and served as assessor and collector of his township and once was on the petit jury in a case of the United States court at Quincy, Ill. During the Civil War, he enlisted in October, 1864, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, participating in the siege of Spanish Fort and the engagement at Blakely, and was honorably discharged November 6, 1865, at Brad's Island, Tex., at that time being in the hospital on account of sickness. After his recovery, he returned to Hancock County and resumed his ordinary occupations. For many years he has belonged to Cory Post No. 616, G. A. R. of West Point, and served it as commander, and held all of the other offices, being now vice commander. His son, C. B. Hicks, married Mary Nicoll and they have two children, Dorothy and Margaret.

HIGBY, Delancy Clement. There have been many men who have prospered in Hancock County by devoting themselves to farming and stockraising, and one of them is found in Delancy C. Higby, who is operating his well improved farm situated on section 6, Sonora Township. He was born in Montebello Township, February 1, 1879, a son of Clement and Hannah (Nagel) Higby, both of whom were born in Hancock County. The father died June 16, 1901, and the mother still resides on the old homestead in Montebello Township. There were five children in the family, namely: Agnes, who is the wife of Horace B. Parsons, of Montebello Township; Delancy C.; David, who lives in Keokuk, Iowa; Fred, who is a farmer in Montebello Township; and Frank S., who lives at Hamilton, Ill.

Delancy Clement Higby attended the district schools and helped his father until he was twenty-one years old and then was employed in the wholesale grocery house of the S. Hamel Company, of Keokuk, Iowa, for two years, and afterward for two years was with J. L. Root, in Montebello Township, at the end of which time he bought his present farm of sixty-seven acres. Here he has made many substantial improvements and carries on general farming and raises full blood stock.

Mr. Higby was married October 1, 1902, to Miss Ethie L. Hazen, who is a daughter of Erastus A. and Mary (Layman) Hazen of Montebello Township. They are members of the Christian Church at Golden's Point. Taking a deep interest in all beneficial agencies, Mr. Higby has been a great friend of the public schools and has served two terms as a school director.

HINKLE, Elijah A., who was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, is now living retired just outside of West Point. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., October 28, 1856, a son of Henry and Sophia (Frantza) in this work.
Hinkle, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere

Elijah A. Hinkle attended the schools of West Point after coming to Hancock County in 1862 with his parents, and he remained with them until his marriage which occurred March 18, 1880, when he was united with Virginia Tatman, born in Adams County, Ill., September 8, 1859, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Ray) Tatman, born in Kentucky, and Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Hinkle continued to reside on the homestead until in March, 1911, when he bought fifteen acres of land just east of West Point, where he has since resided, renting his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have no children. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Christian Church. His political convictions are such as to make him give his support to the principles and candidates of the Republican party. Belonging as he does to one of the best known families in Hancock County, and being a man of sterling character, Mr. Hinkle is held in high esteem by all who know him.

HILL, John, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Warsaw, and one of the men to whose foresight and energy is due much of the development of to-day. He was born in England about 1785. When he reached manhood's estate, he was married to Harriet Browning, and in 1832 took ship and sailed to the United States, landing in New York City, from whence he came to Marion county, Mo. There a company was formed with the expectations of making a wonderful city on the present site of Marion City Mo. Mr. Hill had bought a farm in this vicinity, near which was a flouring mill, and he soon ar-

ranged to take charge of the mill during week days, and return to his farm over Sunday, so continuing to divide his labors for five years. Then, he with his two sons and a son-in-law, built a saw and flouring mill on their property, and conducted it for a long period. Later a company was formed of members of the family, and a distillery was erected. Some of his sons became rivermen, one being an engineer and the other a captain on the Mississippi River steamboats, and were thus engaged for a number of years. The energies of Mr. Hill were not confined to business lines, however, for he was always interested in advancing the material and spiritual welfare of his community in every way possible, and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1864, but his excellent wife survived him until 1874. Their children were as follows: Charlotte, who became Mrs. Robert Black, is now deceased, as is her husband; John and Thomas, who are deceased; Henry and Walter, twins, both of whom are deceased; James, William and Peter, who are deceased; and Emily, who became Mrs. George S. Knox.

HILL, William, one of the leading men of Warsaw, who is now deceased, was born in Stoke-Climson, Devonshire, England, in 1832, a son of John and Harriet (Browning) Hill, who had the following children: Charlotte (Black), John, Henry, Walter, Thomas, James, William, Peter and Emily (Knox). In 1834 John Hill brought his family to Walker Township, having come there from Devonshire, England, by way of New York City and Frankford, Pa., and located on a farm.

From their farm in Walker Township, the activities of the Hill family, as the boys grew to manhood under the virile leadership of their father, extended over Hancock County, and identified them for all time with the development of Warsaw and the industries of the Mississippi Valley, and many of the buildings which they erected are still standing, monuments to the skill and thoroughness of their contractors.

Except for the few years which he spent on the Mississippi River and in attending school at St. Louis, Mo., William Hill made Warsaw his home, where, up to the time of his death in 1890, he was one of the leading men. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Warsaw, now the Hill-Dodge Banking Company, was its first president and served as such as long as he lived. He was interested in railroad building, was a constructive optimist with a practical vision and abiding faith in the possibilities and prosperity of the Mississippi Valley, identifying himself with every movement for the advancement of this section of the country.

In 1862 William Hill was married to Laura Hinch, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pierce) Hinch of Mount Vernon, Ind., who survived him together with their three daughters and one son, who were as follows: Mrs. John H. Finlay, Mrs. Frank H. Connor, Mrs. Frederic L. Davis, and William L. Hill.

HINKLE, Samuel A., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, owns and occupies a fine farm in St. Albans Township. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., January 1, 1853, a son of Henry and Sophia (Franza) Hinkle, natives of Pennsylvania. Leaving their native state, these parents came west in 1858 to Adams County, Ill., and remained there until 1862, in that year locating in St. Albans Township. The year following they bought 120 acres of land which was unimproved with the exception of thirty acres which had been broken. On this farm the father built a house and other buildings, and placed the land under cultivation. He died in 1909, aged eighty-five and one-half years, the mother having died in 1906, aged seventy-five years. Their children were as follows: Catherine, who is deceased; Samuel A.; Charles, who is deceased; Elijah, who lives in St. Albans Township; and Frank, who lives with his brother, Elijah.

Samuel A. Hinkle attended the district schools and lived at home until his marriage, which occurred December 28, 1875, when he was united in marriage with Eudora Simpson, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hinsicker) Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle rented land in St. Albans Township until 1909, when, after the death of Mr. Hinkle's father, they bought eighty acres of land of the home place, and since then have made many improvements. Here Mr. Hinkle carries on general farming and stockraising, but since 1915 has rented about forty acres of the land.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle are as follows: Eugene, who died at the age of three years; Nevada, who is Mrs. George Worth of Chili Township; Ralph Ernest, who is a druggist of West Point, Ill. Mr. Hinkle belongs to the Christian Church, of which he has been an elder ever since 1903. He is a Republican. For some years he has been a member of West Point Lodge, I. O. O. F., and served it as treasurer for twelve years. A hard-working man, Mr. Hinkle deserves the prosperity which has attended him, and is recognized as one of the representative men of his neighborhood.

HITZ, Adam, a prosperous farmer of St. Mary's Township, is carrying on general farming and stockraising on his farm of 160 acres on section 12 of this township. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 22, 1867, a son of Adam and Mary (Hicks) Hitz, natives of Pennsylvania, who died in that state after years devoted to farming. The father was a Democrat in his political views. He and the mother were members of the United Brethren Church.

Adam Hitz, the younger, whose name heads this review, was reared in Pennsylvania, where he attended the district schools, and remained there until 1894, when he came west to Astoria, Ill., and worked there for six months. In 1896 he came to his present farm, where he has since

remained, and since then he has improved his place considerably.

On January 16, 1896, Mr. Hitz was married to Emma Cassel, at Vernon, Ill. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1872, a daughter of Manuel Cassel, a native of Pennsylvania, who is now deceased. Mrs. Cassel, who was also born in Pennsylvania, survives, and lives at Bates Station, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hitz have the following children: Harvey, Ira, Mable, Clifford, Gertie and Howard. Mr. Hitz is independent in his political views, and at one time served as road commissioner of St. Mary's Township. He is a sound business man, excellent farmer and good citizen, and has earned the confidence he inspires.

HOBART, Isaac Newton, now deceased, was formerly one of the representative men of Hancock Township, and is remembered in his former home with affectionate respect. He was born in Fountain Green Township, January 10, 1834, a son of Norman and Ura Eaton (Holliday) Hobart, he born at Essex, N. Y., December 29, 1810, and she in New York. In 1833, Norman Hobart came to Rushville, Ill., where he was married and then came to Hancock County, and after living for one year in Fountain Green Township, settling in Carthage Township, he bought a farm and operated a carding machine. Later he bought the old gristmill on Crooked Creek, rebuilt it, and made it into a steam mill. He then bought eighty acres of land one mile from Carthage, where he was living when he died December 13, 1878. For many years he has served as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in erecting the first church in Fountain Creek Township, and in building the first wagon road in that township. His wife was a daughter of Moses and Celia (Skirvin) Holliday.

Isaac Newton Hobart attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old when he began to work in the grist-mill owned by his father, and was so employed for eleven years. On January 31, 1861, he was married to Mary E. Duffy, born in Hancock Township, June 10, 1840, a daughter of Anthony and Mary Matilda (Spangler) Duffy, born in Pennsylvania. Having acquired a wife, Mr. Hobart bought a farm of 100 acres from his father, which was located on section 6, Hancock Township, on which a log house was standing, and he and his bride lived in it for six years. He then bought land adjoining his orginal farm, on which there was a small frame house, and he moved it on his homestead, but replaced it in 1878 by a large frame dwelling. From time to time, Mr. Hobart kept on adding to his farm until he had 640 acres in Hancock and Carthage townships, and eighty acres in Pilot Grove Township. Mrs. Hobart owns 160 acres in Adrian County, Mo., now operated by her son. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart had the following children: Mary Emily, who is the widow of Joseph Kuntz, lives with her mother on the home place; Carrie Luella, who is the widow of Samuel Sowers of Nebraska; Joseph N., who lives in Hancock Township; Dennis W., who lives in Adrian County, Mo.; Eva Elizabeth, who is deceased, was Mrs. John McConnell of Carthage, Ill.; Lillie Estella, who is Mrs. Morris Yetter of Fountain Green Township; Matilda E., who is Mrs. John Herron of Nebraska; Ura Amanda, who is Mrs. Wyman Mills of Carthage Township; Isaac N., who is operating the homestead; Ethel B., who is Mrs. William E. Kuntz; and Mabel Grace, who is deceased, was Mrs. Gerard Moseley.

Mr. Hobart died April 21, 1911, since which time Mrs. Hobart has lived on the home place, which her son, Isaac N. conducts. The Methodist Episcopal Church had in Mr. Hobart a devout member. He was a Republican and held several township offices. Well known as a member of Burnside Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., Mr. Hobart's memory was honored after his death by resolutions of respect from his lodge, signed by H. C. Herbert, R. C. Gibson and Peter Jackson.

HOHL, John F., one of the successful fruit growers of Hancock County, is a valued resident and property owner of Nauvoo. He was born at Nauvoo, September 17, 1864, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ruland) Hohl, natives of Germany, who were married in that country, and then in 1838 came to America. From 1838 to 1848, they lived in Pennsylvania, where he was a carpenter, although he had been a butcher in Germany. In 1848 they came to Nauvoo, and here he followed both trades, and became the owner of a farm in Sonora Township, now included in the city limits of Nauvoo. His death occurred February 9, 1899, the mother having passed away in 1889. Their children were as follows: John F., who was killed while a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, April 6, 1862, as a member of Company F, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Justus, who is deceased; Catherine, who is Mrs. William Geiges of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob, who died at the age of three years; William and Eliza, who are both deceased; Ernestine, who is Mrs. L. J. Little, is a widow of Tingley, Iowa; Joseph, who is deceased; Henry, who lives at Mobile, Ala.; George B., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Lydia, who died in infancy; John F.; and Louis E., who lives at Nauvoo.

John F. Hohl attended the common schools of Nauvoo until he was eighteen years old, and then went to Grand Junction, Col., where he worked in a brick factory for some months, leaving there for the San Juan Mining country, remaining in Colorado for one year. Mr. Hohl then went to Denver, Col., where he conducted an artesian well drill, operating from Denver all over the state, and it is a recognized fact that his wells are the best Colorado has ever had drilled. In 1888 Mr. Hohl returned to Nauvoo, and became a raiser of fruit. In 1890 he bought one acre of land in the city, adding to his land until he now has four acres in grapes, and several acres in apples, strawberries and other small fruits.

On November 5, 1889, Mr. Hohl was married to Louisa Bruegger, of Nauvoo, a daughter of

Christian and Caroline (Auer) Bruegger, he born in Switzerland, and she at Louisville, Ky., and they were married at Nauvoo, where Mr. Bruegger became very prominent politically. His death occurred July 10, 1895, and his wife died August 15, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Hohl have one daughter, Edna, who is Mrs. M. A. Beger, of Maquon, Ill. Mr. Hohl is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Hohl not only belongs to this church, but also to its societies, and the Woman's Relief Corps. A Democrat, Mr. Hohl was elected on his party ticket as alderman from his ward. His fraternal relations are with the Keokuk Lodge, L. O. O. M. No. 704.

HOLTSCLAW, Thomas Edward, one of the prosperous business men of Hamilton, is conducting a first class modern grocery in the northwestern part of the city, and enjoys a large trade. He was born in Bear Creek Township, this county, near Basco, September 1, 1874, a son of John Harrison and Mary (Harrison) Holtsclaw, the former of whom was born in August 8, 1830, died August 25, 1906, and the latter, born December 27, 1837, died in 1909. Their children were as follows: Charles Mansfield, who lives near Carthage, Ill., and is a farmer; George Wesley, who is a farmer of Iowa; Perry, who is a farmer of Kansas; Ethel, who is the wife of William Price, a farmer living near Elvaston, Ill.; Lizzie, who is the wife of William Millen, a carpenter of Abingdon, Ill.; and Thomas Edward.

Thomas Edward Holtsclaw attended the common schools of his native township, and remained at home until he was twenty-two years old. Until 1907, he devoted himself to farming, but in that year came to Hamilton, and in 1812 embarked in his present business. He carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries.

On October 6, 1896, Mr. Holtsclaw was married to Kate Batty, a daughter of Thomas and Julia (Christfield) Batty, the former of whom was born at Jacksonville, Ill., April 27, 1837, and died April 7, 1903; and the latter was born at Madison, Ind., February 22, 1838. Mrs. Holtsclaw was born at Hamilton, Ill., January 23, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Holtsclaw have three living children, namely: Clarence Edward, who was born August 29, 1898; Ralph Batty, who was born February 4, 1904; and Beulah Morrow, who was born September 28, 1908. Mr. Holtsclaw belongs to Hamilton Lodge No. 697, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in it, being now past Grand. He is a Republican, but has never held office. An excellent business man, he has built up a trade that is based upon honest dealing and fair treatment, and he stands very well in his community.

HOOVER, Harvey Daniel, president of Carthage College, and one of the best known educators of the country, is a son of Samuel Enoch and Jane (Gable) Hoover, of New Oxford, Pa. This branch of Hoovers came originally from Switzerland, but they have lived in America since the early part of the eighteenth century. Other branches of the family came from Germany. They have been farmers for the most part, sturdy of stock and thrifty in habit. There mingles in this line the religious faiths of Luther, Calvin and Zwingle.

Harvey Daniel Hoover was born near New Oxford, Pa., June 17, 1880, being his parents' firstborn. His education in the public schools was limited by the meagre course of that day, but he was ambitious to secure a proper training for some profession. His parents stimulated his ambition and seconded his efforts and made every needed sacrifice to keep him at school and college. His common school courses were supplemented by private schools during the summers of 1892 and 1893, at Abbotstown and New Oxford, Pa. In the fall of 1894 he entered Stevens Hall Preparatory School at Gettysburg, Pa. One year later he matriculated as a student in the Pennsylvania College at that same place. He was the first member of his large family of relatives, and the first boy of his country community to enter college. He followed the classified course and the next year entered Susquehanna University, as a sophomore, and was graduated from that institution in 1899, with honors, receiving the A. B. degree. During the next three years he studied theology and graduate courses, receiving the M. A. and B. D. degrees in 1902. During the last few years he was also a tutor in the preparatory department of the institution. He was a diligent student and rather popular among his fellows. His student activities included such offices as president of his literary society, dramatic club, historical society, social club and science club, captain of the 'varsity football team, manager of the baseball team, editor of the college paper, member of the college debating team, member of the glee and mandolin clubs, etc. For one year he was secreary to the college president. He was a member of the Philamatrian Society, honor society. From 1902 to 1909, he served a number of churches as an enthusiastic and hard-workink pastor. These churches were located at Friedens and East Pittsburgh, and in different counties in Pennsylvania. His work as a preacher was recognized by the church, and he was eleceted secretary of the Pittsburgh Synod and held other offices of trust and responsibility. During these years from 1902 to 1911, he was also a diligent post graduate student, and holds a diploma of special honor from the Pittsburgh Bible School of Methods; another from the Schofield Bible School, and in 1907 completed his graduate work at the Illinois Wesleyan University, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His graduate work was done largely in philosophy and sociology. In 1907 his alma mater called him to take up the work of its distinguished senior professor, Rev. Professor J. R. Dunn, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D. In this position Mr. Hoover taught not only in the college department, but also in the school of theology. He was at that time without doubt the youngest full professor of theology in the United States,

not having reached his twenty-seventh birthday. Two years later he was known as the youngest college president in the country. In 1909 Mr. Hoover came to Carthage College as its eighth president and has also served this institution as professor of philosophy. During a portion of these ten years the courses in education were included in the department of philosophy and during one year the courses in history were also taught by him. Dr. Hoover is a diligent student and a voluminous reader. Besides many periodicals, and in addition to his regular lines of graduate work, he reads several hundred volumes every year. He has made a special study of Russian history and social life. President Hoover is a public speaker in great demand. He has delivered many thousands of lectures throughout the country, east and west, and they are inspirational as well as instructive, and appeal to men in all walks of life.

In 1902 President Hoover was married to Miss Grace Stoch, who has contributed much to his success. They have one daughter, Dorcas Grace. Dr. Hoover is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is an active Sunday School worker. He has completed all the courses of teacher training offered by the international association. Among other societies he belongs to the following: The American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Academy of Political Science, The American Sociological Society, The National Educative Association, The Longfellow Society, being a life member, The National Historical Society, The Historical Society of Illinois, Brothers of the Book, the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the degree of a Knight Templar, Society of Bible Teachers, The Lutheran Academy, as well as many others. He is an active correspondent with many persons and papers. Dr. Hoover is thoroughly devoted to his duties as president of Carthage College, and indefatigable as an adviser and friend, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a large circle of college and other associates. He is a "dreamer of dreams," but also a "doer of the word."

HORNECKER, Carl F., a prosperous general farmer of Augusta Township, owns and operates sixty acres of fine land on section 16 of this township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., March 13, 1872, a son of John G. and Katherine (Wedeman) Hornecker, natives of Germany, who, after their marriage, left Germany, and came to the United States, arriving in this country about sixty years ago. They settled in Adams County, where they died.

Carl F. Hornecker attended the public schools of Adams County, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred February 22, 1899, when he was united with Emma L. Stoeszel, born in Adams County, Ill., January 14, 1874, a daughter of William and Anna G. (Erthman) Stoeszel, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when young. They were married in this country. He is now deceased, but she survives, and lives at Columbus, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hornecker have three children, namely: Florence, Clarence and Edna L.

After his marriage Mr. Hornecker moved on on his present farm, where he does general farming and raises Poland-China hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He is a Republican, and has served his district as a school director. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. A man of industry, through hard work and thrift, he has accumulated what he possesses, and he is recognized as a good citizen.

HORNEY, John Edmond, one of the comfortably retired farmers of Carthage, is held in the highest respect by all who know him. He was born in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, Ill., August 28, 1853, a son of William and Louisa A. (Haggard) Horney, natives of North Carolina and Madison County, Tenn. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Peterson) Horney, the former of whom was born in 1791, and died December 15, 1884. His parents were killed by the Indians on the present site of Nashville, Tenn. The Horney family came early to Illinois. William Horney died in 1859, the father of the following children: Samantha, Henry and Melvana, all of whom are deceased; Mattie, who is Mrs. Hiram Pickard, of Salem, Iowa; Seth, who died in infancy; John E.; and Mary and Charles, both of whom are deceased.

After the death of his father, John E. Horney went to live with an older sister at Plymouth, Ill. After two years he began working with a horse and wagon, and did farm work until December, 1870, when he drove a team to southern Kansas, and lived there for three years. He then came to Hancock County, and attended Carthage College during the winters and worked on farms in the summers, until he qualified himself for school teaching. For about two and one-half years he was so engaged. He also accumulated land and had 240 acres in one body in Harmony Township. In 1897 he sold it and moved to a farm of 170 acres in Carthage Township and still owns it. In 1908 he bought a residence at 620 E. Wabash Street, Carthage, where he now lives.

Mr. Horney was married, August 25, 1878 to Amy Frances Daw, who was born in Harmony Township, this county, a daughter of Richard L. and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Huey Daw. Mr. Daw was born in England, and his wife near Columbia, Ky. In about 1857, Mr. Daw came to Hancock County, with a brother and two sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Horney have had the following children born to them: Arthur, who lives on his father's homestead; Grace, who died at the age of five years; Alma, who is at home; and William Richard, who died in infancy. Mrs. Horney attended the district schools and Abingdon College, in Knox County. Mr. Horney belongs to the Christian Church, of which he has been a deacon since 1913. Mrs. Horney is an active church worker and belongs to all the societies connected therewith. In politics, a Republican, Mr. Horney has been a school director for many years; he was assessor of



FRANCIS M. SMITH



ELLEN SMITH

Harmony Township for three years. In Masonry he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and has been commander of the Carthage commandery, and he and Mrs. Horney belong to the Eastern Star.

HORTON, Millard Gifford, one of the substantial farmers of Appanoose Township, is a man widely known and universally respected. He was born at Nauvoo, January 18, 1861, a son of Philip T. and Malinda (Gifford) Horton, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Ikerd) Horton and Joseph C. and Lydia Gifford, all early settlers of Hancock County. A complete history of the Horton and Giflord families is given elsewhere in this work.

Millard Gifford Horton attended the Maple Grove district school, and remained at home until about 1884, when he went to Red Willow County, Neb., and spent two years taking up government land. Upon his return to Hancock County, he was married at Nauvoo, on April 8, 1886, to Amelia Luella Hall, born in Appanoose Township, a daughter of Nathan K. and Ruth (Briggs) Hall. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Horton moved to the old Hall farm of eighty acres, just east of Nauvoo, which they now own, and they bought ten acres of timberland. Mr. Horton also owns 320 acres of land in Red Willow County, Neb., that he rents. He has always been a farmer and stockraiser, and has been very successful in his operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton became the parents of the following children: the first born, Grace died in infancy; Nellie Adell, who is Mrs. William Faulkner of Roseville, Cal.; Raymond, who died in 1914, was born in 1891; Ruth, one of twins, is living, but the other died in infancy; and Clara, who is a public school teacher. Mr. Horton has served on the school board, and has always been a friend of education, and a supporter of measures calculated to advance his community and further the welfare of its young people.

HORTON, Philip T., now deceased, was for many years a prominent figure in the early development of Hancock County, and for the last fifteen years of his life, was an honored resident of Nauvoo. He was born at Bedford, Ind., in 1832, a son of James and Elizabeth (Ikerd) Horton. James Horton was born in North Carolina of Welsh descent. His father was a slaveowner, but becoming convinced of the injustice of the practice, set his slaves free. Elizabeth (Ikerd) Horton was born in Virginia. In 1848, James Horton came to Nauvoo, intending to go on to Iowa, but being checked in the journey by excessive rains he stopped, and being pleased with the locality, settled here. By occupation he was a farmer.

Philip T. Horton was married to Malinda Gifford, born near Hollister Mills, Pa., a daughter of Joseph C. and Lydia Gifford, natives of Boston, Mass., and Nova Scotia, respectively. The father of Joseph C. Gifford lost his life at sea when the whaling vessel on which he had sailed foundered. About 1848, Joseph C. Gifford, who was a cooper by trade, brought his family to Nauvoo, making the trip over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was totally blind.

After their marriage, Philip T. Horton and his wife lived first in Sonora Township, later going to Apponoose Township, where they owned land, and finally locating in Sonora Township. Mr. Horton was one of the first to own and operate a threshing machine, and was engaged in that line of business, in season, for twenty-five years. Prior to his marriage he and his two brothers, drove oxen to Kansas, intending to take up land, but having their ox-teams stolen they returned to Nauvoo, where Philip T. Horton was married. His death occurred at Nauvoo, in August, 1917, after fifteen years spent in that city. His wife died in 1884, while giving birth to their thirteenth child. The living children are as follows: Clare, who lives at Red Willow, Neb.; Susan, who is Mrs. Frank Ikerd of western Nebraska; Lydia, who is Mrs. John Ruff of Nauvoo; Addie, who is Mrs. John Weber of Red Willow County, Neb.; Mary, who is Mrs. Albert Webb of Appanoose Township; James J., who lives in Sonora Township; and Millard Gifford.

HOUGH, William T., proprietor of the Imperial Stock Farm of 160 acres on sections 15 and 16, Chili Township, is a general farmer and stockraiser, specializing on Aberdeen Angus cattle, Duroc-Jersey swine and White Plymouth Rock chickens. He was born in Montgomery County, N. C., April 26, 1850, a son of William and Elmira (Howell) Hugh, natives of North Carolina, who came to Illinois in 1869, and locating in Hancock County, were farmers here until they died.

William Hough attended the local schools of North Carolina and of Hancock County, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. His marriage took place September 4, 1879, when he was united with Mollie J. Burner, who died having had one child that died in infancy. On September 26, 1883, Mr. Hough was married (second) to Martha J. (Lyon) Jenkins, a daughter of T. G. Lyon, and the widow of William H. Jenkins. Their only child, Abbie G. Jenkins, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hough have four children, namely: Claude, who is married to Eva Richardson, has a daughter, Irene; Ellamina, who is married to Charles Owen; E. Gilmore, who is at home; and Ellen who is also at home. Mr. Hough belongs to the Christian Church. Fraternaly he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a Democrat, and has served as a school director for two terms.

HOWARD, John F., now deceased, was formerly actively engaged in farming in St. Albans Township, where he was held in the highest respect. He was born in that township, January 2, 1886, a son of Frank and Ellen A. (Laffey) Howard, natives of Hancock County. They were extensive farmers of St. Albans Township,

where she died January 3, 1919, he having passed away in March, 1887.

Growing up on his father's farm John F. Howard left it for his 160 acre farm in St. Albans Township after his marriage, and was there engaged in farming until his death December 20, 1918. In addition to farming, Mr. Howard represented the Chevrolet Automobile Company in Walker, Bear Creek, St. Albans and a part of Chili Townships, and was the Hancock County representative for the Case tractor.

On February 3, 1909, Mr. Howard was married to Louise E. Mathews, born in Walker Township, January 20, 1886, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hildebrand) Mathews, natives of Pennsylvania and Texas, respectively, and granddaughter of Henry Mathews of Pennsylvania, and William and Louise (Nelson) Hildebrand of Adams County, Ill. After their marriage, Mr, and Mrs. Samuel Mathews settled on their large farm in Walker Township, and there he died December 18, 1895, she having continued to live on the home place ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews had the following children: John Henry, who lives at Stillwell, Ill.; Iona, who is Mrs. William Dunbar of Walker Township; Samuel, who lives in Walker Township; Mrs. Howard; and Ina, who is Mrs. Elva Howard of Walker Township. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard were as follows: Vera Gertrude, born October 30, 1909; Sarah Frances, born August 3, 1913; Lester Joseph, born April 21, 1915, and John F., who is deceased. Mr. Howard attended the Pleasant Hill School of St. Albans Township, and his widow the Green Hill School of Walker Township. He was a Democrat. In religious faith both were born and bred Catholics. Mr. Howard was taken away in the very prime of young manhood when he had every reason for living, and his loss was keenly felt by his fellow citizens as well as his family.

HOWARD, Virgil H., owner and operator of 120 acres of valuable farm land on section 34, Harmony Township, is one of the enterprising young agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Harmony Township, April 12, 1888, a son of Edward and Ella (McArthur) Howard, natives of Illinois, who still survive and are engaged in farming in Harmony Township.

Virgil H. Howard was reared on his father's farm and attended the local schools, remaining at home until his marriage, which occurred January 29, 1908, when he was united with Orpha L. Rampley, born in this county, in March, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have one daughter: Winnivere O., who was born September 27, 1908. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Christian Church, but Mr. Howard is not connected with any religious organization, and is very liberal in his views. He is a Republican, but has never cared for office. The Howard family is one of the best known and most highly respected in Hancock County, and Virgil H. Howard is a worthy representative of it.

HOWD, Albert O., D. O., the leading osteopathic physician of Augusta, with a branch office at Plymouth, is well and favorably known in Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, February 25, 1885, one of the seven children born to his parents, Smith and Katherine (Yetter) Howd. Smith Howd was a successful farmer both in New York and Hancock County, Ill., and he died October 2, 1910. The mother of Dr. Howd died December 31, 1907.

Albert O. Howd attended the common and a high school in Hancock County, and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill., being graduated from the latter institution in 1903. He then took up the practice of osteopathy, and attended Gittings Seminary in 1900-1901 and was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, January 23, 1913. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Augusta, branching out later on and establishing an office at Plymouth.

In 1902 Dr. Howd was married to Miss Harriet C. Shankle, a daughter of Joseph Shankle. Mrs. Howd died in May, 1917, leaving a daughter, Mildred E., who was born August 26, 1904. In 1918 Dr. Howd was united in marriage to Edna Marie Lemmon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling P. Lemmon of Augusta. Mr. Lemmon is a well known banker and lawyer of that city.

Fraternally Dr. Howd belongs to the Masons, Eastern Star, Elks and Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Augusta Board of Health, and of the town board, and in December, 1917, was appointed a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense. A skilled operator, an educated man, and public-spirited citizen, Dr. Howd is one of the worth-while men of Hancock County, and is making his influence felt in a way that will benefit the country at a time when the assistance of all loyal people is needed.

HUDDLESTON, D. Clark, an expert blacksmith of St. Mary's, is one of the reliable men of this neighborhood who comes of an old family of Hancock County. He was born in this county, July 16, 1881, a son of D. W. and Mary (Ellis) Huddleston, natives of Tennessee and Illinois. D. W. Huddleston was a blacksmith for sixty years, and worked at his trade at Plymouth for forty years. Both he and his wife are now deceased. While he gave an earnest support to the candidates of the Democratic party, he never cared for office. In religious convictions he was a follower of Alexander Campbell. For many years he was a Mason in good standing.

Clark Huddleston attended the common and a high school of Hancock County, and began learning his trade from his father, completing his apprenticeship with other blacksmiths, and in 1914 opened a shop of his own at St. Mary's. His is one of the best equipped shops in the county, and he has an excellent trade.

On March 27, 1909, Mr. Huddleston was married in Hancock County to Ethel A. Douglas, born in Ohio, in October, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston have one son, Russell C. Mr. Huddleston is a Democrat, but like his father he is not an aspirant for public honors. He owns his shop and a residence at St. Mary's and has earned these through his own efforts. Hard-working and thrifty, he is a desirable addition to his community, and a loyal supporter of his country.

HUDKINS, Andrew, one of the highly esteemed residents of Ferris, is a retired farmer, having formerly been actively engaged in agricultural work. He was born in Harrison County, W. Va., November 18, 1843, a son of Elisha and Rachel (Mearns) Hudkins, natives of West Virginia. In 1853 the family started for Illinois in a covered wagon, and until they reached the Ohio River this was their means of transport. Taking the boat down the Ohio River to St. Louis they then went up the Mississippi River to Warsaw, where they hired a team to carry them the balance of the long trip to Pilot Grove Township. There they rented land until 1857, in which year a farm was bought in Prairie Township and lived upon until 1861, when it was sold, and once more Elisha Hudkins became a renter. In 1865, he bought another farm in Prairie Township, where he died in 1876. His widow later moved to Oregon, where she died in 1888. Their children were as follows: Andrew; Mary Jane, who is Mrs. William McCall, of La Grand, Ore.; Floyd, who lives at Wilbur, Wash.; Walker, who lives at Albany, Ore.; and Leah, who is Mrs. John Brant, of North Powder, Ore.

In August, 1862, Andrew Hudkins enlisted for service during the Civil War, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, was at Arkansas Post, and did scouting duty at Fort Hudson and at Baton Rouge, La. On October 1, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., never having been injured during his long and active service. Returning home, Mr. Hudkins was employed in various ways until he began farming for himself in Prairie Township, renting land until 1887, when he bought eighty acres of improved land in that township, and conducted it until October 19, 1909, when he rented his farm, moved to Ferris, and bought an old house and lot. Since then he has thoroughly rebuilt and modernized his place, and has a comfortable home.

On April 30, 1879, Mr. Hudkins was married to Mary Richards, a daughter of Josiah Richards, and she died July 26, 1880. On September 25, 1884, Mr. Hudkins was married (second) to Mary Agnes Mack, born in Ohio, a daughter of Samuel Mack, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hudkins had one daughter, who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Hudkins is a Republican. Until it was disbanded, he belonged to the Ferris Post, G. A. R.

HUEY, Edward, a director of the Tri-County State Bank and a former merchant of Plymouth is now actively engaged in farming in Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, February 19, 1862, one of the six children born to his parents, Erastus and Susan (Dale) Huey. Erastus Huey was born in Kentucky, which state he left when seven years old, being at that time brought to Hancock County, Ill., by his parents. Here he engaged in farming and spent the remainder of his life, dying in February, 1913. The mother of Edward Huey died in 1886.

Edward Huey attended the local schools of Hancock County and was a farmer for some years, and then, coming to Plymouth, embarked in a boot and shoe business, which he conducted for nine years. For the subsequent two years he was in a grain business at Plymouth, and then turned his attention toward farming once more, although he still resides at Plymouth. In politics he is a Democrat and is now serving as school trustee. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and both he and his wife belong to the Rebekahs.

In February, 1906, Mr. Huey was married to Miss Josie Walton, a daughter of George Walton, a native of Hancock County, who is now a retired farmer of Plymouth. Mr. Huey has a daughter, Minnie, who was born to his first marriage. Mr. Huey's interests are large in the county, and he has carried on his various business ventures in such a manner as to win the approval and confidence of all who know him.

HUEY, Grant S., one of the reliable men of Hancock County, is engaged in general farming and stockraising on his farm of 233 acres on sections 14 and 11, St. Mary's Township. He was born at Benedict, Neb., May 27, 1893, a son of Bruce and Nellie Newlon, and when he was seven years old, he was adopted by Alfred P. Huey and his wife, natives of Hancock County, extensive farmers of this locality, who are now living in retirement at Wilmette, Il.

Grant S. Huey was reared by his foster parents, and sent to the local schools, and at the same time he was given a practical knowledge of farming, so that when he began conducting his own farm, he knew how to go about it and to make his work count for something worth while.

On December 12, 1917, Mr. Huey was married at Macomb, Ill., to Frances Senn, born October 27, 1898. While Mrs. Huey is a Presbyterian, Mr. Huey belongs to the Baptist Church, in politics he is a Republican, but as yet he has not cared for public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his private affairs. The Elks hold his membership. A young man of unusual promise, he bids fare to become a very important factor in the agricultural life of Hancock County.

HULL, William, a retired farmer now residing at West Point, was at one time a very prominent agriculturalist of St. Albans Township. He was born in County Down, Ireland, twenty

miles from Belfast, December 24, 1837, a son of William and Elizabeth (Rown) Hull, who died in Ireland. In 1872 William Hull whose name heads this review, came to the United States, and was engaged in farming for a year in Wayne County, Ohio, going from there to Lauderdail County, Ala., where he bought and conducted a farm for fifteen years. Selling it he came by steamboat on the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River carrying with him sixteen cows and four horses, to Warsaw, Ill., and the following year bought an eighty-acre farm from Robert McCune in St. Albans Township, where he was engaged in general farming until 1909. In that year he sold his farm, bought property at West Point, and has lived here since then in retirement.

In 1872 Mr. Hull was married to Martha Major, born in County Down, Ireland, a daughter of John and Sarah (Black) Major. Mrs. Hull died September 11, 1917, leaving a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, and a son, John W. M. Hull. The latter lives in St. Albans Township, married May Huddelson and they have eight children, namely: Martha, Esther, Adeline, William, Gerald, Ruby, Kenneth and Elmer. This daughter married Frederick Jacobs, who later died and she now lives with her father. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs had the following children: Frederick William, Marthina G., John Earl, Paul Eugene and Gerald George.

William Hull had but few educational advantages, only attending a night school in his native land for a short time, but as he was bright and observant, he has become a well informed man. Prior to coming to the United States he was employed as a stockkeeper in a linen furnishing establishment at Bambridge, Ireland, for seven years. He is a Republican and has served as a school director. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership. An honest, hardworking and thrifty man, he has prospered, and at the same time won and retains the confidence of all who know him.

HUMPHREY, Arda L., who is very profitably engaged in operating the homestead of his family in Hancock Township is one of the reliable citizens of Hancock County. He was born in Fountain Green Township, in January, 1882, a son of Gill and Margaret (Yetter) Humphrey, natives of Adams County, Ill., and Fountain Green Township, respectively. The maternal grandparents, Louis and Martha Yetter, were early settlers of Fountain Green Township, and he was a native of Pennsylvania. After their marriage, Gill Humphrey and his wife settled in Fountain Green Township, but in two years moved to Hancock Township and lived on rented land for four years, when they bought 116 acres of land on sections 2 and 11, where they lived and farmed until 1902, when they moved to Carthage, and there he died in May, 1906. His widow survives him and lives at Kansas City, Mo. Their children were as follows: Arda; and Martha, who is Mrs. Edward Miller, of Kansas City, Mo.

In 1907 Arda Humphrey assumed charge of the homestead, which he rents from his mother, and here he carries on general farming. Mr. Humphrey is a well educated man, for after leaving the district schools, he took a course in Professor Meyer's Normal School, at Macomb, Ill. Since 1916 he has served as township trustee, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is insured in the Bankers of Iowa Insurance Company. A man of intelligent effort in his line, he has proven that farming pays, and that it is one of the best callings a man can adopt.

On October 7, 1906, Mr. Humphrey was married to Mattie Orth, born in Hancock County, May 9, 1886, a daughter of Henry and Rosa (Sells) Orth, and they have one daughter, Ardith, who was born January 24, 1919.

HUMPHREY, Blake Pilkington, one of the prosperous general farmers of Sonora Township, is one of the representative agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in Chester County, Pa., May 9, 1851, a son of Thomas C. and Ann (Thorn) Humphrey. After the death of his first wife, May 18, 1851, Thomas C. Humphrey was married again.

Blake Pilkington Humphrey grew up in his native state, and there attended the common and high schools. When he was twenty-two years old, he came to Hancock County, and for the first year worked for the farmers of Sonora Township. He then rented land for four years, in the same township, when he was able to purchase his present farm of eighty acres in Sonora Township. Since then he has conducted this property, doing general farming, and his efforts have met with gratifying results.

On August 19, 1875, Mr. Humphrey was married to Emily G. Davis, born at Carrollton, Ohio, a daughter of John and Elenor (Burton) Davis, who came to Hancock County in the fall of 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have the following children: Olive L., who is Mrs. Rollie Ash of Hancock County; Ethel, who is Mrs. Henry Schenck; and John Thomas, who is a farmer of Appanoose Township. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder since 1915. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of industrious and thrifty habits, he has been able to accumulate a valuable farm, and is in comfortable circumstances through his own efforts.

HUNGATE, Florence (Matthews), now deceased, was for many years one of the devoted Christian women of La Harpe, whose life of good deeds stands as a monument to her exemplary character. She was born in Macomb, Ill., February 18, 1865, and was spared for many years of useful endeavor, passing away, at Kewanee, Ill., October 12, 1909, from injuries received in an automobile accident. Mrs. Hungate was the only daughter of her parents, James Wilson and Nancy (Henry) Matthews, and wife of John Hardisty Hungate.

When still a child Mrs. Hungate displayed such unusual musical talent, that her mother, then a widow, decided to have it developed, and gave her a thorough musical, as well as classical training at Monmouth, Ill., with a post-graduate course at Chicago. Having been thus prepared, Florence Matthews was for some years one of the leading instructors in music at Monmouth, and was organist of the Presbyterian Church, during the incumbancy of Rev. Dr. Matthews, her uncle.

On May 8, 1878, Florence Matthews was married to John Hardisty Hungate, of La Harpe, Ill., and they became the parents of five children, namely: Quinton Ward, Edith Clare, now Mrs. Ernest James Waddel, John Montgomery, Jean Bertha, who died in infancy, and Harold Grandison. Mrs. Hungate bequeathed to these children an honorable ancestry, her paternal grandfather, Rev. John Matthews, D. D., having been the founder and first president of Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.; and her maternal grandfather, Rev. William K. Stewart, having been the founder of the First Presbyterian Church of Macomb, Ill. Her father was president of McDonough College, at Macomb, Ill., and a man of rare ability, both as a scholar and writer.

From the time she was twelve years old, Mrs. Hungate displayed a realization of the importance of religious precepts, uniting at that tender age with the Presbyterian Church at Monmouth, but she transferred her membership to the Congregational Church at La Harpe, after her marriage, and continued a member of it until her death. She was chiefly instrumental in organizing The Women's Outlook Club, devoted to Civic and Community betterment, and had previously organized a class that took the full Chautauqua Course.

Her funeral services were conducted by a pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, from Brimfield, Ill., Rev. Richard Pacey, D. D., and she was buried on October 16, 1909, in La Harpe Cemetery.

While Mrs. Hungate was an ideal wife and mother, her intellect and training fitted her for a broader outlook and she was able to give to her community a service not rendered by all of her sex. Appreciating the need of intellectual development, Mrs. Hungate inaugurated and carried out to a successful conclusion the founding of a library, securing from Andrew Carnegie an ample donation for that purpose, and always took a deep interest in the conduct of its affairs. She was associated with the various activities of her church, both as member and official, and was a leader in social events of the highest type. Her musical ability was at the disposal of her friends, and she could always be counted upon to exert it to the utmost when her services were required. Her sudden death came as a shock to her community and the grief felt was genuine and profound, and sympathy was tendered her bereaved family from all ranks of life, for she was one who merited affection and esteem from everyone.

HUNGATE, John H., president of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and one of the leading financiers of Hancock County, as well as one of its most prosperous citizens, is known throughout a wide territory. He was born in Fountain Green Township, this county, June 2, 1838, a son of Adonijah and Elizabeth (Ward) Hungate, who had sixteen children. Adoniah Hungate was born in Kentucky, but came to Fountain Green Township in 1833, and here remained until 1839, when he moved to a farm four and one-half miles east of La Harpe, finally moving to La Harpe, where he died.

John H. Hungate attended the preparatory school of Knox College and the Burlington University, and then took up the study of law in the law department of the University at Evanston, and was graduated therefrom in the fall of 1862, and admitted to the bar in 1863. Immediately thereafter he began a general practice of the law at Macomb, Ill. Prior to this he served as circuit clerk and recorder of McDonough County, and was the originator of the system now in universal use in indexing the county records, and formulated the law which was adopted by the state. In 1874 Mr. Hungate turned his attention to finance, becoming president of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and he has also organized several other banks in the state, among them being the Title and Trust Company of Illinois, which later was merged into the Dime Savings and Trust Company, of which he is still a stockholder.. He also helped organize the Peoria Life Insurance Company, and has serve as vice president and chairman of the board of trustees of this institution up to the present time, and upon the death of B. F. Johnson, of La Harpe, Ill., in 1906, he was appointed executor and trustee of his estate comprising eight farming properties of 2,400 acres of valuable land. He was also president of the board of directors of Gittings Seminary, at La Harpe, and also president of the board of education of the city of La Harpe. He built the La Harpe Electric Light & Power Company, now merged in the Western Utilities Co.

Mr. Hungate was married to Miss Florence E. Matthews, a daughter of James W. Matthews, a prominent man of Macomb, Ill., at one time president of McDonough College. Mrs. Hungate died in October, 1908, having borne her husband the following children: Quinton W., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Edith C., who is the wife of Ernest J. Waddell of California; John M., formerly cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Warsaw, Ill., recently located in Chicago as a stockholder, director, and one of the active managers, of the First Joint Land Bank; and Harold G., who is an electrical engineer, now managing the Western Illinois Utilities Company which absorbed the La Harpe Electric Light and Power Company and gets electric power from Stone & Webster of the Keokuk Dam and will as soon as possible construct a line to Glad-

stone and transmit 500 horse-power of the same to a company organized to crush rock at the Gladstone quarry, and organizing a company to take it over and get power from Stone & Webster, at Keokuk. Mr. Hungate is a gold Democrat. He is a Mason, and professionally belongs to the Hancock County Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. For some years he has made it a practice to spend the winter months in California.

HUNGATE, Quinton W., vice president of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and one of the men associated with the growth and expansion of this sound financial institution, was one of three children born to his parents, John H. and Florence (Matthews) Hungate, his birth occurring at La Harpe, May 31, 1879. John H. Hungate was born in Fountain Green Township, Hancock County, June 2, 1839, and was one of sixteen children born to his parents, Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Ward) Hungate.

Quinton W. Hungate attended the public schools of La Harpe, and the University of Chicago, and after completing his studies, he in 1900, entered the First National Bank as a clerk in a subordinate capacity, rising until in 1904 he was made its vice president, and he has remained with this institution ever since, his association with it giving it added strength. Associated with him in the bank as fellow officials are his father, who is the president; C. H. Ingraham, who is the cashier; J. R. Booth, who is the assistant cashier, and John H. Hungate, J. R. Booth, H. S. Bradfield, W. N. Byler, Charles K. Todd, C. W. Warner, John M. Lyon and H. A. Towler, who are directors.

Mr. Hungate was married to Miss Ethel Lawrence, and they have two children, Elizabeth W. and John L. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

HURDLE, Clinton E., D. D. S., has so fine a record as a dental surgeon that he is entitled to a foremost place among the men of his calling in Hancock County. His professional experience has all been gained at Augusta, to which he came in 1904. He was born near La Harpe, Ill., July 26, 1880, one of the eight children of Isaac N. and Henrietta (Doffemier) Hurdle. Isaac N. Hurdle was a well known and prosperous farmer of Illinois.

Doctor Hurdle attended the public schools of Illinois, and then entered Giddens Seminary, at La Harpe, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1900. He then took the full dental course at Keokuk Dental College at Keokuk, Iowa, being graduated therefrom in 1904.

In April, 1903, Doctor Hurdle was married to Miss Mabel R. Peck, a daughter of Christian C. Peck. Doctor and Mrs. Hurdle have three children, namely: Gerald B., Clinton E., Jr., and Howard C. Doctor Hurdle and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Politically a Republican, he served the town of Augusta two terms as a member of the town board. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and a Mason. In addition to paying attention to his large and constantly increasing practce, Doctor Hurdle owns and conducts a farm near Augusta, Hancock County, Ill., which comprises 100 acres of valuable land. He is very well and favorably known in this county, and is held in the highest respect.

HURDLE, Henry Albert, a successful farmer and stockman of La Harpe, is one of the representative men of Hancock County, and belongs to one of its old families. He was born in La Harpe Township, March 5, 1876, a son of John M. and Elmira A. (Carr) Hurdle, natives of Franklin County, Ky.

Henry Albert Hurdle attended the district schools of La Harpe Township, and Gittings Seminary of La Harpe, and remained on the homestead until after his marriage, being engaged in conducting it for a time. He then went into the office of a Security, Abstract and Investment Company, where he remained for two years, then returned to La Harpe, and for two years was engaged in buying, selling and trading live stock. Mr. Hurdle then bought a farm of 140¼ acres of land in La Harpe Township, near the eastern part of the city of La Harpe, which was finely improved, but since then he has rebuilt the house. He now farms from seventy to seventy-five acres, having the balance in pasture, and he rents twenty-five acres additional, which he operates. He raises and trades mules, horses, cattle and hogs.

On January 29, 1908, Mr. Hurdle was married to Myrtle Hattie Reiselt, born at Shenandoah, Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Rosa (Ketchem) Reiselt, born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Hurdle have two children: Vivian Olive, and Albert Nelson. In politics Mr. Hurdle is independent. He is a Mason, and also belongs to Disco Camp No. 6888, M. W. A. For a number of years he was an Odd Fellow. A judicious farmer he understands how to make his efforts bring results. As a man he stands high in his community, and is an excellent representative of a fine old family.

HURST, Grover N., who operates 210 acres of very valuable land in St. Mary's Township, is recognized as one of the capable agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., January 16, 1892, a son of Edward and Sarah (Wheeler) Hurst, natives of Illinois, and farming people. He is now deceased, but she survives and makes her home at Macomb, Ill.

Grover N. Hurst attended the schools of his district and the Plymouth High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911. Immediately upon the completion of his school days, he took charge of his present farm, on section 33, and here he carries on general farming and stockraising, and has been very successful. On August 8, 1913, Mr. Hurst was married to Ruby Cain, of St. Mary's Township, a daughter of Adolphus Cain. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have no children. Mrs. Hurst belongs to the Chris-



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tian Church. She has membership with the Royal Neighbors. Politically Mr. Hurst is a Democrat, but so far his time and attention have been too fully occupied with his farm duties to admit of his entering public life. Both he and Mrs. Hurst are well and favorably known throughout their district, and he is accounted a man fair in his dealings and upright in his life.

HUSTON, Samuel F., whose life work has been directed in agricultural lines, is so well known as to need no introduction to the people of Hancock County, or Carthage Township, where his farm is located. He was born in this county, January 12, 1855, the third child in a family of eight children born to his parents, seven of whom survive, and are now living in Hancock County. The father, John W. Huston, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., September 11, 1826, and he died January 31, 1893. Katherine W. Black, mother of Samuel F. Huston, was born July 3, 1831, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., and she died November 21, 1904. Both parents attended the common schools of Pennsylvania, and acquired an excellent educational training there. Mrs. Huston was a Christian woman, kind and charitable. She was a daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Whelms) Black.

After their marriage, which occurred in Pennsylvania, John W. Huston and his wife came west by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and spent the winter of 1849-50 at Warsaw, Ill. In the fall of 1850 they located on a farm in Hancock Township, which he had bought, and their first house was a log one, which took fire but fortunately did not burn down, the night Samuel F. Huston was born. In the years which succeeded his location in Hancock County, John W. Huston accumulated a large amount of land, a goodly portion of which he placed under cultivation, and he and his excellent wife passed through all the hardships incident to their times and community. Wild game was plentiful and as he was a great hunter the larder was never empty, his skill providing wild turkey, deer, ducks and other substitutes for the more civilized meats of older communities. Both he and Mrs. Huston were members of the Presbyterian Church. A strong Democrat, he was called upon, as one of the more intelligent and better educated men of his township, to hold office upon numerous occasions, and he discharged these obligations very acceptably. He and his wife passed away in Hancock Township, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Majorville, Ill., a beautiful monument marking their last resting place. The American founders of the Huston family came to the American colonies from Scotland, at that time the name being spelled Houston. A man of strong convictions, he was not afraid to stand up to his principles, and was never to be swerved from that what he believed to be his duty.

After attending the schools of his native county, Samuel F. Huston remained at home until he attained his majority, securing a practical knowledge of farm work. On December 26, 1878, he was married to Miss Sarah V. Spangler, and the children born to them are given at length below: Edith Lyle, the eldest, is the wife of A. E. Biery, and agriculturalist of Macon, Wis., and both of them attended the common schools. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. They have one daughter, Mary Katherine. Elsie G., who is living at home, attending the common schools, was given one the third child, is a farmer of Carthage Township. He was married to Miss Dora Goenling, and they have one son, Samuel, who after attending the common schools, was given one term at Carthage College. In politics he is a Democrat. He registered in the last draft for service in the World War and held himself ready to respond if his country called him. Anna Mary is the wife of Emmerson Rose of Milesville, Mont., a railroad man, and they have one daughter, Irene. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. After attending the common schools, Anna Mary took the classical course at Carthage College, and prior to her marriage was a teacher in her home township. Vera Helen is the wife of Harry Hays, a farmer of Hancock Township, and they have a daughter, Maxim Eleanor. They are both members of the Methodist Church. Prior to their marriage she was a school teacher, having been graduated from the common and a high school in Hancock County. Mr. Hays is a Republican. Hubert S., who is one of the gallant soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force, who crossed to France in August, 1918, for service in the World War, was attached to the hospital corps. After being graduated from the common and a high school in Hancock County, he matriculated at the Illinois School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated, and after his entrance into the service of his country, he was attached to the hospital at Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J., which he left to go abroad. John Wilson is at home with his parents and is a graduate of Carthage High school, class of 1918.

Mrs. Huston was born in Hancock County, January 16, 1857, a daughter of Joseph T. and Anna Mary (Sample) Spangler. She had six brothers and sisters, of whom five others than herself survive, namely: Rebecca J., who is the wife of James Latherow, a merchant of Fountain Green, Ill., has two children, Eddie S. and Ruth, and they all belong to the Presbyterian Church; Emily, who is the wife of E. W. Huston, a retired farmer of Carthage, Ill., is now engaged in shipping stock, they have four children, and are members of the Presbyterian Church; Joseph E. is a farmer of Hancock County, is married to Miss Ida Murtland, and has eight children; Edward, who is an agriculturalist of Hancock County, is married to Miss Fannie Murtland, and they have one son, Harry. Mr. Spangler, father of Mrs. Huston, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., and he was a farmer, who came to Hancock County in pioner days, arriving here with a horse and

wagon in 1838, and entered land from the government, which is still in his family, the present being the third generation to possess it. He was a Republican, and held many public offices, among them being township treasurer and supervisor. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Spangler was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and attended its common schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are now deceased.

The first land Mr. Huston bought was the 160 acres on which he still resides, going into debt for it, but through hard work and thrift he paid off this incumbrance and bought eighty acres additional so that now he has 240 acres, on which he is raising stock, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle which are registered, Percheron horses and Duroc-Jersey hogs, exhibiting at the various fairs in the state. His farm is known as the Hustonian Stock Farm, and his products meet with a ready sale at high prices because of the quality. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a great admirer and supporter of President Wilson. Since he was twenty-one years old, he has been a school director, and is a great friend of the public school system, as was his father before him. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Carthage Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Chapter, R. A. M.; Carthage Commandery, K. T., and he also belongs to Carthage Camp, M. W. A. Both he and Mrs. Huston belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Carthage, of which he is a trustee. This denomination has lost two churches by fire, to the erection of which Mr. Huston contributed liberally, and he was on the building committee which erected the third and present one, in addition to subscribing generously. Mr. and Mrs. Huston are justly numbered among the most representative people of the county. They come of old and honored families, and have brought up a fine lot of children to do them honor and become desirable citizens of this and other communities.

INGERSOLL, Hiram, one of the progressive farmers of Prairie Township, owns and operates a choice 125-acre farm, one half of which is within the corporate limits of Elvaston. He was born at Miami, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 19, 1841, a son of John and Elizabeth (Tattersall) Ingersoll, he born in Miami, Ohio, and she in Alexandria, Va. The paternal grandfather, James Ingersoll, was born in New York, and the maternal parents, Thomas and Nancy (Boyd) Tattersall, were born in England. The grandfather on his mother's side was a shoemaker. John Ingersoll died in February, 1888, his wife having died in 1843.

Hiram Ingersoll attended the local schools and grew to manhood in Ohio. After the death of his mother, he worked as a farm hand, and lived with his father until he was twenty-one, at which time he left Ohio for Burlington, Iowa, and was employed in a nursery from 1862 to 1863. In February, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman, and was in the campaign against Atlanta and on the famous march to the sea. At the close of the war he was in the Grand Review at Washington, and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue with the rest of his comrades in stately review. During his period of service he took part in twenty-seven engagements, and at the battle of Resaca he was wounded on his right elbow by a gunshot, and still carries a scar. In July 22, 1865, he was honorably discharged, returned to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked once more in the nursery and was also engaged in farming until December, 1866, he returned to Ohio, and for a time worked by the month in the vicinity of his old home.

On April 13, 1867, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Peterman, born in Iowa, a daughter of George and Margaret (Martin) Peterman, natives of Virginia and former slaveowners. After his mrriage, Mr. Ingersoll came to Hancock County and located in Montebello Township, renting land there until 1874, when he bought a farm and conducted it until the spring of 1876. He then sold his farm and bought a larger one, lived upon it until 1882, when once more he sold and bought 160 acres in Prairie Township, where he now resides. He remodeled the buildings and erected new barns, improving the place thoroughly. He has always looked after the farming himself. When the old frame schoolhouse of Elvaston was abandoned, he bought it, moved it to his farm, and has made excellent use of it since then.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll have had the following children: Olive V., who was born December 4, 1868, died August 9, 1902; Daisy B., who was born May 3, 1873, is Mrs. John C. Duncan, died October 25, 1918, leaving two children, Russell H. and Marie O., both of whom live with their grandfather, Mr. Ingersoll, now being orphans. Mr. Ingersoll is a member of the Baptist Church which he serves as a deacon. He is a Republican and has been highway commissioner for twelve years. He was secretary for twenty-four years of the Prairie Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which he helped to found, and he is now a director of it. He belongs to the Masons of Elvaston, and Russell Post No. 86, G. A. R., of which he was commander in 1915.

INGRAHAM, Charles H., cashier and director of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and one of the sound and reliable men of Hancock County, is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is brought into contact. He was born at New York City, November 27, 1853, one of a family of ten children born to his parents, Ramson and Marguerite (Flynn) Ingram. Ramson Ingram was early in life a mechanic, then engaged in a mercantile business, later was a newspaper man, and finally embarked in a contracting line, in which he was engaged when his death occurred February 19, 1915. He was born in New York City, July 29, 1827, and he came to La Harpe in 1857, and made this place his home the remainder of his life.

From the time he was four years old, Charles

H. Ingraham lived in Hancock County, so he is thoroughly identified with its growth and progress. For a number of years he was associated with his father in a contracting business, but in 1887 connected himself with the banking interests of the county, and in 1908 was made cashier of the First National Bank of La Harpe, and has continued to hold that office ever since.

Mr. Ingraham was married to Miss Lillie B. Hungate, and they have three children, namely: Helen M.; Grace, who is the wife of Marion Smith, a prosperous farmer; and Florence, who is the wife of Thomas Roberts, a member of the well known Roberts family of La Harpe. Mr. Ingraham's family belong to the Congregational Church of La Harpe. Fraternaly he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Court of Honor, and in politics he is a staunch Republican.

INGSTROM, Peter E., a successful general farmer of La Harpe Township, is justly numbered among the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Sweden, in June, 1859, a son of Peter Anderson and Sophia Johanna (Pierson) Ingstrom, who came to the United States in 1865, settling at Burlington, Iowa. The father was a fisherman in Sweden, operating along the shores of the Baltic Sea, and he was also a hunter. After coming here he engaged in fishing along the banks of the Mississippi River, making his own nets, and doing a good business. His death occurred in 1882. The mother survived him until 1900. Their children were as follows: Peter E.; Rena Amanda, who is deceased; L. Oscar, who lives at Hampshire, Neb.; Leonard, who lives at Greely, Col.; William, who lives in Arkansas; and Helma, who is Mrs. Charles Edwards.

Peter E. Ingstrom attended the public schools of Burlington, and remained with his parents until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Warren County, Ill. His father dying soon afterwards, he joined his mother, and lived with her until his marriage, which took place March 22, 1893, when he was united with Johanna Sophia Johnson, born in Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Ingstrom have had the following children born to them: Ethel and Lela, who are at home; Ruby and Rene, who are twins; and Edward Welden, who died at the age of sixteen years.

After his marriage, Mr. Ingstrom resided on a farm in McDonough County, Ill., for nine years, and then bought 160 acres of land in La Harpe Township, which he has since improved, erecting all of the buildings, and placing the land under a fine state of cultivation, with the exception of eighteen acres he uses for pasture. He has always done general farming. The Congregational Church holds his membership. He is a Republican, and since 1912 has been a school director. For some years he has belonged to La Harpe Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Ingstrom is an excellent type of the industrious and thrifty farmer of Hancock County, and he stands very well with all who know him.

IPPENSEN, Edward W., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, operates his father's farm of 160 acres of very valuable land on section 33, Augusta Township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., December 16, 1893, a son of Henry F. and Wilhelmina Ippensen, natives of Germany and Illinois, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Edward W. Ippensen attended the district schools of Adams County, and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred November 1, 1916, to Lenora McVay, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Milton and Mary (McVay) McVay, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Ippensen have no children.

After his marriage, Mr. Ippensen came to Hancock County and rents his present farm, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, feeding a large number of cattle and hogs. In politics he is a Republican. His time is fully occupied with his farming operations, and he realizes the value of his work to the world and the dignity of his calling. Never before in the history of the world has the need been so great for intelligent cultivation of the soil, and those who, in times of war, are so engaged are just as surely faithfully serving their government as those who wear a uniform and carry a gun.

IRWIN, Robert H., owner and cultivator of the Grand View Stock Farm, is one of the enterprising agriculturalists of Hancock County, and has long been a desirable resident of Durham Township, where his fine farm is located. He was born in Harford County, Md., April 22, 1866, a son of John and Elizabeth (Chalk) Irwin, natives of Maryland. He died in Pennsylvania about 1898, but she survives, and lives in Maryland.

When he was eight years old, Robert H. Irwin was taken by his parents to York County, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common schools. After he had atained to his majority, he came to Hancock County and worked among the farmers by the month in La Harpe Township. In 1902 he rented land in Durham Township, and after four years as a tenant he bought eighty acres of land, and at the same time his wife's parents gave to him and his wife 300 acres adjoining this property. He bought twenty acres additional, and now has 400 acres of valuable farm land, so magnificently located as to gain the name of the Grand View Stock Farm. On this property he has erected modern buildings and has a model farm in every respect. He is a large raiser of Poland-China hogs, Polled Durham cattle, Rhode Island Red chickens, and draft horses, and he also does general farming, the produce of his farm commanding fancy prices.

On January 16, 1902, Mr. Irwin was married to Olive G. Burr, born in Durham Township, December 9, 1873, a daughter of Jarvis N. and Joanna (Gilman) Burr. They have no children. Mr. Irwin is a Republican, and served as township assessor for four years. Mrs. Irwin belongs to the Durham Methodist Episcopal

Church. The Irwins are very well and favorably known throughout Hancock County, where they have many connections, both business and social.

IRWIN, Wentworth L., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, who is engaged in a successful practice at Plymouth, is a native son of the county, where he was born December 25, 1863. He is one of the three children born to his parents, Marvin B. and Isabella (Groves) Irwin. Marion B. Irwin, who was an extensive farmer and shipper of stock, met his death by accident in 1873. The mother survives, and although over seventy-seven years old, is enjoying excellent health.

Wentworth L. Irwin attended the public schools and a high school in his native county, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1898. Dr. Irwin later took post graduate courses at the same institution. Immediately upon his graduation, he located at Plymouth, and entered upon a general practice that he has continued ever since, building up a very desirable connection. Professionally he belongs to the Hancock County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His office is conveniently located in the iron building on the northwest corner of the square.

Dr. Irwin was married to Miss Jennie Brumback, a daughter of Henry Brumback, of Hancock County, the ceremony occurring in January, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Irwin have one son, Lois Lee. Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk. H is political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In addition to his practice, he conducts a farm of 100 acres. Few men are better known in Hancock County than Dr. Irwin, and none are more highly esteemed.

JACKS, John, now deceased, was for many years one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Rock Creek Township. He was born at Adrian, Ill., October 9, 1872, a son of George and Martha (McChesney) Jacks, early settlers of Rock Creek Township. During the Civil War, George Jacks served his country as a soldier. He died in Rock Creek Township, and several years after his demise, in 1880 his widow settled at Adrian, where she died, about 1912. Their children were as follows: Beecher, who lives at Coddington, Wis.; John; Emily, who is Mrs. Homer Akein, of Ottawa, Kans.; and Blanche, who lives at Adrian, Ill.

John Jacks resided with his mother until his marriage, which occurred March 31, 1897, when he was united with Rosetta Youngmeyer, born at Nauvoo, Ill., November 20, 1872, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sibert) Youngmeyer, natives of Austria and Virginia, respectively, and granddaughter of John and Catherine (Cuba) Sibert, natives of Germany. After his marriage, Mr. Jacks lived for three years on the farm owned by his mother, and then moved across the road to a place of his own a farm of 160 acres, and on it he carried on general grain farming and raised Chester-White hogs until his death which occurred March 21, 1911. Mrs. Jacks continued to live on the farm for three years after Mr. Jacks' death, and then rented it and moved to Carthage, where she bought a modern bungalow residence. Mr. and Mrs. Jacks became the parents of the following children: Eloyd Leland, who was born March 18, 1900; Beulah Blanche, who was born October 26, 1905; and Marguerite Lucile, who was born October 1, 1908. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Jacks served as secretary of the Farmers' Telephone Company of Adrian, and was a director of the Farmers' Elevator Company of Adrian. Both he and Mrs. Jacks became interested in the Hancock County Mutual Society. They early connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he served as secretary of the Sunday school, and she belongs to the various church societies and the Home Bureau.

JACKSON, John, one of the substantial farmers of Appanoose Township, is held in high esteem in Hancock County. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., October 9, 1841, a son of James and Mary (Ferguson) Jackson, natives of Glasgow and the Island of Butte, Scotland, respectively. They were married in Felton County, N. Y., where the father died in 1860, having spent his life as a farmer. Their children were as follows: Hugh; Peter, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; John; Robert, who lives with John; William L., who lives in Orange County, Cal.; and Lensing, who also lives in California. In 1862 the children all came to Appanoose Township, and bought a large tract of land, joining Hugh who had come here in 1856.

In 1865, Hugh Jackson was married to Mary Ann Hammond, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary Ellen, who was married to Charles Thompson of Wichita, Kas.; Arthur M., who is deceased; Ada, who is Mrs. Lester Traverse, of Wichita, Kas.; James T., who lives at Kansas City, Kas.; and Laura, who is Mrs. Fred Fisher, of Fort Madison, Iowa.

After their arrival in Hancock County, and their purchase of land on sections 14 and 23, Appanoose Township, the family built a comfortable residence and other buildings, and put the place into fine condition. John Jackson and his brother Robert, bought the homestead from the other heirs, in 1908, and are now conducting the land in partnrship. This farm of 350 acres is known far and wide as The Elms, and the proprietors are raising horses, cattle and hogs upon an extensive scale. They cultivate all of the land with the exception of about seventy acres which is in timber and pasture. Mr. Jackson is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian Church which the mother and her sons assisted in building in 1867. This church was rebuilt in 1913, and the Jacksons contributed generously for the purpose. For three terms, Mr. Jackson served as supervisor of his township, and was a justice of the peace for one term, being elected on the Green Back ticket. He is a Mason and has served as master of his lodge.

Mr. Jackson is a member of Robinson Port, G. A. R., for when his country had need of his services during the Civil War, in October, 1864, he enlisted in the Second Illinois Artillery, and was assigned to service in Louisiana. He did picket duty there, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865.

JACKSON, Robert, co-partner with his brother in the ownership and operation of the fine stock farm known as The Elms, is one of the responsible farmers of Appanoose Township, and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born March 15, 1844, in Albany County, N. J., a son of James and Mary (Ferguson) Jackson, natives of Scotland, who came to the United States in their youth, and were married in Felton County, N. Y. The father was a farmer who died in New York State in 1860. After his demise the mother, in 1861, brought her family, with the exception of the eldest, Hugh, who had already come here, to Hancock County, and there they bought land on sections 14 and 23 Appanoose Township. During the subsequent years the mother and children improved the land, erecting all the necessary buildings and making of it a very comfortable home. A devout Presbyterian, Mrs. Jackson reared her children in that faith and with them very materially assisted in erecting a house of worship in 1867. She died in 1884, aged seventy-six years. Robert Jackson is a trustee of this same church; Hugh, the eldest brother was also a trustee of it, and John is an elder in it. To the Jacksons, the church owes much for the financing of the rebuilding of it in 1913. Since 1908, John and Robert Jackson have owned The Elms in partnership, and their stock operations are conducted upon a large scale, they raising horses, cattle and hogs, and cultivating all but seventy acres of their farm, these acres being in pasture and timber.

In April, 1865, Robert Jackson enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the One Hundred Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to Baton Rouge, La., where he was engaged in patroling the city. He was honorably discharged in October, 1865. A staunch Democrat, Robert Jackson has served as township clerk for two terms. Like his brother John, Robert Jackson is a Mason, and it is a very unusual thing for two brothers to serve as master of the same lodge, and yet that is what the Jacksons have done. Their mature years have been spent upon their farm, and their interests are in common, so the affection between the two is stronger than ordinarly appears.

JACKSON, William H., a director of the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton, and one of the successful farmers of Wythe Township, is held in high esteem as a representative man of Hancock County. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 22, 1841, one of the six children of William and Mary M. (Reeves) Jackson. William Jackson was born in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming.

William H. Jackson attended the common and a high school of his native county, and was reared on a farm. In 1853 he came to Hancock County and in 1869 he bought his first 80 acres of land in Wythe Township, and in 1876 bought 80 acres adjoining his first purchase, which he operated until 1906, when he moved to Hamilton. When the Peoples State Bank of Hamilton was organized in 1903, he was made one of its original directors, and has remained on the board ever since. A Republican, while living in Wythe Township he served as an assessor two years. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Martha E. Shinn, a daughter of John K. Shinn, one of the leading farmers of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had three children, namely: Wilbur; Anna, who is the widow of Herman Harper; and Tabitha Ella, who is at home. Mr. Jackson and his family belong to the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Jackson died November 9, 1893, and since then her younger daughter has been at the head of her household. The Jackson family is well known and honored one in this locality.

JACKSON, Willford Miller, a grain farmer and stockraiser of Fountain Green Township, is one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born at Albany, N. Y., November 29, 1867, a son of Peter and Susan (Salsbury) Jackson, also natives of Albany, who in 1876, came to Hancock County, settling on a farm in Pontoosic Township, where they spent a year. They then moved to Rock Creek Township and remained a couple of years, then going to Carthage Township, where the father died August 6, 1918, the mother having died March 4, 1888. Their children were as follows: James, who lives with his father; Willford M.; Herbert L., who lives at Litchfield, Ill.; John Howard, who was born in 1874, died in 1892; Frederick S., who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Ida L., who lives at Chicago, Ill.

When he was fifteen years old, Willford Miller Jackson began working on farms by the month during the summer, and attended the Carthage grammar and high schools during the winters until he was twenty years old, and he also had one year at Carthage College. He then rented land in Rock Creek Township for a year, when he bought eighty acres of land in Hancock Township, and conducted it for four years. Selling it, he bought 180 acres of land in Fountain Green Township, and forty acres in Pilot Grove Township, the latter being pasture, and the former all under cultivation. He has improved his place, remodeling and painting the buildings, making new fences, and putting everything in first class order. Here he carries on grain farming and raises Durham cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and is makng a great sucess of his work.

On May 5, 1898, Mr. Jackson was married to Cecelia Leach, born in Fountain Green Township, March 18, 1870, a daughter of Kendrick N. and Jane M. (Read) Leach, born in New

York State. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have one daughter, Ida C., born February 3, 1910, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors and Mrs. Jackson to the Royal Neighbors and Tri-State Mutual. His prosperity has been gained through his steadiness, hard work and thrift, and he deserves the place he holds in the confidence of his neighbors.

JACOB, Prosper Hubbard, a retired farmer of Burnside, is one of the most highly respected men of his locality. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, December 4, 1852, a son of Stephen and Minerva (Oatrander) Jacob, natives of New York state. They were married at Rochester, N. Y., in July, 1834, and in 1836, he came on a flatboat on the Ohio River, to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took a steamer to the Missisippi River, and came up that stream to Warsaw, Ill., and with his parents, Udney Hay and Elizabeth (Hogrie) Jacob, took up land on section 3, Pilot Grove Township. Stephen Jacob then returned for his wife, and brought her back in 1837 over the same route he had taken, and they settled down in a little log cabin in the timber. His father left at the time of the Mormon expulsion, holding to that faith, and went to Salt Lake City, where he died. Stephen Jacob remained in Pilot Grove Township, and kept on adding to his land until he owned 220 acres, when he died April 12, 1899, and his wife died November 16, 1900. He was a Democrat, and served as supervisor, road commissioner, and justice of the peace for several terms. They had the following children: Margaret, who lives at Burnside; Mary E. who is Mrs. William Grove, is a widdw of Pilot Grove Township; Abram, who died in Kansas; Marvin E., who lives at Dallas City, Ill.; Emma C., who lives with her brother, Prosper H.; Edward P., who died in Oklahoma; Eliza, who is deceased; Prosper H.; and Stephen A., who is also deceased.

Prosper H. and his sister, Emma C. Jacob, both attended the district schools, and remained with their parents taking care of them. They left the farm in 1906, and moved to Burnside, buying a fine new residence, where they still live, renting the homestead of sixty acres. Mr. Jacob has never married, nor has his sister. They have reared a niece, daughter of their brother Edward P., Esther Minerva, who is married to William Jordan, of Fountain Green Township. Mr. Jacob is a Democrat and he has served as town clerk for two terms. Miss Emma is a member of the Christian Church.

JACOBY, James Calvin, now deceased, was one of the representative men of Hancock County, who came to his death at the hands of desperate outlaws, while he was striving to uphold law and order as marshal of Carthage. He was born in Carthage Township, June 22, 1856, a son of Reuben and Susan (Wieder) Jacoby, who in 1884 came to Hancock County and bought a section of land for which they paid $12 per acre. They improved this property and lived on it until death claimed them, he dying in January, 1879, and she in November, 1891, after which the farm was sold. There were twelve children in their family, three of whom survive, namely: Amanda, who is Mrs. Lewis Frank, of Muscatine, Iowa; George, who lives at Butterfield, Minn.; and Alice, who is the widow of Jesse Green of Carthage.

James Calvin Jacoby was next to the youngest of the children, and lived with his mother. In November, 1879, he was married to Lillie Dale, born at Webster, Ill., a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Mary (Davis) Dale, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. James B. and Mary (Damson) Dale, the paternal grandparents, were born in Kentucky, but went to Indiana, and from thence came to Hancock County, living in Fountain Green Township for a time. At the time of the death of Joseph Smith and his brother, the Mormon leaders, Miss Davis, who afterwards became Mrs. Dale, was staying there with the sheriff's family. Mrs. Dale was a resident of the jail at that time, and witnessed the killing of the men, which is a matter of state-history.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby lived on the Jacoby homestead for ten years, then moved to Carthage, where Mr. Jacoby was engaged in teaming for a time, and he also was interested in farming. A fearless man, he was selected as marshal of Carthage, and while seeking to arrest a band of outlaws, met his death, February 11, 1914. He was a staunch Democrat. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Hancock County Mutual, and the Tri-State Mutual Associations, as well as the Hancock Grange. Mrs. Jacoby is a member of the Christian Church, and its societies.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby had the following children: William Lawrence, who lives at El Paso, Tex.; Charles Andrew, who lives at Rock Island, Ill.; Verna Ethel, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Frank Alvin, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; John Leslie, who is at home; Robert Guy, who died in infancy; and Lillie M., and Mary Jane, who are both at home.

JAMES, Hon. Charles A., now deceased, formerly county judge of Hancock County and an attorney of distinction, was a member of the Illinois Bar Association for over twenty years. He was born near Mendon, Adams County, Ill., January 12, 1870, a son of John and Martha (Taylor) James, natives of Boonville, Mo., and Adams County, Ill., respectively.

The James family originated in Wales, from whence the American founders came to the United States, settling in Virginia. The migration of the James family from Virginia to Illinois took place in 1845, when settlement was made in Adams County. The Taylor family came to America from Belfast, Ireland, to Pennsylvania about 1800, and thence to Illinois about 1825. John H. James was a farmer, but



DIANA SPIKER WILLIAM SPIKER

for many years was also engaged in a grain business at Ursa, Ill. His death occurred on March 4, 1913, his wife having passed away in 1908. Their children were six in number, of whom Judge James was the youngest. One of his brothers, Walter S. James, is a very prosperous banker in Missouri.

Judge Charles A. James received his preliminary educational training in the district schools, and while he was still living on the farm, being then but fifteen years old, he entered the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., and took a commercial course. Returning home he assisted his father during the subsequent five years. However he was too ambitious to be satisfied with his surroundings, and began studying law, in October, 1892, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1894, and in June of the same year, he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Quincy, Ill., continuing in that city for nine years, during which period he made a place for himself among the prominent young attorneys of the state. During the last four years of that period he was a member of the firm of Bennett & James. his associate being W. H. Bennett.

In 1903 Charles A. James moved to Augusta, Ill., and for three years was one of the fearless attorneys of the county, coming before the people so favorably in the jurisprudence with which he was connected that when he was placed upon the ticket of his party in 1906 for county judge, he was elected by a gratifying majority. For four years he held that office and made a record of which he had every reason to be proud, and it is a matter of record that none of his decisions were reversed by the higher courts. After leaving the bench, Judge James resumed his private practice, alternating its responsibilities with those entailed by his election to the office of city attorney of Carthage. Well known as a Mason, Judge James was the first eminent commander of Carthage Commandery. He was also a member of Bently Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Carthage.

On June 7, 1899, Judge James was united in marriage with Faye Sammis, who attended the public schools of Louisiana, Mo. Judge and Mrs. James have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born December 10, 1905. A man of the highest ideals, Judge James lived up to his convictions, and set an example others would do well to follow. On December 21, 1917, Judge James passed from this life, and in his death Carthage lost one of its best citizens and most distinguished men.

JEMISON, Joseph S., a skilled carpenter and boat builder of long experience, is one of the leading men in his line at Nauvoo. He was born at Nebraska City, Neb., in September, 1859, a son of John and Mary (Rea) Jemison, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, who were brought to Hancock County in childhood. Here they were married and lived for seven years, and then went to Nebraska City, Neb., to join his parents. While living in that vicinity, John Jemison conducted a sawmill. Later they lived at Hamburg, Iowa, returning to Hancock County in 1866, and locating at Nauvoo, where he was engaged in fishing, and trapping. In 1878 they went to Kansas and spent a few years, once more coming back to Nauvoo, where he died. Their children were as follows: Lou, who is Mrs. Wiliam Marshall, of Downs, Kas.; Isaac, who lives at Nauvoo: Jane, who is Mrs. A. Krants, of Kansas; John, who is deceased; Joseph S.; Albert, who lives at Montrose, Iowa; and Mary Ann, who is deceased.

Joseph S. Jemison attended the public schools and when he was twenty years old, began learning the carpenter trade, but a year later he became pilot for a ferry that operated between Nauvoo, Ill., and Montrose, Iowa, so continuing for fifteen years. Returning to his trade, he has followed it ever since, and is also a boat builder, and his time is fully occupied, for his ability is well recognized.

In December, 1889, Mr. Jemison was married to Mary Fageol, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of John Fageol, a native of France. Mr. and Mrs. Jemison have no children. They are Catholics. In politics he is a Democrat.

JENIFER, Oliver P., one of the enterprising farmers of Rocky Run Township, has long been associated with the agricultural life of Hancock County. He was born in Walker Township, this county, September 28, 1843, a son of John Samuel and Jemina (Mace) Jenifer, the former born at Falmouth, Ky., May 25, 1797, and the latter in West Virginia, January 17, 1809, and they were married at Frankfort, Mo., and came to Illinois at an early day. The father was a school teacher. In 1856 he went to California, but returned to Illinois in 1859, and spent the balance of his life in Hancock County, where both he and the mother died. The Jenifer family immigrated from France before the American Revolution, and settled in the eastern part of Maryland. Daniel Jenifer, of St. Thomas. Md., was a delegate from Maryland who signed the constitution of the United States, and he was a great uncle of Oliver P. Jenifer. Capt. W. H. Jenifer was a distinguished officer n the Confederate army during the Civil War.

Oliver P. Jenifer attended the common schools of his native township, and grew up on the farm. He has always operated his present farm of 116 acres on sections 14 and 15, Rocky Run Township. For seven years he was supervisor of his township; he served as road commissioner for nine years, and has been town clerk and school director, all of his political work being done as a member of the Democratic party. He has always given his warm support to everything which in his opinion tended toward the development and upbuilding of the part of Hancock County, in which he lives.

On March 6, 1865, Mr. Jenifer was married at Shelbina, Mo., to Caroline Wells, a daughter of James H. and Victoria (Daniels) Wells, who

was born at Liberty, Ill., January 22, 1847. Mr. Wells was born March 14, 1815, and Mrs. Wells, May 15, 1822. Mr. Wells came from West Virginia, and Mrs. Wells from Kentucky, and they were married at Payson, Ill., July 26, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Jenifer have had the following children: James Polk, Joel, Minnie, Lenora, Grover C. and Willie. Minnie and Lenora died after reaching womanhood, but the other children survive. Mr. Jenifer is one of the leading farmers and officials of Rocky Run Township, and one of the most effective workers in the Democratic party in Hancock County, and his name is known all over this part of the state, and it stands for integrity and uprightness of purpose and action.

JENKINS, J. T., M. D., a very successful physician and surgeon of Carthage, and a man widely known and universally respected, was born in Clark County, Mo., February 18, 1868, a son of John W. and Anna (Henshaw) Jenkins, both of whom were reared and educated in Missouri.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins spent his boyhood on a farm in his native state, and attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was sixteen years old, at which time he entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., and remained for three years. In 1887 he entered the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, but after a year left and entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he located at Tioga, Ill., and spent two years, leaving it for Burnside, Ill., where he was engaged in practice for nine years. He then came to Carthage, where he has since remained. Dr. Jenkins is a member of the Hancock County Medical Society, and has served twice as its president, and he also belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On December 20, 1893, Dr. Jenkins was married to Elsie B. Cherry, who was born in Iowa. They have three children, as follows: Herbert C., who is a graduate of Carthage Academy; James T., who was graduated from the Carthage high school, is a student in the medical department of St. Louis University; and Hall, who is a graduate of the Carthage Academy. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jenkins is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Inglevere Commandery No. 75, K. T.; Bentley Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F., and both he and Mrs. Jenkins belong to the local chapter of the Eastern Star which she has served as worthy matron, and he as worthy patron. In politics Dr. Jenkins is a Democrat. Without any doubt Dr. Jenkins is well qualified to meet the requirements of his profession, and is recognized as a leading physician and surgeon of Carthage. He is now local surgeon for the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

JOHANSEN, J., who is successfully engaged in a merchant tailoring business at Carthage, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County, He was born in Nebsager, Denmark, April 10, 1867, where he spent his boyhood, living on a farm. Until he was fourteen years old he attended the neighborhood schools and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at the tailor trade.

In 1886 he embarked for the United States and landed in due time at New York City, from whence he made his way to Burlington, Iowa. From June to October of that year he worked in the railroad yards at that point, when he secured employment at his trade. For the subsequent ten years he worked at his trade at Burlington, and then he came to Stronghurst, Ill., where he opened a shop of his own, conducting it for five years. Selling his place, he returned to Burlington where he worked for a year. Once more he came to Illinois, and became a cutter for a La Harpe clothing firm, but after three years located at Carthage, and on February 1, 1902, he opened his present establishment and has made a success of his undertaking, his garments having a distinctive style that keeps his custom.

On May 7, 1888, Mr. Johansen was married to Mary Rasmussen, born in Holstein, Germany, June 16, 1861, and came to this country in girlhood, and attended its schools. Mr. and Mrs. Johansen have four children, namely: Frederick A., who was graduated from the Carthage High school and the medical department of the Chicago School of Medicine and Surgery, is engaged in practice at Kahoka, Mo.; Virgil M., who was graduated from the Carthage High school, took one year at Carthage College, and is now doing lyceum work as a violinist and singer; Mabel M., who is a graduate of the Carthage High school and the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, is teaching; and Mary K., who is a student in the public schools. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Johansen is a member of the official board, and its secretary, and he is active in Sunday school work, having served it as superintendent for four years. Fraternally he belongs to Carthage Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Bentley Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F., being past grand in the local lodge, and grand conductor in the grand lodge of Illinois. He is also a member of the Encampment of which he is past chief patriarch, and present scribe. A Republican, he has been very active in his party, and at present is city treasurer of Carthage, an office he is worthily filling.

JOHNSON, Clyde P., an attorney-at-law at Carthage, and one of the brilliant young men of his profession whose ability and scholarly attainments place him in the front ranks of Hancock County lawyers, was born in St. Mary's Township, this county, February 7, 1881, a son of John and Mary V. (Everhart) Johnson. John N. Johnson was born in Virginia, and when sixteen years old he came to Hancock County, where he was married. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he still lives.

In politics he is a Democrat. Four children were born to him and his wife, namely: Otho R., who is married, is a farmer of St. Mary's Township; Clyde P., whose name heads this review; Ivan L., who is a farmer of Hancock Township, is married, but has no children; and Ethel M., who is the wife of Lawrence Richards, lives at Plymouth, Ill.

Clyde J. Johnson spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and after attending the district schools, spent two years in the Carthage high school, and then took a course at the Carthage College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. He then entered the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1908. In the following fall he was elected state's attorney of Hancock County and held that important office until 1916, being re-elected to it. Upon the expiration of his second term, he resumed his legal practice and is one of the most successful members of the Hancock County bar.

On May 5, 1909, he was married to Irma Jewell of Monmouth, Ill. They have no children. She has the degree of B. S., conferred upon her by the Burlington, Iowa, University. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; to Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Inglevue Commandery No. 75, K. T., and the Mystic Shrine at Peoria. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a power in his party.

JOHNSON, D. M., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates 275 acres of land twelve miles southeast of Carthage on section 34 in Hancock Township, and section 3 in St. Mary's Township, but he resides at Carthage. He was born in St. Mary's Township, July 4, 1865, a son of Matthew M. and Mary A. (Bacon) Johnson. Matthew M. Johnson was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 7, 1843, and died April 7, 1906. His wife was born October 18, 1843, and survives him, now making her home at Carthage. They were married in McDonough County, Ill., and then located in St. Mary's Township. Active in religious work, Matthew M. Johnson helped to build the only church at St. Mary's Prairie. He was a Republican and served his township as supervisor for twelve years. Fraternally he was a Mason, attaining to the Thirty-second degree in that order. During the Civil War he served his country as a soldier. His four sons were as follows: D. M., whose name heads this review; John B., who lives at Carthage; Damon J., who lives in Chicago, was a soldier during the Spanish-American War; and George, who died in infancy.

D. M. Johnson was reared on a farm in St. Mary's Township, and after he had attended the schools of his district, he became a student in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1885 after taking the academic course. He then returned to the homestead.

Soon after his return, Mr. Johnson was married to Ella A. Cannon, who was born in St. Mary's Township, March 11, 1871, a daughter of Boliver R. and Mary (Brumback) Cannon, Mrs Johnson was reared in her native township, and attended its schools. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of one daughter, Ruth M., who was born October 28, 1888. After completing a high school course, she took up the study of music at Carthage College. Later she was married to Samuel O. Witt, and they live in Golden, Adams County, Ill. They have two sons: Samuel O., Jr., who was born February 24, 1917; and Drenon V., who was born June 30, 1919.

The Johnson family belongs to the Carthage Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnson is a member of Bentley Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, and Mrs. Johnson belongs to the Rebekahs, having passed all the chairs in that order. A Republican in politics, Mr. Johnson has always been active in local affairs, and for years has been a member of the county central committee of his party. He is one of the directors of the Hancock County Mutual Association, which was incorporated in 1900, with James Westgall as president; W. O. Sharp as secretary, and J. C. Ferris as treasurer. In his farming operations Mr. Johnson has specialized in raising pure bred Poland-China hogs and high grade stock of all kinds, and is a recognized authority upon agricultural matters.

JOHNSON, Frank G., who owns and operates 200 acres of very valuable land on sections 14 and 23 St. Mary's Township, is one of the leading general farmers and stockraisers of this part of the county. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., January 2, 1876, a son of Hiram B. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Johnson, natives of Illinois.

Frank G. Johnson attended the schools of his locality, and learned to be a practical farmer from his father, with whom he remained until his marriage to Mary C. Talbot of Hancock County, at which time he moved to his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of two children, namely: Howard B. and Sylvestor H. Mrs. Johnson and her sons are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Johnson attends its services with his family. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served acceptably as a school director and as constable. In addition to his farm, Mr. Jackson owns stock in the Tri-County State Bank. All his life he has been industrious and thrifty, and since buying his farm has made a number of improvements on it which add to its value. As a citizen he is patriotic, and has always taken a public-spirited interest in matters affecting the welfare of his county, state and country.

JOHNSON, James Guthrie, now deceased, was formerly one of the highly esteemed residents of Carthage, and one of the best known men of Hancock County. He was born in Kentucky,

December 24, 1827, a son of George and Eleanor (Guthrie) Johnson. George Johnson was born in Kentucky and was a farmer and nurseryman. When four years of age his parents left his native state, and moved near Columbus, in Adams County, Illinois, where his father planted the first orchard in Adams County. Here he rounded out his useful life, having bought a farm in 1831, and died there full of years, and highly respected. James and Eunice Guthrie, the maternal grandparents of James Guthrie Johnson, were natives of Delaware, where he was born in 1750, and she November 20 1764, died July 23, 1850. They moved to Kentucky, settling near Louisville, at a fort guarded by soldiers. At the time the Guthries arrived, there was only one white woman in the settlement. They built a large brick house, which became a landmark, being known as the old Guthrie house.

James Guthrie Johnson was one of nine children born to his parents, namely: Elizabeth, who is deceased; James Guthrie; Paul; George; Henry and Mary twins the former of whom is deceased; Parmelia; Moses, who is deceased; and Urith. While attending the district schools of Columbus, Ill., James G. Johnson was also taught to make himself useful on the farm, and he lived in Adams County, until his marriage, when he moved to Hancock County and spent eight years in Durham Township. He then moved to Elvaston, Ill., where he spent three years, and then located at Carthage, where he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred March 8, 1917, after he had made Carthage his home for forty-seven years. At the time of his demise, he owned three farms, one in Pilot Grove Township, one in Harmony Township and one in Carthage Township, or an aggregate of 270 acres; and two houses at Carthage and museum valued at from $3,000 to $5,000, which he willed to Abingdon College.

On December 24, 1849, Mr. Johnson was married in Adams County, Ill., to Melvina Jane Thomas, a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Thompson) Thomas, of Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of two daughters, namely: Ella Rebecca, who became the wife of Nathan P. McKee of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has two children, William and Erwin; and Alice Geneva, who is the widow of William L. Aaron, has two children, Lawrence and Ella.

Mr. Johnson was always a staunch Republican, and belonged to the first city council of Carthage. He was a charter member of the A. O. U. W. Always a consistent member of the Methodist Church, he was a life member of its official board at the time of his death. At the time the Johnson family came to Adams County, Illinois was still in a very undeveloped state, and many interesting experiences as well as hardships fell to their lot. Some of these occurrences were put in definite shape by Mr. Johnson for his family, and did space permit would form an interesting chapter of this book. Coming as he did so many years ago to Carthage, Mr. Johnson was spared to see it developed into a prosperous community, bearing more than his part in this development. His large landed interests in the county were not sufficient to absorb all of his time, and he took pleasure in discharging many civic duties, others would have found burdensome were they not inspired by the same high conception of local enterprise. In his death, Carthage lost one of its most representative citizens, and numerous testimonials were afforded his daughters of the confidence and respect in which their father was held by those who had been associated with him in either a business or public capacitiy.

JONES, George W., a general farmer and stock-raiser of Rock Creek Township, and one who is associated with some very important business interests of Hancock County, is a man of importance in his community. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, in September, 1872, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Lunn) Jones, natives of Ohio. The mother, who was twice married, went to Iowa with her first husbanad, and after his death, was there married to Thomas Jones, and they settled near Salem, Iowa, where both later died. Their children were: Charles, who lives at Moriva, Iowa; Dora, who is Mrs. O. G. Davidson, of Gault, Mo.; George W.; and Joshua, who lives at Moriva, Iowa.

George W. Jones attended the common schools, Whittier College, at Salem, Iowa, and Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, after which he taught school in Iowa for two years. For the subsequent two years, he was engaged in farming in Henry County, and then came to Rock Creek Township, and rented his present farm of 160 acres, owned by his father-in-law. In 1909 he bought 160 acres of raw land near Herford, Tex., and in 1911 traded that land for ninety-four acres on section 3, Rock Creek Township. Of this, he later sold fourteen acres. In the meanwhile his father-in-law died, and he bought out the interests of other heirs, so he now owns 120 acres on section 4 and eighty acres on section 3, and he farms about all the land, having always been a general farmer and stock-raiser. He is also president of Line 15 of the Farmers Telephone Company, and is a member of the Hancock County Soil Bureau, of which he was a director for three years.

On June 5, 1901, Mr. Jones was married to Lena Marie Myers, born in Pontoosic Township, a daughter of Charles H. and Anna (Dustman) Myers, born in Germany, but early settlers of Hancock County, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of the following children: Phyllis, Wilma, Maxine and Pauline. Mr. Jones belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been one of its trustees for several years. In politics he is a Republican and has been a school director. His fraternal relations are maintained with Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M.

KAISER, William B., cashier of the La Harpe State Bank, is a man whose integrity and acumen are unquestioned, and whose associa-

tion with an institution of this character lends strength to the bank and gives prestige to him. He was born at Kirkwood, Ill., October 29, 1873, one of the eight children born to his parents, Nicodem A. and Antonia (Seidler) Kaiser. Nicodem A. Kaiser learned the trade of a baker, and established a reliable bakery at Kirkwood, where he rounded out his life, dying there in 1881. The mother survives and makes her home at Monmouth, Ill.

William B. Kaiser attended the public schools of his native place, and after completing his studies, he entered the State Bank of Stronghurst, Ill., remaining there as clerk from 1889, until September, 1891, when he became identified with the C. B. & Q. Railroad, continuing with this company in its traffic department through 1893. Leaving this road, he engaged with the People's Bank at Princeville, Ill., for a year, and was then with Swift & Company. In 1897 Mr. Kaiser entered the State Bank at La Harpe as cashier and has held this responsible position ever since. Associated with him are J. L. Bradford, president; William H. Myers, vice president; A. J. Moore, assistant cashier, and D. R. Burr, J. B. Campbell, S. G. Miller, and W. F. Bradfield, who with the other officials form the board of directors, a very representative collection of business men of high standing.

Mr. Kaiser was married to Miss Clara May Ferguson, a daughter of James B. Ferguson of Princeville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser have two children: Charles L. and William Herman. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Kaiser belongs to the Masons, having attained to the Knight Templar degree, and he is also a Shriner Mason, an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican.

KEE, Luther J., who is one of the progressive men of Hancock County, is very profitably engaged in conducting his fine farm of 160 acres on section 25, St. Mary's Township, and dealing in stock. He was born in Hancock County, October 18, 1869, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Sellers) Kee, natives of Ohio. They came to Illinois at an early day, and for many years were engaged in farming. He is nod deceased but she survives, and lives at Carthage, Ill., with a daughter.

Luther J. Kee was married February 11, 1892, in St. Mary's Township, to Grace A. Kendall by Rev. Frozee. She was born in St. Mary's Township, December 9, 1870, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Messmore) Kendall, natives of Illinois and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Kendall is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kee became the parents of the following children: Hazel, who is Mrs. Frank McGinnis, has the following children: Harold, Morris, Eloise and Robert; and Guy, Samuel and Max, who are all at home. Mr. Kee is a Democrat, but aside from casting his vote for the candidates of his party, has taken no part in politics. He and Mrs. Kee belong to the Christian Church. All his life, Mr. Kee has been engaged in farming, but in later years he has branched out into the stock business, and feeds extensively and has one of the best equipped stock farms in the county, one that serves as a model for other farmers.

KELLOGG, Grant Perl, a prosperous general farmer and a stockraiser of Montebello Township, is one of the honored residents of Hancock County. He was born at Garden Grove, Decator County, Iowa, July 1, 1867, a son of Charles and Susan (Crippen) Kellogg, natives of Newark County, the state of Ohio, respectively. They were married in Ohio, later coming as far west as Iowa and bought a farm. He was also a merchant at Garden Grove, and bought and sold wool. In 1868, he moved to Tennessee, but after four years there, went to Wisconsin, and later came to Illinois and for four years conducted a dairy at Quincy, Ill. Going then to Lee County, Iowa, he was engaged in farming for a year, and then came to Hancock County where he continued to farm until his death which occurred in 1880. The mother survived until 1886. Their children were as follows: Fred, who died at Quincy, Ill., in 1917; Bird, who lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Lucy, who is Mrs. Joseph Dickerhoff of Los Angeles, Cal.; Eugenia, who is Mrs. Isaac Baxter of Montebello Township, who was killed in a runaway; Susan, who is Mrs. Frank Parker of City Point, Fla.; and Grant P.

Grant P. Kellogg attended the Lamon district school, and when he was thirteen years old he left home and began working for Isaac Baxter on a farm, remaining with him for ten years. He then went to Omaha, Neb., and was with Swift, Armour and other packing houses for eleven years, when he returned to Illinois, and rented Hancock County farms until 1914, when he bought 100 acres of improved land on section 8, in Montebello Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and raising draft and percheron horses and cattle.

On June 22, 1898, Mr. Kellogg was married to Ella Datin, born in Senora Township, a daughter of Sebastian and Mary (Downing) Datin, natives of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have the following children: Leo, Beulah, Ralph, Mary and Lester. Mrs. Kellogg is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Kellogg is a Democrat and has served as a school director since 1906. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, he belonging to the camp at Hamilton.

KELLY, Martin, who had lived retired on his farm in Appanoose Township for some years was one of the substantal men of Hancock County. He was born in County Kilenny, Ireland, in 1840, and died April 19, 1919. He was a son of Lawrence and Anastastia (Welch) Kelly. In 1851 the family came to America, and landed at New Orleans, La., and after a few days in the Crescent City, went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where they spent six weeks. From St. Louis they took passage on the Illinois River to Henry, Ill., where they joined a son

who had come from Ireland some time previously. In 1853, Lawrence Kelly bought 160 acres of land in Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, and they moved to it with teams and wagons. The land was wild prairie, and much hard work was required to develop it. The mother died on this farm about 1870, but the father lived to be eighty-three years old. Out of their eleven children, but one survives.

Martin Kelly attended the common schools of Ireland, having reached the second reader class when he left his native land, and he had some instruction after coming to this country. When he was about twenty-one years old, he went to New York City, arriving there on January 1, 1865, and thence went by water to California. For a year he operated a ranch in northern California, and then conducted a mule-pack team over the mountains for two years. Mr. Kelly then spent a year hauling logs to a sawmill, and for another year conducted this mill, but in January, 1873, he returned to Nauvoo, Ill., and settled on a farm in Rock Creek Township, that he owned. During the time he was in California, he had many stirring adventures with Indians, On one occasion he was unnecessarily alarmed. Driving some horses he had bought through the timber, he saw in the distance a band of Indians, and naturally he became suspicious, thinking them braves on the war path. In every way he tried to dodge them, but failing in this courageously went on, and was delighted to find them friendly Hoopa Indians, who did not molest him in any way. After his return to Hancock County, he bought eighty acres in Rock Creek Township, and kept on adding to his farm until he had 200 acres of land. Here he lived alone until his marriage.

On June 19, 1877, Mr. Kelly was united with Mary Jane Ellison, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Anson) Ellison, natives of England, who came to Hancock County in the arly forties. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had the following children: James, John, Thomas and Mary A., who are all at home; Ellen Lucy, Frances Margaret, and five who are deceased. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Catholic Church. Until February, 1902, Mr. Kelly conducted that farm, but then rented it, and bought forty-two acres of land now but twenty-eight, in Appanoose Township, where he lived retired until his death. His political views made him a Democrat, and he served as a school director several terms, and as a school trustee for two terms. He was a man who stood very high in his community, and deserved the confidence he inspired. His family belongs to the Catholic Church.

KELLY, Thomas E., now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial men of Hancock County, and during his early life was active in agricultural matters. He was born at Ballachrink, Baldwin, Isle of Man, February 22, 1833, a son of John and Elizabeth (Quine) Kelly, natives of the Isle of Man. In May, 1842, they came to Nauvoo, Mrs. Kelly being of the Mormon faith. He died July 22, 1851, and she died March 16, 1854. Their children were as follows: John, Mathew, William, Robert, Thomas, Elizabeth, Cesaer, James and Joseph.

Thomes Kelly, who was the sixth child, passed his boyhood at Nauvoo, and attended its schools. For several years he worked on a Mississippi River boat running to New Orleans, and then went on the Edmund farm in Sonora Township Hancock County, Ill. For a time he lived there alone, and worked hard in breaking the prairie sod. At that time deer and other wild animals were plentiful in Hancock County. The prairie grass was so high that the settlers were oftentimes lost in it. After his marriage, Mr. Kelly moved to his farm of eighty acres on section 4, Sonora Township, which was unimproved. He erected a portion of the present house in the sixties, and added to it from time to time, until it is now thoroughly modern and comfortable. In 1893 Mr. Kelly retired from the active operation of his farm although he continued to live on his farm until his death, January 17, 1917. In October, 1865, Mr. Kelly was married to Mrs. Maria Elizabeth (Jones) Morton, widow of Henry Morton, born in Little Sandusky, Ohio, December 7, 1832, a daughter of John and Laura (Jones) Jones. By his first wife's marriage she had one daughter, Rosanna, who died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had the following children: James Sherman, who was born February 7, 1867, died October 24, 1887, at La Junta, Col., but is buried in the Nauvoo Cemetery; and Maria Belle, who was born June 12, 1868, has always lived at home. Mr. Kelly was a well read man and very well posted on the Bible. He strove to do unto others all the good that others were capable of having done them. A kind husband and father and good man, his loss is deeply felt in his community. He was honest to himself and to the world, and his many excellent qualities were recognized by his associates. Mrs. Kelly has been somewhat of an invalid for a number of years, and her infirmities have increased until she is now blind and not able to stand or walk. She and her devoted daughter live on the home place.

KENDALL, Roswell, one of the reliable men and prosperous farmers of Hancock County owns forty-five acres of land in section 16, St. Mary's Township, and farms it and forty acres additional. He was born in this township, July 26, 1891, a son of Elmer and Ella (Frazer) Kendall, the former of whom is still living, but the latter is deceased.

After attending the district schools of St. Mary's Township, and learning how to be a practical farmer from his father, Roswell Kendall was married in August, 1912, to Edna M. Worman, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of John D. and Mattie Worman. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have two children, Inez and Earl A. After his marriage, Mr. Kendall began farming on his own account and is now specializing in raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which he feeds a good many for the market. While he



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has always been a Democrat, he has never tried to be put on the party ticket for office, preferring to devote himself to his private affairs. The Christian Church has in him a consistent member. Mr. Kendall is a man widely and favorably known and he is recognized as a hard-working and thrifty young man.

KENT, Silas, a reliable farmer of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates eighty acres of valuable land on section 27 of this township, where he caries on general farming. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 16, 1860, a son of Wesley and Mary A. (McWhirt) Kent, natives of Ohio, who came to Fulton County, Ill., became farmers, and here died.

Growing up in Fulton County, Silas Kent worked for his father until he was twenty years old, and then began assisting other farmers until he had enough money saved up to begin farming on his own account. In the fall of 1903, he came to Hancock County, and in 1912 he bought his present farm, which he has since improved, until now he has a fine property.

In 1891, Mr. Kent was married (first) to Frances L. Hill, and they had two children: one who died in infancy; and Locie A., who was born September 10, 1894, is serving his country as a soldier in the World's War. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Kent was married (second) to Sarah E. Keithley, of Hancock County, who died without living issue. Mr. Kent belongs to the United Brethren Church. All of his life he has been a Democrat. His fraternal connections are with the Modern woodmen of America, and he also belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association.

KERN, Charles Lusk, owner of the Wayside Farm in Durham Township, which is one of the finest in the county, retired in 1918, but prior to that was for many years one of the successful agriculturalists of this section. He was born in Terre Haute Township, Henderson County, Ill., January 31, 1865, a son of John Lusk and Mary Ann (Rogers) Kern, natives of Indiana, who settled in Henderson County, Ill. Later they came to La Harpe, Ill., where he died in 1869, but she survived him many years, passing away in Iowa, in 1915.

Charles Lusk Kern attended the public schools of La Harpe, Ill., Iowa and North Dakota, his mother having changed her place of residence several times during his boyhood, and after her marriage to J. B. Hazelton. When he was twenty years old, Charles Lusk Kern began working for farmers by the month, and in 1886 became a bridge builder. In 1891 he located at La Harpe, where he lived until 1894, when he moved on a farm in La Harpe Township, and conducted it for seven years, leaving it for a farm in Henderson County, Ill. Two years later or 1903 he bought his present farm of 160 acres in Durham Township, which was improved, but he has since built a silo, machine shop, chicken house, hog-house, cattle shed, and put in other improvements, and here he did general grain farming, and raised horses, cattle and hogs until 1918, when he retired, and rented his farm, but is still in stock business.

On November 18, 1891, Mr. Kern was married to Luella Walker, born in this county, May 3, 1870, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah J. (Fritz) Walker, natives of Ohio and Indiana, wno now live in Ft. Collins, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Kern became the parents of the following children. Leah Mae, who was born August 27, 1894, is now Mrs. Ward Comstock of Durham Township, and has one child, Luella; Cora Fay, who was born June 10, 1896, is a public school teacher, and Clarence E., who died in infancy. Mr. Kern belongs to the Christian Church, of which he has been an elder since 1914. In politics he is independent in his views, and he served as road commissioner for three years. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America of Terre Haute, Ill. A man of unusual abilities, he has made good use of them and not only has been successful himself, but has proven of benefit to his neighborhood.

KERR, John L., who is a member of the reliable hardware house known as The La Harpe Hardware Company, is one of the substantial business men of Hancock County. He was born in McLean County, Ill., October 25, 1879, one of five children of his parents, Melvin and Naomi (Allbaugh) Kerr. Melvin Kerr was born in McLain County, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

John L. Kerr attended the public schools of his native county, and also took a course at Dixon College. After leaving school, Mr. Kerr was engaged in a farming and dairy business until January 17, 1917, when he embarked in his present business.

Mr. Kerr was united in a marriage with Miss Ruby E. Gordon, a daughter of Newton J. Gordon, and they have a daughter, Ethel L. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained to the Mystic Shrine in that order, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican. The members of The La Harpe Hardware Company are live, enterprising men who understand the needs of their trade, and how to supply them promptly and at prices as low as is consistent with the quality of the goods and service.

KETCHAM, John Herbert, one of the general farmers of Rock Creek Township, is well and favorably known in this county. He was born near Fayetteville, Ark., April 24, 1889, a son of John Wesley and Ida V. (Crabill) Ketcham, he born near Lacrosse, Ill., and she born in Hancock County. After their marriage they went to Missouri, and later to Arkansas, but in 1894 they came to Hancock County, and settled near Lacrosse. The father died in May, 1908. The mother lives among her children. Their children were as follows: Mamie, who is Mrs. Wick Hendricks, of Pilot Grove Township; Margie, who is Mrs. Roy Byler, of Durham Township; John Herbert; Ruth, who is the wife

of Biard Byler; and Renell, who is with the mother; Bernice, who died at the age of three years; Forrest, who lives in Hancock County; and Dale, who died in infancy.

John Herbert Ketcham attended the district schools, and learned to farm from his father. On June 15, 1912, he was married to Audley Alston, who was born in Henderson County, Ill., an adopted daughter of Andrew and Laura (Newton) Alston, and daughter of Charles and Kate (Mailander) Cluff, the latter of whom was born in Henderson County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham have a daughter, Ruth, who was born May 12, 1914.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham lived for eight months with Mrs. Ketcham's mother in Durham Township, and then moved to the Alston farm of 160 acres of land on section 2, Rock Creek Township. Here Mr. Ketcham carries on general farming. He belongs to the Christian Church. His political opinions are in accordance with the Democratic party. Fraternally he belongs to Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., and Dallas City Lodge No. 989, I. O. O. F.

KETCHUM, Andrew J., a retired farmer of Bowen owns 480 acres of land on section 33, known as Wildwood Farm, in Augusta Township, which he formerly conducted and occupied as his homestead. He was born in New York state, March 29, 1836, a son of Edmund and Jane (Curry) Ketchum, natives of Orange County, N. Y., where they were married and where he engaged in farming until 1838, when they came to Hancock County, making the trip overland. After seven years spent here, they went to Cook County, Ill., and farmed for several years, leaving there for Fayette County, Ill. At the time of his death, Edmund Ketchum lived at Postville, Iowa, his wife having died in Lake County, Ill.

When his mother died, Andrew J. Ketchum began working for neighboring farmers, and then went to Chicago and learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for twenty-five years. In 1871 he came to Hancock County, and began farming, gradually acquiring land until he is one ofthe heavy landowners. During the Civil War, Mr. Ketchum enlisted, on August 14, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, and others. He was honorably discharged and returned home.

On March 6, 1866, Mr. Ketcham was married on the home place of her father, to Ann E. Sickles, born in Hancock County, October 23, 1844, a daughter of William R. and Caroline (Van Antwerp) Sickles, natives of New York state, who came to Hancock County in 1840, and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum became the parents of the following children: Eugene, Florence, Francis L., Richard, Edna C., Margaret A., Ellen P., James E., who is deceased, all of whom married except Ellen P. Although Mr. Ketchum voted for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, he later became a Democrat. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Mason in good standing, Mr. Ketchum has the distinction of being the oldest member of his lodge. He also holds membership in the local G. A. R. He takes justifiable pride in the fact that he can trace his family back for 200 years, and has the family tree showing the various inter-marriages during that period.

KETTENRING, Jacob J., one of the successful farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates a very well improved farm of eighty-three acres on section 10, Chili Township. He was born at Pekin, Ill., May 22, 1853, a son of Frederick and Ann (Hammer) Kettenring natives of Germany and Maryland, respectively, both of whom are now deceased.

Jacob J. Kettenring secured what educational advantages he could at various country schools, and was engaged at carpenter work prior to 1900, when he bought his present farm, on which he moved immediately. At different times he has rented his farm, but since 1911 he has cultivated this himself, carrying on general farming. Mr. Kettenring has traveled, considerably, and always looked into agricultural methods in the various places he visited, thus broadening his outlook, and increasing his efficiency. Although his schooldays were limited, he has so added to his information on various subjects, that he is one of the well posted men of the county, and possesses much more than average ability. Formerly he was a member of the Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first vote was cast for the candidates of the Democratic party, and he continued to espouse the candidates and principles of that party for a number of years, but now gives his support to the men whom he regards as best suited for the offices in question.

KIMBALL, Phineas, was a native of West Fairlee, Orange Co., Vermont, and was born May 1, 1822. On his father's side he was descended from a long line of English ancestry, the American progenitors being Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball of Rattlesden, Suffolk Co., England. They embarked for America in 1634 on the ship Elizabeth and settled in Watertown, Mass. On his mother's side, he was descended from Quartermaster George and Deborah (Gardener) Colton of Sutton Coldfield-Warwick, England. They came to America in 1630. Both the Kimball and Colton families were long prominent in the public affairs of Massachusetts and have fought through the wars of the country from the affray at Bloody Brook down to the War of the Rebellion, where on many a battlefield members of this Puritan stock were found.

John Colton, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Kimball, removed from Long Meadow, Mass., in 1785, to West Fairlee, Vt. The Kimballs following in the path of these sturdy pioneers also settled in West Fairlee and in 1805 the two families of long English lineage were united by the marriage of Phineas Kimball and Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah (Pome-

roy) Colton, father and mother of the subject of this sketch. Phineas, Jr., was the eighth of ten children born to this worthy couple, both distinguished for piety and intelligence and both earnest members of the Congregational Church. The father, known as Capt. Phineas Kimball, was captain of a company during the War of 1812. He was a prominent and influential citizen of West Fairlee and was honored with several town offices and sent as a representative to the State Legislature. In 1842, when Phineas Kimball was nineteen years of age, he left the parental roof in Vermont and came to Nauvoo, Ill. His brother Hiram had preceded him in 1837 and was engaged in the mercantile business. Phineas clerked for his brother and was thus employed until 1849, when attracted by the discovery of gold in California he crossed the plains with an oxen team and engaged in mining and trading on the Pacific Slope. In 1852 he returned to Vermont, having materially bettered his fortune. He remained in his native state about six months and then again returned to Nauvoo where he engaged in the foundry business and continued at that for several years. In later years he turned his attention to farming and the raising of live stock. He owned a large tract of land near Nauvoo, also land, a water power, saw and grist mills and a residence in Vermont, and divided his time between his home in Nauvoo and his business interests in New England. Mr. Kimball loved the activities and excitement of commercial life. He started out in life poor and well understood the value of self-acquired experience and property.

In 1855 he was united in marriage to Louisa Bartholomew, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth (Kingman) Bartholomew. Mr. Bartholomew was a prominent manufacturer and business man of that state. Three children were born to this union, namely: Phineas Elwin, deceased; Grace Gertrude, deceased; and May Louisa, who is the widow of Joseph Schwartz and lives at Alameda, Cal. His first wife departing this life, he was again married on July 25, 1866, to Bernadine Icking, whose father, John B. Icking, Sr., was a prominent pioneer and merchant of Nauvoo. By the second marriage there were the following children: Augusta Bernadine, who is Mrs. George A. Lubbe of Peoria; Phineas J., who lives in Appanoose Township; Ethan Alonzo, who lives at Bushnell, Ill.; Ida Mary, who is Mrs. Frank Rheinberger of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Anna Elinor, who died in 1880; William Brooks, who resides at Nauvoo; and Mary Evangeline, who is Mrs. Louis Datin of Nauvoo.

Mr. Kimball was a man of untiring energy and was identified with the interests of Nauvoo and Hancock County for nearly sixty years. He was here during the Mormon troubles and delivered cartridges to the cannoneer during the battle. After it was over and the excitement had subsided he and a friend drove over the battlefield in a buggy. Clear and vivid were his recollections of that noted day. He was well acquainted with the leading men of the Mormons, had the respect of them all and referred with pleasure to his visits to Brigham Young in Utah. Politically Mr. Kimball was a strong Democrat; socially he was pleasant and affable, fond of company and conversation and no one ever visited his home but was made to feel the goodness of his hospitality. He belonged to no order or society, preferring his home and family above all things. He was held in the highest respect as a citizen, was a good husband and father and as he was to his family so he was to all the world, genial, kindly, courteous and considerate. He departed this life on October 7, 1900.

KIMBALL, William Brooks, familiarly known as "Dick," is one of the best liked and most prosperous farmers of Hancock County, with residence at Nauvoo. He was born at Nauvoo, February 6, 1875, a son of Phineas and Dena (Icking) Kimball, natives of Vermont and Germany, respectively. A sketch of the Kimball family is given elsewhere in this work.

William Brooks Kimball attended the grade and the high school of Nauvoo, and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill. For some time after completing school, he assisted his father, but in 1906 moved to Nauvoo, where he was engaged in business for two years. He then bought the property interests of his brothers, and now owns and conducts over 700 acres of his father's homestead, raising Tanworth thoroughbred hogs and Percheron horses, and buys and feeds cattle and raises grain.

On August 14, 1906, Mr. Kimball was married to Clara Whitcomb, of Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Farnum M. and Ann (Lewis) Whitcomb, both born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball became the parents of two children: Preston Whitcomb and Margaret Ann. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as alderman from the First Ward. Fraternally he belongs to Ft. Madison Camp No. 374, B. P. O. E. One of the most successful farmers, Mr. Kimball during the Great War was more than ever a forceful figure, for it was upon the men who till the soil that the country and the world depended. Food had much to do in winning the war, and American agriculturalists largely provided it.

KING, Frederick McKee, now deceased, but for a number of years one of the substantial and eminently successful merchants and bankers of Augusta, not only left behind him a record for business achievement, but also one for upright and honorable living that sets an example for Christian manhood to follow. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 25, 1848, one of the ten children of his parents, Louis and Harriet (McKee) King. Louis King was born at Chester, N. Y., a son of Jonas King, well known as a dairyman during his active years

On December 18, 1877, Frederick McKee King was married to Fredericka Weinberg by Reverend Knight, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Jacob Weinberg, Harry

Milton, Louis Edson, and Louise Gertrude. Mrs. King is a daughter of Simon and Louise (Jergems) Weinberg, the former of whom was born in Hanover, Germany, but in 1828 came to the United States, being at that time eighteen years of age. His father had been a soldier of the German army, and fought in the Napoleonic Wars. After a voyage lasting for three months, Mr. Weinberg landed at Baltimore, Md., and was almost immediately thereafter taken sick and forced to remain in a hospital. His experiences in a strange country, sick and penniless, never were forgotten, and until his death he contributed generously of his means to those in need and on one was ever turned emptyhanded from his door. Coming to Augusta in 1865, he founded what was known as the mercantile house of Simon Weinberg & Son, the junior member being his son Jacob. When the latter died, the daughter, Mrs. King, took charge of the business and conducted it until her marriage three years later. Mrs. King is a very remarkable lady. Her father belonged to the old school, who believed that women had no place in the business world, but she was talented and ambitious, and managed to secure additional training at Knox College after she had finished her course in the public schools. She then taught school until her brother's death, when she demonstrated her ability, and is still doing so, for when her husband, who had taken charge of the establishment, changing its name to F. M. King & Co., died, she once more took up the responsibilities of operating it, being ably assisted by her son, Louis Edson. Mrs. King was one in a family of eighteen children, of whom fifteen grew to maturity. Upon coming to Augusta, Simon Weinberg established his home in that city, and there Mrs. King still lives, having been born and reared in it. This is one of the most beautiful residences in Augusta.

Mr. King not only carried on the large mercantile establishment before mentioned, which has occupied its present quarters since 1897, but became interested along other lines, and at one time was associated with William Turner and Henry Reynolds in the Golden State Bank at Golden, Ill., of which his son, Harry Milton King, is now president, and he also manages the branch store at Golden. Mr. King continued a member of the directorate of this bank until his death and he also was on the board of directors of the First National Bank of Augusta, and the First Trust & Savings Bank of the same city. When the telephone company was organized at Augusta, Mr. King became a heavy stockholder and never lost his interest in it.

Early in life Mr. King joined the Presbyterian Church at Huntsville, but when he moved to Augusta transferred to that denomination in his new home city. In November, 1892, he was made ruling elder and held that office until his death. His many business cares led to a gradual breakdown, although he tried to regain his health during his later years by taking up agriculture in a practical manner. Three years prior to his death he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and he finally, accompanied by members of his family, established himself at Miami Beach, Fla., and there he passed away April 4, 1916. His remains were brought back to Augusta, and the funeral exercises were held at his late residence by Dr. W. A. Hutchison of the Presbyterian Church. A very large concourse attended, and paid the last honors to one who was universally beloved. A beautiful resting place was made for him in Woodlawn Cemetery.

After his death Mrs. King generously donated to the city of Augusta, in memory of her husband, a lot on which the new Carnegie Library is to be erected, but he already has a lasting monument in the present church edifice to the erection of which he gave so liberally of his means and time, acting as a member of the building committee, and in every other way forwarding its speedy and proper completion. A man whose spoken word was regarded as equal to the bond of another, his business affairs were conducted according to the highest conception of honor, and his statement of any fact was never questioned. As one of his old friends said in part, in speaking of him:

"For his family he had a great love, and for them and others he had a self-sacrificing spirit. Thus he lived not for himself alone, but for others."

Mrs. King is very fortunate in her three surviving children, the eldest, Jacob Weinberg King, having died in young manhood at the beginning of a very promising business career. The sons are proving themselves capable business men, and the daughter is happily married to Dr. S. S. Allen of Macomb, Ill. The King and Weinberg families are rightly numbered among the most representative and honored ones of Hancock County, and the younger generations are living up to the high standards set by their elders.

KING, Henry D., proprietor of the hotel at Elvaston, is one of the best known men in Hancock County, and one who commands universal respect. He was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, November 3, 1851, a son of Stephen and Barbara (Heald) King, natives of Oneida County, N. Y. He was a Methodist preacher, and ministered to various charges, principally in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Henry D. King attended the common schools of the various communities in which his father was stationed. When he was twenty-seven years old he went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he learned cheese-making, and worked at it for six years, going then to what is now Moody County, S. Dak., and spent a year. From there he went to Nebraska, and bought 160 acres of land, and lived on it for ten years. He then traded that farm for one in Sullivan County, Mo., although he never lived on it, and soon traded it for lots in Hooker's addition to Carthage, to which he moved and engaged in teaming until he accidentally crippled his hand. For some time thereafter, he was engaged in buying and selling city property, but eight years later

moved to Elvaston, and bought the hotel and livery business there, and still kept on handling real estate. In 1915 he discontinued the livery business. On August 24, 1917, his hotel was destroyed by fire, but he immediately secured the adjoining building and still conducts his hotel for transients, it being a popular place for traveling men.

In 1876 Mr. King was married to Mary Carringer, born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Carringer, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of the following children: Fred, who lives at Carthage; James, who lives at Waterloo, S. Dak.; George, who lives at Lemmon, S. Dak.; and Mary, who is Mrs. Roy Taylor, of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. King died in November, 1914, and in March, 1917, Mr. King was married (second) to Mrs. Minnie (Pichel) Allen, widow of William Allen. By her first marriage, Mrs. King has one son, Charles Allen, who lives at Montrose, Ill.

KINKADE, Hiram Bird, who operates 200 acres of valuable land on the eastern edge of Hamilton, in Montebello Township, is one of the reliable men of Hancock County. He was born in St. Albans Township, February 3, 1858, a son of L. D. and Harriet (Stewart) Kinkade, the former of whom was born at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., January 31, 1825, and died January 15, 1879; while the latter was born in Wabash County Ind., August 26, 1826, and died September 3, 1914. Two other sons of these parents, George W. and J. A. Kinkade, live in Hancock County.

Hiram Bird Kinkade attended the district schools of his native county, and after the death of his father in 1879, accompanied his mother to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for ten years, during that period being in Harvey, Ellis and Lyon counties. In 1896, he returned to Hancock County, where he has since resided. For some years he has been conducting his present farm in partnership with J. C. Mumberg.

On October 28, 1886, Mr. Kinkade was married to Emma E. Samsel, in Emporia, Kas. There are no children by this marriage. Mrs. Kinkade is a daughter of Ephraim Samsel and the maiden name of her mother was Tracy Roher. In politics Mr. Kinkade is a Democrat, and for twelve years he was a member of the city council of Hamilton, and is now one of the city commissioners. It was while he was a member of the council that the present water works and sewerage system were installed. A very prominent Odd Fellow, he has filled all the chairs of the local lodge No. 697, and he is now past noble grand of the Encampment. A man of affairs, he gives to his public duties the same conscientious care that he does to his private concerns, and consequently has rendered very efficient service to his community.

KIRBY, Thomas Jefferson, who is engaged in conducting a flourishing real estate business at Carthage, is one of the substantial business men of Hancock County. He was born at Shokokkon, Henderson County, Ill., August 3, 1856, a son of Thomas and Sarah Almeda (Grenshaw) Kirby. Thomas Kirby was born at Hurlock, Dorchester County, Md., April 5, 1822, on the southern shore of Chesapeake Bay, while his wife was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 24, 1824, and she died February 17, 1890. Thomas Kirby came from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Illinois in 1835, driving through in a wagon, while his wife came to the same state from Kentucky in 1836. He was a farmer and became a prominent man in his community.

Thomas Jefferson Kirby attended the common schools of Henderson County, Carthage College, and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. Until 1900 he remained on a farm, but in that year entered a bank at Stronghurst, Ill., as a bookkeeper. Subsequently he embarked in a real estate business at La Harpe, Ill., going thence to Adams County, Iowa, from whence he returned to Stronghurst. In 1906 he came to Carthage, where he has since remained, building up a large and valuable connection in the realty line. He was elected county treasurer of Hancock County on the Democratic ticket in 1896, and held that office for four years. Mr. Kirby owns 320 acres of land in Clay County, Minn., in the Red River Valley, and 300 acres of land in Thomas County, Kas. He has never married. Fraternally he belongs to Bently Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F., Illinois jurisdiction. He has always supported those measures which he believed would work out for the advancement of his community, and is in every respect a representative citizen of the highest type.

KIRKPATRICK, Orville C., one of the leading members of the Hancock County bar, and a man well and favorably known, not only at Dallas City where he resides, but all over the county, was born at Elvaston, Ill., May 13, 1867, one Sarah A. (Rorhbaugh) Kirkpatrick. George W. Kirkpatrick was born in Adams County, Ill., but he has spent the past fifty-five years in Hancock County. In early life he was a farmer, but later became a merchant. The mother passed away in 1880.

After completing his courses in the common and the high school of his native place, Orville C. Kirkpatrick taught school for ten years in Hancock County, and then began the study of law. He was first admitted to practice in Missouri, in 1901, and in 1907 was admitted to practice in Illinois. In 1907 he located at Dallas City and soon thereafter was elected city attorney, which office he has since held, and has given entire satisfaction. His offices are conveniently located over the First National Bank.

On July 31, 1900, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married to Miss Lena L. Damron, a daughter of Wiliam T. Damron, who is a member of a prominent and old family of Carthage, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick belong to the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of the Court of Honor.

KIRSCHBAUM, Joseph H., one of the notable men of Hancock County, whose artistic talents and love for the beautiful, have been carefully trained, is one of the honored residents of Nauvoo. He was born at Neuss, near Cologne, Germany, September 27, 1829, a son of Werner and Gertrude (Frohn) Kirschbaum. Joseph H. Kirschbaum was educated at the College of Neuss, and he also took an art course in the Dueseldorf Academy.

Leaving his home March 19, 1849, he took passage on a sailing vessel for New Orleans, and was sixty-five days crossing the ocean. From New Orleans he came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked as a fresco painter until 1861, and for many years he was called upon to execute some important work in this line of artistic endeavor in the principal cities of the east. In 1861 he came to Nauvoo, to join his parents who had located here in 1848, and for the subsequent three years taught drawing and painting at St. Mary's Academy, conducted by the Bendictine sisters, having two classes of students. Mr. Kirschbaum then became interested in painting flowers and landscapes, and in his work has demonstrated his genius for reproducing nature in color and principle, and his name is known all over the United States in this line of production. Owning two acres of land in the center of Nauvoo, he has ample space for a magnificent flower garden, and devotes much time to the study of botany. On his property is one of the old Mormon houses, although he has remodeled it to meet modern requirements. Since 1861, Mr. Kirschbaum has been a member of the choir of the Catholic Church, and is still a very active worker in the Catholic Church. During his residence at St. Louis, he sang in the choir of various Catholic Churches of that city for twelve years.

On September 30, 1861, Mr. Kirschbaum was married to Elsie C. Reimbold, born at Cologne, Germany, March 8, 1841, a daughter of Dr. Peter and Ernestine (Baum) Reimbold, who came to the United States in 1849, and after a stay at St. Louis, Mo., of some months, in 1850 located at Nauvoo. Mr. and Mrs. Kirschbaum had the following children: Joseph H., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Ernestine, who is Mrs. Henry Rissi of Collinsville, Ill.; Max H., who lives at Nauvoo; Theodore, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Emil P., who lives at Fillmore, Cal.; and Anna H., who is Mrs. William Haas, of Senora Township. Mrs. Kirschbaum died September 26, 1916. Mr. Kirschbaum is a Democrat, and he served for four years as a justice of the peace, succeeding Joseph Smith, a son of the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. It is remarkable when a man is spared to attain to the age of Mr. Kirschbaum, but when he retains his faculties and powers of usefulness as he has, he becomes one in whom the entire community feels a personal pride and interest, and it is safe to say that there is no one in Hancock County who is more venerated than Joseph H. Kirschbaum of Nauvoo.

KLEPPER, Alexander W., one of the retired farmers of West Point, was formerly prominently identified with the agricultural activities of Hancock County. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., November 26, 1849, a son of Daniel and Martha E. (Miller) Klepper, and grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowman) Klepper, natives of Baltimore, Md., and Tennessee, and Abraham Miller, a native of Tennessee. In 1853, Daniel Klipper and his wife traveled overland in a wagon to Hancock County, settling in Chili Township, living there until 1860, when they moved to St. Albans Township, and bought a partly improved farm of which all the sod was broken, and not long thereafter, he enlisted for service during the Civil War in Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and died June 22, 1863, at Young's Point, La., where he lies buried. His widow continued to reside on the farm until her death, June 7, 1914. Their children were as follows: Alexander W.; Thomas, who died in 1865; Elizabeth, who lives on the home farm; Martha, who died in childhood; and Mary L., who is Mrs. Samuel Howard of St. Albans Township.

Alexander W. Klepper attended the schools of St. Albans Township, and grew up on the farm. He was married December 3, 1874, to Azelia Reeves, born in Mason County, Ill., August 4, 1849, a daughter of James and Nancy (Bowen) Reeves, natives of Pennsylvania and New York state. The town of Bowen, Ill., was named after Peter Bowen, a brother of Nancy (Bowen) Reeves. After his marriage, Mr. Klepper conducted the home farm of 333 acres, forty acres being in Chili Township and the balance in St. Albans Township, and carried on general farming and stock raising until his mother's death, when he inherited 120 acres of land. He also owns two lots and his home at West Point, and since 1916 has lived here retired, renting his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Klepper have one son, Charles D., born May 6, 1877. He is unmarried and lives on the homestead. Mrs. Klepper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Klepper attends its services with her. He is a Democrat and has served as school director and trustee. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans organization. Having done his duty as he saw it, Mr. Klepper has won the respect and confidence of his neighborhood, and is a worthy man and good citizen.

KLEPPER, Jacob, president of the First National Bank of Augusta for many years, but now deceased, was one of the most substantial men of Hancock County, and his memory is held in high esteem by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was one of eleven children born to his parents, William and Nancy (Gillenwaters) Klepper, of whom all are now deceased. Jacob Klepper was born in Schuyler County, Ill., June 4, 1835, his father, William Klepper, having come to this state



Anna J. Thomas



J. M. Thomas

from his native Tennessee, in both states following the vocation of a farmer.

Jacob Klepper attended the local schools of Schuyler County, and for one year was a student of DePauw University. Upon his return from the university, Mr. Klepper began farming and was so engaged for a period covering forty-two years. For fifteen years of that time he was also engaged in buying stock and shipping horses. In 1892 he further branched out by embarking in a banking business with L. H. Dexter, under the firm style of Klepper & Dexter, which concern was later merged into the First National Bank of Augusta, of which Mr. Klepper was president, L. H. Dexter, vice president; S. E. McAfee, cashier; and W. S. Beard, J. A. Mead, George H. Eastman, B. B. Crain and A. F. Henning, with the other officials as the board of directors. Mr. Klepper erected the building in which the bank is located at a cost of $17,000. He also organized the Loraine Bank of Loraine, Ill., in 1904, of which he was a stockholder and director. The capital stock of the latter bank is $25,000, and the surplus, $18,000. For a number of years prior to his death, which occurred February 16, 1919, Mr. Klepper resided at Augusta, although he continued to be interested in farming and stockraising, and he invested extensively in Augusta realty.

On September 5, 1858, Mr. Klepper was married at Greencastle, Ind., to Miss Cynthia Albin, a daughter of Joseph Albin of Putnam County, Ind., and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Nannie R. Grigson, who is at home; Asenath, who is the wife of Frank H. Eastman, of Boulder, Col.; Clyde, who was with his father in the banking business until his death, September 20, 1909; and Clyde and Maude, both of whom are deceased. The family all belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Klepper was a member. Politically he was a Republican. He was a Chapter Mason and Knight Templar. A man of many and varied interests. Mr. Klepper gave to them all a careful and conservative supervision, and he was recognized as one of sound judgment and high principles. Augusta lost one of its best and most representative men when Mr. Klepper was called to his last reward, and his associates will continue to miss him for a long time to come.

KLINGELMUELLER, John, now deceased, was for many years a successful general farmer and stock raiser of Appanoose Township. He was born in Austria, November 17, 1852, a son of Wolfgang Klingelmueller. The family came to the United States in 1854, and after stopping in Missouri for a short time, came to Nauvoo, and settled on a farm in its eastern part where both parents died.

John Klingelmueller grew up at Nauvoo, and attended the district schools. When he reached manhood's estate, he bought seventy-four acres of land just east of his father's homestead, and later he operated both farms. He built a fine frame residence on his farm and made many other improvements, making the place thoroughly modern, and on it he carried on general farming and stockraising until his death which occurred October 1, 1904, since which time his widow and son have made it their home, although the farm is rented to a tenant.

On December 27, 1893, Mr. Klingelmueller was married to Louise Bewersdorf, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of William and Louise (Miller) Bedersdorf, born in Mecklenburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Klingelmueller had two children namely: Minnie, who is a public schoolteacher; and Wolfgang, who is at home. Mrs. Klingelmueller attended the public schools of Nauvoo during her girlhood. In politics Mr. Klingelmueller was a Democrat, and he served as a school director. From the time he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church by Rev. Kiesel, Mr. Klingelmueller took a deep interest in the progress of that denomination, and was a liberal contributor as well as worker in the local church of his faith.

KNIGHT, L. C., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Carthage, and a man widely and favorably known in his profession, was born in Knox City, Mo., September 24, 1884, a son of George W. and Sarah R. (Shook) Knight, both of whom were born in Iowa. They now reside at Dallas City, Ill. The father is a minister of the Christian Church, and was graduated from the theological school at Canton, Mo. He and his wife had four children born to them, as follows: Dr. L. C.; Spray, who was graduated from the Dallas City High school, is the wife of George E. Shain; Nellie, who is the wife of George Yoecum of Davenport, Iowa; and Gale, who was graduated from the Dallas City High school in 1917.

L. C. Knight was fifteen years old when the family located at Dallas City, and he attended the high school of that place, being graduated therefrom. Following that he took the civil service examination for railway mail clerk, and served as such for two years. He then had an office position in the mail service at Chicago for a year more, and then began the study of medicine at the College of Medicine in the University of Illinois, paying his expenses at college by working at his desk. Within four years he was graduated in medicine, and then was an interne at an emergency hospital, and still later held the same position in Hackley Hospital, Muskegon, Mich., for a year. Dr. Knight then went professionally to the Watertown State Hospital for the Insane and spent six months. Having so thoroughly prepared himself, when he opened an office at Carthage in the fall of 1916, it was not surprising that he was immediately successful in his treatment of his cases, nor that he has already built up a large and valuable practice. Dr. Knight is a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and has furnished some interesting papers to them.

In August, 1916, Dr. Knight was married to

Miss June Vesper Lovett, born in Henderson County, Ill., a daughter of John W. Lovett, of Henderson County, Ill. Dr. Knight belongs to the Christian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a Republican in politics.

KNOX, George S., now deceased, was one of the energetic men of Warsaw, whose name is associated with some of the leading industries of that city. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., 1828, a son of William Douglas and Sarah Ann (Winters) Knox, natives of New York state, who came at an early day by canal to Buffalo, and thence by way of the lakes to Chicago. From there they traveled overland to Hancock County, Ill., arriving here in 1844, and settling at Warsaw. Several years later, the father went to Galena, Ill., and worked in the lead mines, but later returned to Warsaw.

George S. Knox attended the district schools of his native state, and early learned to make himself useful. He was first employed in his father's mercantile establishment, but then, in partnership with his brother-in-laws, he went into the distillery business and continued in it for a time, later becoming bankers, founding the Hill Dodge Banking Co., which is still in existence, and one of the sound financial institutions of Hancock County. Mr. Knox was always a very busy man, being engaged in looking after his many affairs, although in later years he was not active in business. His death occurred in October, 1879, since which time his widow has lived in the Knox homestead.

On May 6, Mr. Knox was married to Emily A. Hill, who was born in Walker Township, Hancock County, September 3, 1857. They had the following children: Charles, who died in infancy; Clara, who became Mrs. A. E. Johnstone, is now deceased; and John Douglas, who died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Knox attended the schools of Warsaw, and was reared in this city. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Knox was a Republican. The Knox and Hill families are among the oldest in Warsaw, and their representatives are held in highest esteem by the people here, as well as in other communities where they have settled.

KOEHLER, Charles Jacob, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Wythe Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Walker Township, April 10, 1876, a son of John and Margaret (Renner) Koehler, natives of Germany and Warsaw, Ill. Jacob and Elizabeth (Granlich) Koehler came to Hancock County in 1868, settling in Walker Township, and they were the paternal grandparents. The parents resided in Walker Township until they died. Their children were as follows: Charles Jacob; John, who lives in Wythe Township; William D., who is of Wythe Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Frank Meyersick, of Wythe Township; Clara E.; Henry C., who lives in St. Albans Township; and Ida L., who is Mrs. Homer Nagel, of Wythe Township.

On February 24, 1901, Charles J. Koehler was married to Elizabeth H. Schmitt, who was born in Walker Township, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Boedeker) Schmitt, natives of Illinois. After marriage Mr. Koehler rented land for a year in Wythe Township, then bought eighty acres on section 4, Wythe Township, but seven years later sold this, and bought 190 acres of section 35, Wythe Township. On this he erected a fine modern residence, and has all the place under cultivation except twenty acres of pasture. Here he carries on general farming and raises Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Koehler have the following children: Clara C., Clarence J., Marie Elizabeth, Carl Jacob, and Ora Anna. Mr. Koehler attended the local schools of his township. He belongs to the Evangelical Church, of which he is an elder. A Republican, he served for two years as tax collector, assessor, for one year, and in 1917 was elected supervisor and re-elected to the same office in 1919.

KOLL, William G., now deceased, was for many years associated with the furniture and undertaking industry of Dallas City, and held the full confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was born at Dallas City, Ill., January 1, 1865, one of eight children born to his parents, Edward and Mary (Mager) Koll. Edward Koll was born in Germany, and he was a cabinetmaker by trade. Although now over eighty years old, he still survives.

William G. Koll attended the common and high schools of Dallas City, and when he attained his majority, he embarked in a furniture business at Burlington, Iowa, where he remained for ten years, as a member of the well known furniture house of Chittenden & Eastman. In 1898 he came to Dallas City to assume charge of his father's business, which he conducted until his death November 30, 1917, and not only carried a fine stock of high class furniture, but rendered service as an undertaker that was skilled and satisfactory.

Mr. Koll was married to Miss Verna E. Duncan, a daughter of John T. and Eary (Crenshaw) Duncan, prominent farming people of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Koll had one daughter, Ruth Maxine, who was born March 3, 1902. Mr. Koll belonged to the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Koll is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican. Fraternally he belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Eastern Star. With his death, Dallas City lost one of its most representative and highly respected citizens, and all united in showing a proper amount of regard at his funeral, which was in charge of the Masons. Many who attended his funeral had proven the worth of his friendship and kindly offices upon similar occasions, and they appreciated the broad sympathy and excellent qualities of the man who had passed from earthly reward and praise.

KOPSICKER, Fred Carl, one of the substantial business men of Hamilton, is conducting a garage and acting as agent for the Studebaker cars and the Hudford trucks and attachments. He was born near Tioga, in Hancock County, January 6, 1890, a son of William and Elizabeth Kopsicker, natives of Germany, where the former was born October 5, 1843, and the latter in September, 1848. She died in November, 1918. They had the following children: John, who lives in Adams County, Ill.; Henry and William, who are farmers of Montebello Township; Fred Carl; Anna, who is the widow of Frank Altheide, lives in Montebello Township; Mattie; and Mary, who is Mrs. William Liniberger, of Montebello Township.

Fred Carl Kopsicker was reared in his native county, and attended its schools. Until 1912 he was engaged in farming, but in that year came to Hamilton and embarked in his present business, which he has since carried on very successfully. His garage is in a brick building, 60x130 feet, with basement, and has a capacity of 100 cars. He has a repair shop and equipment for making all kinds of repairs to automobiles. This garage cost $8,000, and is the largest and best equipped in Hancock County.

On January 24, 1916, Mr. Kopsicker, was married to Mrs. Eunice (Noe) Bell. By her first marriage Mrs. Kopsicker had a daughter, Roxie, who was born in November 1907. Mr. Kopsicker is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill. In politics he is a Republican. An excellent business man, Mr. Kopsicker has been very successful in his undertaking, and his methods are such as to commend him to the favorable consideration of his neighbors and associates.

KRAUSHAAR, Daniel H., one of the substantial men of Warsaw, who has been active in civic affairs, as well as successful in business, was born in Germany on February 9, 1851, a son of John and Marie (Ziegler) Kraushaar, both of whom died in Germany. In 1868, Daniel H. Kraushaar crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, being seven weeks on the trip, and landed in New York City, from whence he came direct to Warsaw. For the next two years he was employed in a cabinet shop, and then began working as a carpenter, later becoming a contractor. He also conducted a coopering shop, built a grain elevator, conducting it for three years, and also dealt in coal, bought and sold farms, did some farming, and operated a grocery, a saloon, and was interested in many lines of business. Now he owns a fine farm of sixty-eight acres in the southern part of Warsaw, on which his son lives, and which he conducts.

On March 6, 1873, Daniel H. Kraushaar was married to Louisa Spitze, born at Warsaw, Ill., on January 6, 1852, a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Paar) Spitze, natives of Germany, who came when young people to the United States, and located at Warsaw, where Mr. Spitze carried on business as a contracting mason. Mr. and Mrs. Kraushaar became the parents of the following children: Fred J., married Minnie Kothe, issue: Roland, Wilford, Herbert and Cornellia, lives at Warsaw; Hildegard, who lives at St. Paul, Minn.; Sophia, who is Mrs. Edward Spangler of Lincoln, Neb., issue: Louisa G.; Paul G., married Louise Koehler, issue: Edwin and Pauline, lives at Warsaw; Helen F., who is at home; Walter, who lives at Warsaw, married Esther Erdmann; George C., who married Anna Buschling, conducts his father's farm; and Jennie, who is a telephone operator, lives at home, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Kraushaar attended the schools of Germany, and his wife attended those of Warsaw. They are Lutherans. In politics Mr. Kraushaar is a Democrat, and he has served as alderman from the Third Ward for two terms, tax collector for two terms, and supervisor for one term, and gave universal satisfaction in all these offices.

KRUEGER, Max Richard, now deceased, was for many years prominent in civic affairs at Nauvoo, and was also successful in fruit growing. He was born at Green Bay, Iowa, September 15, 1862, a son of Emil and Amelia (Gebhart) Krueger, natives of Germany, who came to this country at an early day, locating at Green Bay, Iowa, where they remained until 1889, in which year they moved to Nauvoo, bought property and engaged in raising grapes and making wine.

After attending the local schools, Max Richard Krueger took a business course at an Iowa Commercial college and then was shipping clerk for the Morrison Plow Company at Fort Madison, Iowa, until 1887. On October 27 of that year,, he was married to Wilhelmina Beger, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of August and Wilhelmina (Mester) Beger, who located at Nauvoo many years age. After his marriage, Mr. Krueger went into partnership with his father, who had been the first to manufacture the famous Green Bay cheese in Iowa. In 1889 they came to Nauvoo and went into the fruit business, which continued to be Mr. Krueger's life work. His death occurred May 25, 1916, and since then Mrs. Krueger has continued the business with gratifying results.

Mr. and Mrs. Krueger became the parents of the following children: Valeria, who is Mrs. Roy Radel, of Sonora Township; Sylvia, who is a public school teacher; Waldomar, who lives at Nauvoo, and by profession is a dentist, enlisted for service in the World War in 1917 and was commissioned a first lieutenant; and Thaya, who is also a public school teacher. Mrs. Krueger attended the public schools of Nauvoo. The family are all Lutherans. A strong Republican, Mr. Krueger served the Third Ward for three terms as alderman, for two terms he was on the high school board, and for fourteen years was a member of the Nauvoo school board. His interest in the betterment and advancement of the public schools was very strong, and he gained for the children many improvements, and had others planned when death cut short his career of usefulness.

KRUSE, William, one of the men who has attained to success in general farming, stock and fruit raising, is a substantial farmer of Sonora Township, and highly respected in Hancock County. He was born March 3, 1856, a son of William and Margaret Kruse, natives of Prussia, Germany, and Switzerland. They were married in Tennessee, where he was employed in mattress making until 1857, when they moved to Nauvoo, Ill. About 1860 he rented land in Sonora Township. He bought twenty acres of land in this township and added to it until he owned forty acres at the time of his death. His children were as follows: William; Edward, who is deceased; Mollie, who is deceased; Amelia, who is also deceased; and Anna, who is Mrs. Len Kachle of Nauvoo.

William Kruse attended the Ogden district school and grew up on the farm. In November, 1881, he was married to Anna Ort, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Just and Maria (Rahn) Ort, and they have the following children: Walter, who lives in Sonora Township; May, who is Mrs. Len Renean, of Hamilton Township; Roma A., who is Mrs. Charles Freeland, of Bakersfield, Cal.; Lucy, who is Mrs. William Bollin, of Sonora Township; Stella, who lives in Sonora Township; and Elnora, who is at home.

After they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Kruse rented prairie land in Sonora Township for one year, and then moved to section 20, on the bluffs of Pleasant Hill, and after renting for fourteen years, bought fifty-five acres of land, to which they later added twenty-seven acres, and now have a fine farm. Mr. Kruse has always carried on general farming and stock and fruit raising. In politics he is a Democrat, but owing to being too busy with his own affairs, has never gone into public life.

KUNKEL, William Oscar, one of the extensive general farmers and stockraisers of Carthage Township, is a resident of Carthage, and one of the city's most enterprising and public-spirited men. He was born in Berks County, Pa., December 13, 1862, a son of Daniel and Mary Magdaline (Petry) Kunkel, the former of whom died in 1863. There were fourteen children in the family, of whom seven grew to maturity. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kunkel was again married, and became Mrs. Lewis Snyder. The Snyders, with the Kunkel children, came to Pilot Grove Township in 1869, and Mr. Snyder bought a farm, living upon it until 1879, when he died. Mrs. Snyder died at Keokuk, Iowa, in November, 1907.

William Oscar Kunkel attended the district schools of Pilot Grove Township, and lived with his mother, and finally became the owner of the homestead, which he later sold and bought a tract of 450 acres of land, 130 acres of which are within the city limits of Carthage, and the remainder in Carthage and Prairie Townships. The Hancock County Fair Grounds are located on a part of this farm which lies just outside of the city limits. He has always been engaged in general farming, and raises cattle and hogs upon an extensive scale, and also feeds a large number of cattle for the market. He was one of the organizers of the Hancock County Farm Bureau, and is still on the executive committee. He is a director of the Hancock County Fair Association; one of the organizers of the Farmers Standard Bank of Ferris and its first president, and when it was merged into the Farmers State Bank, he was made president of it, but resigned in 1910, on account of moving away from that neighborhood. Mr. Kunkel is also interested in the Hancock County Mutual Association.

On March 5, 1885, Mr. Kunkel was married to Ellen J. Burgner, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of John and Maria (Troutman) Burgner. Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel have had the following children born to them: Elsie Grace, who is at home; Arlo W., who is serving in the United States army; Cora Louise, who is prinricpal of the high school at Humiston, Iowa; and Ruth Ellen, who is at home; and three sons who died in childhood.

Mr. Kunkel is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving it for a number of years as steward and trustee, and he is now district steward. He served Carthage for one term as a member of the city council, and he was president of the County Farmers Institute. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. A man of unusual capability, he has not confined his efforts to his private affairs, but given the community the benefit of his enterprise, and proven himself a thoroughly good citizen. Mr. Kunkle had the honor of building up and selling the first farm in Hancock County that brought $200 an acre, embracing 196 acres in Pilot Grove Township.

KUNZ, G. F., one of the substantial young business men of Carthage, and one who is forging to the front in the automobile line, was born in this county, January 29, 1898, a son of George and Elizabeth (Luft) Kunz, the former of whom still lives in Hancock County, the latter being now deceased.

G. F. Kunz attended the local schools and learned the machinist trade. Realizing the opening for an aggressive young man in an automobile and garage business, he began working in a garage to learn all of the details in a practical manner, and having done so, on May 15, 1919, he opened his own garage. He is doing all kinds of automobile repair work and handles a full line of accessories in addition to conducting his garage, and as he is skilled and experienced, he is building up a fine trade that promises well for the future.

On September 28, 1919, Mr. Kunz was united in marriage with Colleen Markillie of Hancock County. The Carthage Christian Church holds his membership, and both he and Mrs. Kunz are active in its good work. Mr. Kunz belongs

to the Order of Odd Fellows, and is interested in the expansion of the local lodge. Alert, hard working and skillful, Mr. Kunz deserves all his present success and that which is bound to come to him in the future.

LAMB, Abraham C., who is one of the large property owners of Pontoosic Township, is a highly respected and prominent man of Hancock County. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 31, 1835, a son of David and Susan (Dick) Lamb, he born in Virginia and she in Zanesville, Ohio. David Lamb died in Ohio in 1848, and in 1850 his widow with their seven children, came to Illinois and located in Crawford County, where she died.

When he was twenty-one years old, Abraham C. Lamb came to Hancock County, and worked by the month on farms in Pontoosic Township until his marriage, which took place December 29, 1867, when he was united with Louisa Kidson, of Ross County, Ohio, born in May 4, 1843, a daughter of Joseph and Lucretia Ann (Nichols) Kidson. Joseph Kidson was born in England, and crossed the Atlantic three times. Mrs. Kidson was born in Maryland. In 1846, the family moved to Dallas Township, Hancock County.

After his marriage, Mr. Lamb rented land in Dallas Township for three years, and then moved to Pontoosic Township and bought 250 acres of land, living on it for nine years. He sold it and bought eighty acres in another part of Pontoosic Township, and lived on it for four years, when the house and other buildings were destroyed by fire, and they moved to another farm in the same township. Eight years later they moved back on their homestead, which is 170 acres of the old Kidson farm, on which land Mr. Lamb had replaced the burned buildings. This land is all under cultivation except sixty acres in timber, and it is conducted by his son, Napoleon. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb became the parents of the following children: Napoleon; who married Sadie Dietrich, have a daughter Sarah, who married Lyle Bennington, and they have one child, Opal M.; Amy, who is Mrs. Roger Bowker of Pontoosic Township, has five children, Bessie, married Carl Griffin; issue: Bulah, Doris and Una, Ruth, Pearl, Thelma and Frank; Harold, who lives with his parents; Georgiana, who is Mrs. Frank Byler of Moorehead, Minn., has three children, Vera, Masel and Ronald; and Jasper, who married Lula Prescott, lives in Pontoosic Township. In politcs Mr. Lamb is a Democrat, and he has held several of the local offices.

LAMBERT, George P., a successful farmer of Rock Creek Township, comes of one of the oldest established families in Hancock County. He was born on his present farm in Rock Creek Township, December 5, 1858, a son of Richard and Jane (Thornber) Lambert, natives of England, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

George P. Lambert was reared on the home place, and when he grew to manhood bought 120 acres of his father's property, including the homestead. He has always carried on general farming. While his parents did not countenance the abuses which had crept into the Mormon religion, they recognized the truth of the original creed, and adhered to the reorganized church of Latter Day Saints, in which faith George P. Lambert was reared. He is now bishop of the Nauvoo District which embraces three counties in Iowa and Hancock County in Illinois.

On October 28, 1891, Mr. Lambert was married to Hattie Wilson, born at Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter of George and Ann (Nightengale) Wilson, natives of England, who came to Lee County, Iowa as converts to Mormonism in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have three children, namely: Elbert W., Leland G., and Grace I., all of whom are at home. Mr. Lambert's influence is widespread, and he faithfully lives up to the teachings of his creed, carrying his beliefs into his everyday life, and trying to make his community the better for his being in it.

LAMBERT, Richard, now deceased, but at one time a very prominent factor in the agricultural life of Hancock County, and one of the pioneers of Rock Creek Township, is recalled with respect by those who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was born in England, November 17, 1882, and in young manhood came to the United States, arriving in 1840. The Mormon missionaries had converted him to their creed, and he came to Hancock County with the idea of getting into close touch with the parent Mormon colony. However, he did not hold to the abuses that had crept into the church, and when the Mormons were driven out, he renounced them, and remained in Hancock County as one of its most respected citizens.

On April 10, 1842, Mr. Lambert was married to Jane Thornber, also a native of England, who had come to Hancock County in 1841, for the same high purpose as he, and their marriage took place at Nashville, Iowa. They settled in Rock Creek Township, Hancok County, of which they were the first permanent settlers. He preempted land from the government, and on it he built a cabin. He and his bride lived on the forty acres he thus secured until 1850, when they went to Nauvoo, and in 1852 went to the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land. Eighteen months later he sold this land and came back to Hancock County, establishing himself on Golden's Point along the Mississippi River, in Sonora Township. In 1857 he bought eighty acres on section 7, Rock Creek Township, and immediately began to improve the place, erecting suitable buildings, building fences and supplying other necessary facilities for properly conducting the business of farming. Here he lived until his death on July 4, 1874. His wife passed away some time previously.

Richard Lambert and his wife had the following children: John, who is deceased; Joseph, who lives in Iowa; Mary, who is Mrs. Samuel

Seigfried, lives in Rock Creek Township; William, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; Daniel, who lives in Illinois; Margaret, who is Mrs. Walter Head, lives at Stuartsville, Ill.; Agnes, who was Mrs. Thomas Stevenson is deceased and so is her husband; George P.; Harriet, who is the widow of Hendrick Radfield, lives in Missouri; Alexander, who lives at Blackville, Okla; Ellen, who is Mrs. Edward Pitt, lives in Rock Creek Township; and Susan, who was Mrs. Frank Mapes, in now deceased.

LAMBERT, William Thornber. who is one of the most highly esteemed men of Carthage, comes of one of the old families of Hancock County. He was born in Rock Creek Township, February 24, 1847, a son of Richard and Jane (Thornber) Lambert, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

After growing up in his native township, and attending its schools, William T. Lambert was married on December 9, 1872, to Alice Jane Pilkington, born in Sonora Township, June 6, 1848, a daughter of Adam and Jane (Garside) Pilkington, he born in White Copies, England, and she in Lancashire, England. He came to Nauvoo in 1842 and she in 1844, following her husband with their four children, as soon as he had a place arranged for them. Two additional children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington after their settlement in Hancock County. Their children as follows: Mary, who was killed by lightning when sixteen years old; Elizabeth, who was Mrs. William Stevenson, died in 1880; Margaret, who is the widow of Henry Thornber, lives at Ferris, Ill.; Amos, who died in March, 1895; and Mrs. Lambert, who died November 27, 1913. On January 4, 1915, Mr. Lambert was married (second) to Mrs. Mary (Pilkington) Webber, a sister of his first wife, and widow of William J. Webber, who died February 8, 1913. Mr. Webber was born at Baltimore, Md., February 5, 1845, a son of Gabriel and Julia Ann Webber, natives of Austria and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Webber became the parents of two children, namely: Charles Albert, who lives in Prairie Township; and John Francis, who lives at Ottumwa, Iowa. Their married life was spent in Rock Creek Township until 1896 when Mr. Webber bought a farm in Prairie Township, living on it until he retired and moved to Carthage, where he died. Mr. Lambert has had the following children: Anna, who is Mrs. J. W. Byers of Portland, Ore.; Ida May, who died in infancy; Arthur William, who lives in Canada; Clarence, who is serving in the United States army; Millard George, who is operating the home place in Rock Creek Township; Grace Anna, who is Mrs. Bryley Stevenson, of Decatur County, Iowa; Elma Alice, who is Mrs. Elwood Quivey, of Clayton, Adams County, Ill.; and Irene Dimple, who is Mrs. George Carlisle, of Burnside, Ill.

After he was first married, Mr. Lambert bought forty acres of land on section 18, Rock Creek Township, and thirty-two acres on section 7, Rock Creek Township, to which he later added eighty acres, operating it until 1894. He then purchased the Turney farm of 240 acres, where he lived until 1915, when he moved on the farm owned by his son-in-law, George Carlisle of Rock Creek Township, and there he lived until he retired, in that year, when he located at Carthage, his present home. He owns 160 acres of land in Canada, and a two-third interest in 240 acres of land on section 1, Rock Creek Township. Mr. Lambert belongs to the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which he has been an elder several years. Mrs. Lambert is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is on the board of foreign missions and the board of local missions, and is active in Sunday school work. Mr. Lambert is a Democrat and served as a school director and for nine years as highway commissioner. Both he and Mrs. Lambert have seen many changes, and remember well when deer, wolves, wild turkeys and prairie chickens were plentiful, and pioneer conditions of living prevailed. Mrs. Lambert's younger son, John Francis Webber, has distinguished himself in Iowa politics, serving as a state senator during 1914 and 1915. He is an attorney and also conducts a farm loan and mortgage business. He married Estella Bailey and they have two children, namely: John Francis and Bailey Conwell.

LAMET, Louis A., one of the successful and distinguished lawyers of Hancock County, is engaged in a general practice at Warsaw. He was born in Warsaw, December 28, 1873, a son of Julian Lamet, who was a native of Martigny, France, where his wife, whose maiden name was Sylvester, was also born. They came to the United States in 1872, locating in Wilcox Township, this county, where he engaged in farming, spending the remainder of his life here, and becoming one of the most substantial men of his community.

Louis A. Lamet attended the Warsaw schools, and secured his legal training in the University of Illinois. After being graduated he entered upon the practice of his profession, and has built up a large and valuable practice. At first Mr. Lamet was associated in the practice of his profession with Trueman Plantz. He is a Democrat, has been active in his party, and was elected mayor of Warsaw on the Democratic ticket at one time. While in office he gave the city a businesslike and effective administration. He has always given a warm support to any movement he calculated would be beneficial, and is a very desirable citizen in every respect. While attending the University of Illinois, he had a two-year military training, and he learned lessons of thrift and industry during his boyhood on his father's farm.

On January 10, 1905, Mr. Lamet was married in Basco, Ill., at the home of his bride's parents, to Aimee LeMaire, a daughter of Edward and Elvina LeMaire, born at Emery-Hallon, France, September 28, 1833, and Ronpy, France, May 31, 1841, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. La-



S. D. Vance



Elise B. Vance

met have two children, namely: Leon L., who was born November 22, 1905; and Helene A., who was born September 20, 1907. Mr. Lamet is devoted to his profession, and holds the entire confidence of all who knew him, as a man of unflinching integrity and unsullied honor. In addition to valuable city property at Warsaw, Mr. Lamet owns a farm in Wilcox Township. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

LANDAKER, Napoleon O'Brien, now deceased, was very well known for a number of years to the people of Dallas City, where he was one of its substantial business men and druggists. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 21, 1848, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Garrett) Landaker, also natives of Pennsylvania. Lewis Landaker was a physician, who, in 1856, came to Hancock County, Ill., and established himself in a general practice at Dallas City, where he lived until his death.

Napoleon O'Brien Landaker was reared in Hancock County, and lived with his parents until his marriage which occurred to Mary Mitchell of Dallas City. Mrs. Landaker died August 10, 1894, leaving no children. On October 31, 1894, Mr. Landaker was married (second) to Mrs. Emma Julia (Tull) Wood, widow of Edwin Demain Wood, born in New York state, who came in 1853 to Dallas City, where he taught and dealt in music until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had two daughters, namely: Vesta Elmwood, who is a musician of New York City; and Myrtle Rose, who is Mrs. Edwin Roe of Dallas City. Mrs. Landaker was born at Dallas City, July 7, 1851, a daughter of John W. and Rhoda (Van Tassel) Tull, natives of Maryland and New York, respectively. Mrs. Landaker's grandparents, John and Susan (Robinson) Tull came to Hancock County at a very early day, locating in Appanoose Township; while her maternal grandparents were also early settlers of the same township. John W. Tull and his wife, after their marriage, settled half way between Pontoosic and Dallas townships. Mr. Landaker was for many years in the drug business with his father at Dallas City, and after the latter's death, continued along until his own death in December, 1911. Mrs. Landaker owns considerable Dallas City property, and has her mother, Mrs. Tull, with her, although that lady has attained to the unusual age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Landaker is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Landaker was an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. In his political views he was a Democrat.

LANDPHERE, Wooster C., one of the prominent busines men of Carthage, was born at Morris, Ill., June 2, 1846, a son of Perry Landphere, the latter being a native of New York state. He came to Illinois, where he was married to a Miss Kellogg, and engaged in farming in Grundy County, where his wife died in 1849, after which their son, Wooster C., was reared by his aunt.

During the Civil War, Wooster C. Landphere served in an Illinois regiment and did guard duty in Missouri and Kansas, and after his discharge, he came to Hancock County, and worked on farms for a few years. On January 24, 1869, he was married to Laura Ellen Perkins, born at Blandinsville, Ill., a daughter of E. A. and Martha (Riley) Perkins, he born in Hancock County in 1827, being the first white child born in the county. She is a granddaughter of E. A. and Eda (Jobe) Perkins, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky; and of Joseph and Margaret (McSpeary) Riley, natives of Kentucky, all of whom were very early settlers of Hancock County. An uncle of Mrs. Landphere, William Perkins, traveled overland with the Mormons in 1846, to Salt Lake City, Utah, where some of his descendants still live. Mrs. Landphere had the following brothers and sisters: William and Susan, who are deceased; and Amanda and Clara.

After his marriage Mr. Landphere rented land in Pilot Grove Township for a time, and then started in the hotel business at Ferris, Ill., and also engaged in teaming. After thirty years, he moved to Carthage where his wife bought a fine modern residence on East Main Street, since which time Mr. Landphere conducts a taxi business. Mrs. Landphere still owns the hotel building at Ferris. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Landphere have been as follows: Mattie L., who is Mrs. W. E. Winship, of Dallas City, Ill.; Jesse O., who is Mrs. George B. Lehman, of Eureka, Ill. Mrs. Winship has the following children: John, who lives in Oklahoma; Harry, who served in the United States army during the Great War; Marie, who is Mrs. Orville Anston of Davenport, Iowa; Gladys, who is Mrs. Foren Bell, of Ferris, Ill.; Laura, who is Mrs. Elmer Stevens, of Davenport, Iowa; and Dorothy, who is at home. Mr. Landphere is a Democrat, and has held many of the township offices. He belongs to the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a Mason.

LANGE, August, one of the substantial landowners of Hancock County, is a resident of Nauvoo, where he was born on February 22, 1856. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Iberg) Lange, natives of Hanover, Germany, and Switzerland. When William Lange was twenty-two years old, he came to Highland, Ill., and there he was married to a Miss Long, who bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Schrof of Huntsville, Mo. After the death of his first wife, he was married (second) to Elizabeth Iberg, and in 1847 they moved to Nauvoo, where he conducted a blacksmith shop until his death.

Until he was fifteen years old, August Lange worked at home and attended school, and then he began learning the blacksmithing trade. After he completed his apprenticeship, he was in partnership with his father until the latter's death, and he then conducted the shop alone until 1892. In that year he sold the shop and since then has been engaged in operating a

sixty-one acre farm in Appanoose Township, and five acres in Nauvoo.

In October, 1892, Mr. Lange was married to Elizabeth Bohne, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of Carl and Cecelia (Meyer) Bohne, natives of Prussia and Baden, Germany. Mr. Bohne came to Nauvoo at the time of the Mormon occupation, he remaining through the expulsion of this sect. For many years, Mr. Bohne was a grape-grower and winemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Lange became the parents of the following children: Charles, who is at home; William, who lives at Chicago, Ill.; and John, who is at home. Mr. Lange is a Catholic. His political views make him a Democrat, but he has not cared to enter public life, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen.

LATHEROW, Bryson Monroe, now deceased, was at one time actively interested in Hancock County farm land, and his widow now owns a farm in Fountain Green Township. He was born in this township, April 8, 1855, a son of George W. and Isabella (Campbell) Latherow, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Hancock County about 1852, settling in Fountain Green Township, after stopping for a short period in Pilot Grove Township. They were farming people, and died in Fountain Green Township.

Bryson Monroe Latherow was the third child of eleven children born to his parents, and he made his home with them until he was ten years old, when he began to be self supporting, working for farmers in the vicinity until his marriage, which occurred March 17, 1880, when he was united with Anna C. McConnell, born in Fountain Green, July 12, 1859, a daughter of Alexander and Mary E. (Walker) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania. Alexander McConnell came to Fountain Green Township in 1838, with his parents, James and Maggie (Walker) McConnell, settling on a farm. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Latherow, Ginley and Jane (Coyl) Walker, were natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Fountain Green Township in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, after their marriage settled on a farm in Fountain Green Township, but later moved into Fountain Green, and for about seven years conducted a hotel. They then bought another farm and conducted it until death claimed them, he dying September 6, 1890, aged sixty-eight years, while she died October 9, 1883, aged forty-eight years. Their children were as follows: Linda J., who was married February 10, 1885, to John H. Bullock, is now deceased as is her husband; Margaret Frances, who was married to J. Frank Fortney. is now deceased as is her husband; Mrs. Latherow; Charles A., who lives in Fountain Green Township; and John Walker, who lives at Carthage, Ill.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Latherow rented a farm west of Fountain Green, and lived on it for ten years, and then moved to a portion of the homestead of Mrs. Latherow's parents, a farm of 120 acres, one-half mile west of Fountain Green. There were no buildings on the farm, and Mr. Latherow erected a residence, barn and other buildings and most of the other improvements have been made by Mrs. Latherow. His death occurred January 18, 1894, since which time Mrs. Latherow has continued to live on the farm, which is conducted by her son. Mr. and Mrs. Latherow had the following children: Jennie C., who is Mrs. Richard Hupp, lives at La Harpe, Ill., and has two children, Frances Garnett and Richard Kenneth; Frances Isabelle, who is Mrs. William Lightner, of La Harpe, Ill.; and George A., who is married to Katherine Gale Miller, has two children, Brice Monroe and Clifford Brandon. George A. lives with his mother. Both Mr. and Mrs. Latherow attended the district schools of Fountain Green Township. Mrs. Latherow is a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Latherow was a Democrat. The Latherow and McConnell families are very well known and highly respected ones is Hancock County.

LEE, Patrick, who was one of the successful farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owned and operated 227 acres in Pilot Grove and Durham Townships, although his residence is in Durham Township. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, March 17, 1840, a son of Morris and Mary Lee, who died in Ireland.

When he was twenty-one years old, Patrick Lee came to the United States, and for a time worked in a shop at New Haven, Conn. While living there he joined the Emmett Guards. There, on June 11, 1863, he was married to Bridget Dunn, born in County Tipperary, Ireland, October 12, 1838, a daughter of Patrick and Bridget Dunn, who died in Ireland. Mrs. Lee came to New Haven, Conn., when sixteen years old, joining a brother and sister. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Lee moved west to Hancock County, Ill., and located in Pilot Grove Township, and June 10, 1866, bought a tract of land in Durham Township, later buying land in Pilot Grove Township, all of which was covered with timber. Mr. Lee, with the asistance of the Berry brothers, cleared off his land, and improved it, and kept on adding to the farm until the family owns 227 acres, 100 acres of which are in Pilot Grove Township and the balance in Durham Township. Of this he had 123 acres under cultivation, the remainder being in timber and pasture. Here he carried on general farming and raised horses, cattle and hogs. On this farm Mr. Lee died May 3, 1905, and his wife, May 28, 1916. Their children were as follows: Mary, who is Mrs. R. F. Putnam, of Mena, Ark.; Morris J., who is married to Theresa McGan, has the following children, Francis, who is serving in the National Army; Charles M., who is also serving in the National Army; Richard; Helen; Mabel; Emma, who is on the home place; Charles, who lives at Melrose, Iowa; Katherine, who is on the home place; Dr. J. E. who married Catherine Dooher, lives at Venise, Ill., and Nellie, who is on the home place, and with the other sisters is carrying on the homestead. Charles J. is married to Mary L. Griffin, and their children are, Paul, Nellie and Juie. While Mr. Lee's educational advantages

were limited to the common schools of Ireland, Mrs. Lee was very well educated. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. Their political sentiments of the father made her a Democrat. Mr. Lee was one of the most highly esteemed men of Hancock County, and in his death his community lost a most excellent citizen.

LEININGER, George J., one of the representative men of Hancock County, is engaged in the business of raising chickens, cows, hogs, horses and grapes, at Nauvoo, where he is highly respected as a citizen and a man. He was born at Nauvoo, December 2, 1881, a son of Jacob and Margareta (Martzolf) Leininger, natives of Alsace, France. After their marriage, in the spring of 1881, they came to Nauvoo, and bought nine acres of land in the southern part of the city, on which they raised grapes. The mother passed away in February, 1916. The children of the parents were as follows: Maggie, who is Mrs. George Rahn, of Nauvoo; Katie, who is keeping house for her father; George J.; Edward, who lives in Sonora Township; and Emma, who is now deceased, was the wife of Fred Schoenlanher.

George J. Leininger lived with his parents and assisted in the business of grapegrowing until his marriage, which occurred June 10, 1914, to Teressa Krone, born at Gothenburg, Neb., a daughter of Edward and Mary (Kraxberger) Krone, he born in Germany and she in Missouri. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Leininger moved to eighteen acres of land he owned in the southern part of Nauvoo, and in 1915 he erected a fine brick residence of seven rooms and bath. That same year he also built a new barn with roomy quarters for his chickens, Brown Leghorns, and hogs, with about seven acres of pasture, raises cows and horses. He has about seven acres in grapes, and the rest of his land is used for garden purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Leininger have two sons, Alfred Edward, who was born September 5, 1916, and Raymond E., who was born February 21, 1919. The Lutheran Church holds the membership of both Mr. and Mrs. Leininger, and she belongs to the Ladies Aid Society. Since 1914, Mr. Leininger has been a deacon of the church. Politically he is a Democrat.

LE MAIRE, Edward Albert, one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates a large tract of fine land in Bear Creek Township. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., August 24, 1869, a son of Edward Julian and Elvina (Heigel) Le Maire, natives of France. Edward Albert Le Maire attended the district school and remained at home until he yas twenty-six years old, at which time he went to Oquaowka, Ill., and engaged in a grain and farm implement business with his brother Leon for three years. He then returned to Hancock County, and took charge of the home farm in Bear Creek Township. On November 28, 1900, he was married to Julia Lamet, born at Warsaw, Ill., a daughter of Julian and Eloise (Sylvester) Lamet, born in France. Mr. Lamet died February 9, 1915, but Mrs. Lamet survives and makes her home at Warsaw.

After his marriage, Mr. Le Maire bought forty-six acres of the homestead, to which he added until he now has 418 acres in one body and eighty acres in another farm, all in Bear Creek Township. He has always raised sheep, hogs and cattle and horses for his own use, and he grows corn and oats. On his homestead he erected a fine modern ten-room frame residence, his home comparing favorably with any in the nearby city.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Maire have the following children: Elvena, who was born September 15, 1901; Julian, who was born December 15, 1904; Mamie Lucile, who was born February 26, 1910; and Leon Albert, who was born July 31, 1915. Mr. Le Maire is a Democrat. He has long been a member of the Basco Camp, M. W. A. A fine farmer and good citizen, Mr. Le Maire stands high in public esteem.

LE MAIRE, Edward Julian, one of the highly honored residents of Hancock County, although somewhat advanced in years still keeps himself employed, and can look back with satisfaction on a well spent life and wisely directed efforts. He was born at Aisne, France, September 28, 1833, a son of Armand and Victorine (Blondel) Le Maire. For many years Edward Julian Le Maire was a famous chef, and it is his pride that many of the leading people of France and England have eaten enjoyably of viands he has prepared including the late Edward VII, King of England.

While still residing in France he was married to Amelia Juglard, who died when their son Leo was born. The latter is now a resident of Burlington, Iowa. On September 2, 1868, Edward Julian Le Maire was married (second) to Elvina Hiegel, born in Aisne, France, May 31, 1841, a daughter of Antony and Susan (Hanoque) Hiegel, born in Alsace, France. In the year after his second marriage, Mr. Le Maire came to the United States and spent nine months at Warsaw, Ill., when he rented a farm for two years. He then bought thirty-six acres of stump land, cleared it and made many improvements. From time to time he added to his farm until he had 200 acres, all finely developed. This he continued to farm until 1901, when he sold it to his son, and bought twenty-two acres, where he and his wife still reside. He has always been a very industrious man, and could not be content unless busy.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Maire have the following children: Edward A., who lives in Bear Creek Township; Clemence, who is Mrs. Detrich Gagels, of St. Albans Township; Aimee, who is Mrs. Louis Lamet, of Warsaw, Ill.; and Marie, who is Mrs. Frank Monnier, of Bear Creek Township. Mr. Le Maire and his family are all devout Catholics. Politically he is a Democrat.

LEMMON, Sterling P., one of the leading attorneys of Hancock County, and cashier of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Augusta, is one of the six children of his parents, William D. and Frances (Font) Lemmon, of whom five survive. The birth of Sterling P. Lemmon occurred September 27, 1865, in Adams County, Ill. His father, William D. Lemmon, was a farmer in Adams County, Ill., for a number of years. In 1905 he embarked in a mercantile business and continued until his death.

Sterling P. Lemmon attended the local schools of Adams County, and the Gem Business College of Quincy, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1885. Following that he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. A strong Democrat, he has held a number of offices, among them being that of district attorney from 1896 until 1900. When the First Trust & Savings Bank of Augusta was organized, Mr. Lemmon was made its cashier, and has held that position from 1903 to the present date.

In 1887 Mr. Lemmon was married to Miss Alice M. Akins, a daughter of Dr. J. S. Akins, one of the older medical practitioners of Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon have two children, namely: Chester A., who is connected with the Studebaker Company of Chicago; and Marie, wife of Dr. A. O. Howd, of Augusta. The family attends the Christian Church. In addition to his other interests and professional duties, Mr. Lemmon is also engaged in farming upon an extensive scale in Brown County, and he sold a farm in that county for $300 per acre, which was the first land to command any such figure. Fraternally he is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, and is one of the leading men and best citizens of this part of the state.

LEWIS, James S., one of the successful business men of St. Mary's, is engaged in conducting a mercantile establishment. He was born in Adair County, Ky., February 27, 1840, a son of James W. and Mahala (Turner) Lewis, natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively. They came to Adair County, Ky., and from there to Illinois, settling at Astoria where both died. The Methodist Episcopal Church held their membership.

James S. Lewis was married at Astoria, Ill., July 26, 1865, to Anna M. Hamm, born September 10, 1844, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Peter and Polly (Vance) Hamm, farming people, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had several children, only one of whom survives, Daniel H., who is in business with his father. On August 28, 1902, Daniel H. Lewis was married at Plymouth, Ill., to Olivia Lewis, born in McDonough County, Ill. The children of this marriage are as follows: Beulah M., Mary F., Dorothy I., James S., Martha D., Robert W., Damon Walter L. and Aletha L. The children of James S. Lewis who are deceased were as follows: Mahala, who was married to L. B. Sikes, had two children, Ira J. and Esther; James P., who was married to Rose Roberts, had three children, Ansel J., Charles and Mary; and William W., who died at the age of nineteen years.

When his country had need of his services to preserve the Union, James S. Lewis enlisted in its defense in Company G, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served from 1862 to the close of the Civil War, participating in sixteen battles. He was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea and was in the Grand Review, at Washington. It was after his return from the war that he went into the mercantile business, and he has built up a fine trade, now owning his store building and other city property, as well as a well assorted stock of general merchandise. His father was a Democrat but he is independent in politics, follows the dictates of his own judgment in voting, and has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Honorable and upright in his dealings, he has always inspired confidence and has reaped the benefit of his fair dealing and liberal prices.

LINCOLN, Hezekiah, now deceased, was one of the heavy landowners of Fountain Green Township, and a successful business man of La Harpe. He was born in Hardin County, Ky., a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Mudd) Lincoln, natives of Kentucky, who traveled overland to Fountain Green Township, Hancock County. Abraham Lincoln was a first cousin of the illustrious American of the same name, who is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. Upon coming to Illinois, the parents of Hezekiah Lincoln secured a tract of land in Fountain Green Township, and until they built a cabin, lived with the Mudd family, the first settlers in that neighborhood. They suffered many hardships, and during the winter of the great snow, they lived on cornmeal, and were very glad to have that. The father was a justice of the peace for many years, and both he and the mother died on their farm. Their children were as follows: Priscilla, Robert, Permelia, Hezekiah, Nicholas, Ellen and Mary Jane, all of whom are deceased. Hezekiah Lincoln lived on the home farm until a grown man, when he went to La Harpe, and clerked in a dry goods store for a few years. He then went to Dallas City and was in a mercantile business with his brother-in-law, a Mr. Sullivan. Still later, he was in business at Fountain Green, and when the business was moved to La Harpe, bought out the men associated with him in the venture, and continued alone. Subsequently he sold the business, and as he had gained a practical knowledge of law, he did a large legal business, and at one time was city attorney of La Harpe. His death occurred in September, 1888. He owned 103 acres of land in Fountain Green Township, which his widow still owns, seventy-two acres of which was under cultivation, and the balance in timber.

On January 14, 1869, Mr. Lincoln was married to Phoebe A. Brewer, born at Williamson, N. Y., a daughter of Peter and Ann (Myers) Brewer, the former of whom was born Novem-

ber 26, 1833. They were married at Philadelphia, Pa., and about 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer came by canal boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Lee County, Iowa, both dying there. Their children were as follows: Lois, who is deceased; Mrs. Lincoln; John, Charles and William, all of whom are deceased; Aaron, who lives at La Harpe; and Adaline. After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, who has no children, lived for a time at La Harpe, but 1912 rented her residence, and since then has resided with her brother, Aaron. Mrs. Lincoln is a Methodist. Mr. Lincoln was a Mason, and a man of considerable prominence, he being remembered as one of the dependable men of the county.

LINGE, Alphonse, one of the most highly respected men of Hancock County, has long been a resident and property holder of Nauvoo. He was born in France, June 5, 1847, a son of Pierre Alphonse and Frances (Santier) Linge. The father died in France in April, 1849, and in 1850, his widow and her son Alphonse came to the United States as a member of the Icarian Society which made a settlement at Nauvoo. The mother was married (second) to Isadore Couloy, and he conducted a distillery at Nauvoo, and also was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Alphonse Linge attended a French school at Nauvoo and when he was fourteen years old, went to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent two years, and then returned to Nauvoo, and conducted a farm in Sonora Township for two years. In 1863 his stepfather, Isadore Couloy, with his brother bought eighty acres of land in partenership that was located in Sonora Township. The stepfather died in the same year, and Mr. Linge looked after the family for three years, when his mother married for the third time, to Jean C. Louvier, of St. Louis. One year later she returned to her farm which Mr. Linge was conducting for her, and there she and her husband lived until they retired and went to Nauvoo, in which city both died, he May 7, 1895, and she April 26, 1914, having been born in 1828.

Alphonse Linge was married on October 13, 1874, to his stepfather's daughter, Lucy, and then he rented his stepfather's farm of eighty acres in Sonora Township, and lived there for twenty years. He then moved to Nauvoo and bought seven acres on which was an old brick Mormon house. He improved the place in every way, remodeling the house, and setting out grapes, pears, and all kinds of small fruits, and here he still lives. The boundary line between the city of Nauvoo and Sonora Township runs through his house. Mrs. Linge died November 14, 1914, while on a railroad train near Portland, Ore. She is buried at Nauvoo. They had no children, and Mr. Linge lives alone. On December 12, 1916, Mr. Linge left for his old home in France, but only spent a month, during which period he visited Paris and other important places, returning February 8, 1917, filled with admiration of his brave countrymen, and sorrow over the suffering and devastation caused by the terrible war. Mr. Linge is a Democrat and has been alderman from the Third Ward, and for the past two years has been a justice of the peace. Having rented his farm, he is free to attend to his private interests and the duties of his office. He is looked up to with more than ordinary respect for he is a man of parts and high principles.

LIONBERGER, Jesse, one of the enterprising representative men and modern farmers of Hancock County, owns 670 acres of land in Dallas and Pontoosic townships, and in partnership with Frank Byers, owns and conduct an elevator, grain and stock business and a general store at Colusa. He was born in Dallas Township, October 5, 1867, a son of Jackson and Elizabeth (Wimp) Lionberger, natives of Ohio and Dallas Township, respectively. The grandparents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wimp) Lionberger, and Jesse Wimp, all natives of Kentucky, were among the earliest settlers of Dallas Township. After their marriage, Jackson Lionberger and his wife settled on a farm in Dallas Township, where both died. Their children were as follows: Ella, wife of L. B. Harned; Maude, wife of Frank Byers; and Jesse.

Jesse Lionberger attended the schools of his district, and grew up on a farm. In October, 1894, he was married to Elizabeth Byers, born in Durham Township, a daughter of John W. and Lois (Hopkins) Byers, natives of Adams County, Ill. After his marriage, Mr. Lionberger moved to his grandfather Lionberger's farm of ninety-two and one-half acres, to which he kept on adding until he now owns 670 acres in Dallas and Pontoosic townships. He is the largest raiser and trader in live stock in the county. In 1896 he and his brother-in-law, Frank Byers, embarked in an elevator business at Colusa, and in that same year he bought a half interest in the general merchandise business of Mr. Byers. In 1898 they built their present elevator, and they also handle coal, grain, oil and agricultural implements. Mr. and Mrs. Lionberger have the following children: Frank, who is in the United States army; and Jackson, Clara, Bernice, Ruth and Jesse Ralph, all of whom are at home. Mr. Lionberger is a Democrat. He is a man of unusual business sagacity, and in all of his operations displays an ability which makes his venture a certain success from the beginning.

LIONBERGER, Robert R., not only is engaged very extensively in the handling and shipping of stock at La Harpe, but he has also owned and operated a fine farm in Fountain Green Township, which he sold. He was born at La Crosse, Hancock County, March 25, 1860, one of the five children born to his parents, John W. and Felina (Roberts) Lionberger. John W. Lionberger was born in Virginia, but came to Hancock County in 1836 where he lived the remainder of his life, his wife surviving him for two years. He was a farmer and auctioneer, and laid out the village of Lacrosse, in every way being a man of dependability and prominence.

Robert R. Lionberger attended the public schools of Fountain Green Township, and was reared on his father's farm, so that it was but natural that when he attained maturity he should engage in this line of endeavor. With his success in farming came an opportunity to branch out, and he began handling stock, became recognized as one of the most extensive shippers of livestock in Hancock County, his annual shipments aggregating about fifty cars, but has now about quit the business. Mr. Lionberger built the present grain elevator at La Crosse and for some years operated it, but in 1905 when he located at La Harpe, severed his connection with it. He owns a one-fourth interest in the La Harpe Telephone Company, also stocks in the First National Bank.

On January 28, 1885, Mr. Lionberger was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Sharpe, born June 6, 1864, at Warsaw, Ill., a daughter of Samuel and June (Ballinger) Sharpe, of Lacrosse, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lionberger reared Gertrude Sharpe, her niece, taking her when three years of age. She married Floyd Kilgore, and they have two children, Glenn and June. Mr. and Mrs. Lionberger attend the Christian Church. Fraternally he belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., and also was a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. A Democrat in politics, he has served La Harpe for three terms as city attorney. A man of progressive ideas, he gives his community the benefit of his public spirit, and is a very desirable citizen in every respect.

LIONBERGER, Scott Grove, a successful general farmer and stockraiser of Fountain Grove Township, owns and operates the homestead of his family. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, in November, 1854, a son of Hamilton and Eliza (Bainter) Lionberger, he born in Virginia and she born in Ohio. The paternal grandparents, James and Esther Lionberger, natives of Virginia, in the spring of 1836, came to Fountain Green Township, later going to Pilot Grove Township, settling on the present site of La Crosse, where they entered land on the edge of the timber from the government. The maternal grandparents, John Bainter and his wife, were very early settlers of Pilot Grove Township, moving to section 6, Fountain Grove Township, in 1857, where they bought 246 acres of partly improved land. The parents were married in 1840, and settled on this farm, and there both died. Their children were as follows: Scott Grove; Carrie, who is Mrs. G. W. Shakett; and Charles A., twin brother of Carrie, who lives at Memphis, Tenn.

Scott Grove Lionberger alway lived at home, and after the death of his parents he bought out the other heirs. He has thoroughly improved the place, and has a very valuable farm. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising, and his results are very gratifying.

In 1878, Mr. Lionberger was married to Fannie A. Parker, born in New York state, a daughter of William and Mary (Young) Parker, natives of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Lionberger have three children, namely: Harvey L., who lives in the state of Washington; Herbert E., who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Mary F., who is Mrs. Merlin Chapin of Fountain Green Township. Mr. Lionberger attended the Rossville district school and Carthage College. He belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Lionberger is a member of La Harpe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Bristol Lodge, I. O. O. F., also of La Harpe. Not only is Mr. Lionberger an excellent farmer, but he is a fine business man and good citizen, and stands very well with his neighbors.

LOFTON, Charles Basset, who, with the exceptof the three children born to George W. and culturalists of Hancock County, owns and opin carrying on general farming on his father's homestead in Dallas Township, since reaching years of maturity. was born at Colusa, Ill., June 18, 1869, a son of Jefferson and Sarah J. Ind., and Adams County, Ill., respectively. Prior to coming to Hancock County, Jefferson Lofton was married and seven children were born to that first marriage. In 1846 he brought this family to the present site of Colusa. Nathaniel and Lucinda Merrill, the maternal grandparents of Charles B. Lofton, came to Adams County from Vermont, at an early day. After the death of his first wife, Jefferson Lofton was married (second) to Sarah J. Merrill, in Colusa, where she died, July 31, 1918, he having passed away April 6, 1901. Their children were as follows: Ida, who is deceased; Charles V.; Manford who lives in Dallas City. Ill.; and Rosa, who is the widow of Fred Lavins.

Charles V. Lofton grew up on the homestead and attended the district schools. In 1899 he went to Wheatland, Cal., but after a year returned to Dallas Township, where he and his brothers are conducting the homestead of 160 acres.

On July 31, 1906, Mr. Lofton was married to Lola G. High, born at Purgitsville, W. Va., a daughter of John H. and Tamer (Hoffman) High, natives of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lofton have the following children: Harper, who was born July 3, 1907; Nellie, who was born March 12, 1913; and Grace, who was born January 18, 1917. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Lofton has done yeoman service for his party and served as supervisor for one term.

LOWER, Alfred G., now deceased, was at one time interested in agricultural matters in Hancock County, and also was engaged in carpenter work at Carthage. He was born in Tennessee, May 28, 1844, a son of Andrew and Elsie (Jones) Lower, natives of Tennessee, who came to Hancock County, and took up land.

Alfred G. Lower attended the local schools, and grew up on the farm, residing with his parents until his marriage, which took place August 27, 1874, when he was united with Sarah C. Peterman, born in Ohio, a daughter of David and Elizabeth J. (Bright) Peterman. He was



CHARLES F. WALTON



AUGUSTA WALTON

killed while serving his country as a soldier during the Civil War. His wife died when Mrs. Lower was an infant, and she was reared by strangers. After his marriage, Mr. Lower took up his residence on his father's farm in Rock Creek Township, comprising 160 acres of land, which was a portion of the old Lower homestead, and there he was engaged in farming until December 8, 1883, when he moved to Carthage, and from then on worked as a carpenter until his death, on January 11, 1894. His widow still resides at the family home at Carthage. During the Civil War he served his country as a soldier, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Lower had the following children: Andrew J., who lives in Adams County, Ill.; William, who lives at Carthage; Ella, who is Mrs. Harry Wagner of Des Moines, Iowa; Fannie, who is Mrs. Farrell Cutler of Des Moines, Iowa; James W., who died at the age of ten years; and Edwin G., who also resides at Des Moines, Iowa. Bereft as she was of her parents, Mrs. Lower received but few educational advantages, but she has kept herself well informed. She belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Lower was a Republican. He was a man who did his full duty as he saw it, and was held in high esteem by his associates.

LOWREY, John W., one of the highly esteemed retired business men of Ferris, is a worthy citizen of Hancock County. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., August 23, 1845, a son of Edward and Harriet (Crosson) Lowrey, he born in Thompson County, N. Y., in November, 1814, and she in Dutchess County, N. Y. On June 5, 1843, Edward Lowrey and his wife left Norwich, N. Y., for the West in a wagon, driving overland, they being on the road thirty days, and landed four miles south of Huntsville, Schuyler County, Ill., just as the sun went down, July 4, 1843. The next day he traded his team of Morgan horses and wagon for a farm and went into debt for it to the extent of $200. He improved his farm and added to the original tract, and when he sold it in 1866, he had 158 acres. He then moved to Carthage, buying 210 acres for which he paid $45 per acre. For forty years he was a member of the Methodist Church. He and his wife had the following children: James, who lives at Fargo, Okla.; Mary A., who is deceased; John W.; Andrew J., of Carthage, Ill.; Asbury, who is deceased; and Harriet, who is Mrs. R. C. Gibson, of Lamar, Mo.

On December 22, 1870, John W. Lowrey was married to Anna Augusta Boyce, born at Rushville, Ill. After marriage, Mr. Lowrey and his wife settled on eighty acres of partly improved land situated one and one-half miles north of Ferris in Rock Creek Township, that he had bought, and there he was engaged in farming for fifteen years. He later sold this farm and bought an acre of ground, a house and barn in Ferris and for the next four years he was employed in a drug store. Mr. Lowrey was then engaged in a drug, hardware and agricultural implement business with Dr. Runyon for two and one-half years, when he bought out his partner and with Dr. C. S. Farney, continued the drug and hardware business for eighteen months. Mr. Lowrey then sold the drug business and went in with L. H. Shipton as partner, in the hardware and agricultural implement business for four years, when he again sold out and since then has lived a retired life. Mr. Lowrey built the second brick store building in Ferris. He still owns 167 acres of land just west of Ferris, eighty acres within the corporation of Ferris, which he and his sons operate, raising horses, cattle and hogs, he being the first man in Hancock County to breed pure bred registered Morgan horses, and still raises this strain. He also owns 560 acres of land in Sedgwick County, Kans.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey became the parents of the following children: William Edmond, who is at home; Mabel, who is Mrs. H. I. Bailey, of Wichita, Kans.; Linnie, who is deceased; and Roy Edward, who is on the farm in Rock Creek Township. Mr. Lowrey is an Odd Fellow, and his sons also belong to that order. They are all of the Methodist faith. Politically a Republican, Mr. Lowrey has been supervisor, justice of the peace and police magistrate, and is worthy of the confidence he inspires.

LUDINGTON, George A. As Sonora Township includes some of the finest farms of Hancock County, it also numbers among her citizens many of the county's most enterprising business men and one of these is found in George A. Ludington, who is operating a large farm situated on Section 34 and carrying on general farming and stockraising. Although Mr. Ludington has not devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits since reaching manhood, having at times other important interests in which he was more or less concerned, farming has been his preferred vocation and one in which he has met with much success.

George A. Ludington was born September 19, 1869, at Clinton, Iowa. His parents were Joseph and Hester (Owen) Ludington. Joseph Ludington was born in Coshocton, Ohio, and died at Hamilton, Ill., in 1890, aged fifty years. Of his father little is known but possibly he was born in Ireland as was his wife, whose maiden name was Grogan. She survived into old age, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Cruse, in Hamilton, when aged ninety-four years. Joseph Ludington was a railroad man for some years, an engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and later became a master mechanic in the railroad shops at Clinton, Iowa. Later he bought a farm in Boone County, Iowa, and lived on it for four years and then moved to Hamilton, Ill. He was married in Boone County to Hester Owen, who was born in Kentucky and died at Pilot Mound, Iowa, August 15, 1914. Her parents, the maternal grandparents of George A. Ludington, were Bethel and Nancy (St. Clair) Owen. He was a descendant

of Daniel Boone and was born in Kentucky, and she was born in McDonough County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Owen for a time lived in Bender County, Mo., not far from the neighborhood made notorious as the home of the "James boys," but they removed from there to Boone County, Iowa. Four children were born to Joseph Ludington and his wife, namely: James, who is deceased; Maude, who is deceased; George A.; and Jennie, who is the wife of Orien Cline, lives at Stratford, Iowa.

George A. Ludington completed his school attendance at Hamilton, Ill., and then went to work in a grocery establishment and continued for twelve years and after that for seven years was in a shoe factory in Keokuk. At the end of that time he settled on his present place and followed farming for about ten years and then returned to Hamilton and went into the automobile business and while interested in this line built a fine garage, which he sold when he went to work for the Mississippi River Power Company. Mr. Ludington continued there for two years and then returned to his farm in Sonora Township. He has 240 acres, of which he cultivates 160, the rest of the land being in pasture and wood lots.

Mr. Ludington was married November 1, 1892, to Miss S. Jessie Brant, who was born in Sonora Township, Hancock County, on April 12, 1871. Her parents were Hezekiah and Isabella (Dick) Brant, the former a native of southern Indiana and the latter of Edinboro, Scotland. Hezekiah Brant came to Sonora Township in 1855 and traded a horse for a soldier's land title, thereby securing a wild tract of 160 acres. That land he cleared and improved and from stone taken off his farm, built his 11-room house that yet stands. Mr. and Mrs. Ludington have one daughter, Isabella, who is the wife of H. F. Isler, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Ludington is a member of the Christian Church. She has been a member of the Eastern Star for many years. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been useful to his neighborhood in such offices as school director and road commissioner. Mr. Ludington is a practical business man and one evidence of it is shown by the possession of a policy in the county's leading insurance company.

LYON, Lester E., owns and operates a fine farm of 240 acres on section 24, St. Mary's Township, and is one of the successful agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., October 30, 1892, a son of John W. and Olive (Weldon) Lyon, natives of Illinois, he being deceased, although she survives and makes her home in McDonough County. In politics, he was a Republican, and active in his party. Both belonged to the Baptist Church.

Lester E. Lyon came to Hancock County in young manhood, and here he was married to Iva L. Babcock, November 26, 1914. She is a daughter of Warren and Sarah (Bartlett) Babcock, natives of Illinois, who are farming people living in St. Mary's Township. Mrs. Lyon was born at Kankakee, Ill., February 12, 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyon belong to the Christian Church, and the Babcocks also belong to this church. Mr. Lyon is a Republican. He belongs to Plymouth Lodge, I. O. O. F. Since coming to this county Mr. Lyon has specialized on raising Short Horn cattle, and has always been very successful in his undertakings. His line of endeavor is just now doubly important, and his knowledge of farming and stockraising make him a very valuable citizen.

LYON, William Edgar, one of the leading business men of Hancock County, is conducting a large lumber, coal and cement business at Carthage. He was born at Burlington, Iowa, April 5, 1870, a son of William and Mary (Barkley) Lyon. William Lyon was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1854, and his wife was a native of the same state, and county. William Lyon was a grandson of Dr. McMillan, a Presbyterian minister, who was one of the first to preach west of the Alleghany mountains. He established Washington College, and was engaged in ministerial work for many years. Large in body and mind, he made an impressive figure in the pulpit, and his discourses were very convincing, so that his converts were many. An uncle on the paternal side was a soldier during the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lyon made Burlington, Iowa, their home for many years, where he was a carpenter and later a builder and contractor, and he finally went into a lumber business as a member of the Burlington Lumber Company. While still a lad, he had enlisted as a drummer boy in the Civil War, and remained in the service fighting for the Union until the close of the war. Fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows, and had passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He and his wife were devout and valued members of the Presbyterian Church, of which, for many years he was an elder. A Republican, he was often called upon to serve in local offices of trust and responsibility, at Burlington, including that of alderman. Beginning his life at Burlington as a man of small means, he steadily rose until he attained to considerable wealth. Of his seven children five now survive, namely: John M., who is a graduate of Parsons College, is engaged in the lumber business at La Harpe, Ill.; William E.; Lydia B., who was graduated from Parsons College; Charles, who was graduated from Elliott's Business College, is in a lumber business; and Bessie, who was graduated from Parsons College.

William R. Lyon attended the public schools of Burlington, Iowa, and took a course in Elliott's Business College, and afterwards for four years was a stenographer and clerk for the Burlington Lumber Company. In 1892 he came to Carthage, and established a lumber company, with an office at No. 11 Main Street. He handled all kinds of building and fencing lumber, at first, and in 1901 enlarged his business so as to add the handling of coal. Still later he bought a brick and tile business, and then added cement,

and now handles all of these commodities, doing a very large and flourishing business. In 1911 he suffered a severe loss, as his entire plant was destroyed by lightning, but that same year he erected his present fine plant, which is the most complete of its kind in this part of the state.

On December 20, 1894, Mr. Lyon was married to Miss Viola Susan Tyner, born in Hancock County, Ill., a daughter of Jared and Emily (McGahan) Tyner, both of whom were natives of Hancock County. Mr. Tyner was a druggist of Burnside, Ill., and he and Mrs. Tyner were consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Tyner had three children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of George W. Ray, of Carthage; Birdie, who is the wife of James F. Gibson; and Mrs. Lyon. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, namely: Emily T., who was graduated from the Carthage High school; Orville; and Jared E. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder for some time, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and is active in all branches of the church work. He is president of the Commercial Club of Carthage, and active in promoting its usefulness. Fraternally he is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, while in politics he is a Republican, but has never desired office.

MacKELVIE, William Sharon, who is extensively engaged in business as a painting contractor at Carthage, is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Ohio, April 28, 1846, a son of Samuel and Jane (Sharon) MacKelvie, natives of Scotland and Ohio. After his arrival in the United States from Scotland, Samuel MacKelvie remained for a time in New York City with his brothers who had preceded him here, and then went to Ohio, where he was married and settled on a farm.

In 1855 Samuel MacKelvie moved to Fulton County, Ill., spending a year at Astoria, that county, and then went to Appanoose County, Iowa, but did not like conditions there as he had to go seventy miles to reach a mill, so he returned to Illinois and bought a farm in Schuyler County, there dying in 1874, his widow surviving him many years, when she passed away aged seventy-eight years. Their children were as follows: William Sharon; Samuel, who lives at Fairfield, Nebr., whose son, Samuel R. MacKelvie was elected governor of Nebraska; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-two years; John, who lives at Plymouth, was supervisor of St. Mary's Township for four terms, now supervisor; Henry, who is deceased; Margaret, who is deceased; and Hannah, who is deceased, the last three being triplets; Enis, who died in childhood; and Andrew, who lives at Meadville, Mo.

When he was eighteen years old, William Sharon MacKelvie left home to enlist for service in the Civil War, but on account of his youth was not accepted. He then went to Quincy, Ill., and learned decorating and paper hanging, and the painter's trade, remaining there for two and one-half years. He then worked at his trade for one year at Payson, Ill., in 1868 coming to Carthage, where he has since been in business for himself, doing contracting work all about Carthage and its vicinity.

In December, 1869, Mr. MacKelvie was married to Mary Ann Horton, born in England, in May, 1845, a daughter of William H. and Hannah (Wilson) Horton, who in 1847 came west to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked as a shoemaker. From that city the Hortons went to Rushville, Ill., and in 1849 moved to Littleton, Ill., where the father bought land. Mr. Horton enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War, but was taken sick and had to return home, and died December 25, 1863, following which the family returned to Rushville, and the mother was living with Mrs. MacKelvie when she died in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. MacKelvie have had the following children born to them: William H., who died in Idaho, in October, 1914, had served for four years in the United States navy, but at the time of death was a dentist, having graduated before enlisting and he practiced dentistry while in the naval service; Ida, who is Mrs. James B. Herbst, of Roswell, N. M.; and John, who died in infancy. They reared a girl named Anna Kendall, taking her when she was seven years old and caring for her until she was married at the age of twenty-four to Henry Rams, of Carthage. Mr. and Mrs. MacKelvie have a beautiful home at Carthage. They belong to the Baptist Church and Mrs. MacKelvie belongs to all the church societies, and is now treasurer of the ladies' guild. Mr. MacKelvie is independent in politics and served one term as alderman from the First Ward of Carthage. He belongs to Carthage Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F. During the years he has been located here he has built up a reputation for fine work and honorable dealing and deserves the prosperity which is his.

MAJOR, George William, who is one of the enterprising business men of Hancock County, now is directing his efforts toward successfully conducting an elevator at West Point, but was formerly numbered among the progressive agriculturalists of the county. He was born in St. Albans Township, February 17, 1871, a son of James and Mary (Copeland) Major.

Growing up in St. Albans Township, Mr. Major attended the Fair View district school and worked on the farm with his father until his marriage, which occurred May 11, 1897, when he was united with Rebecca Hull, born in Ireland, a daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Hull. For the first two years after his marriage, Mr. Major lived on his father's farm in St. Albans Township, then spent four years in farming in Bear Creek Township, then moved to Chili Township, and bought the farm owned by William Finley, which contained 167 acres. There he lived and carried on general farming and stockraising until March 1, 1917, when he bought his present grain elevator and feed business at West Point, and has been conducting it ever since. He also handles coal, and is very

prosperous. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Major, Paul Stewart, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Major belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows of West Point. Thoroughly competent, he is handling the problems of his business effectively and profitably, and enjoys the confidence of his neighborhood.

MAJOR, James, an honored veteran of the Civil War, and one of the retired farmers of West Point was formerly actively engaged in agricultural matters in Hancock County, and has always been one of the substantial men of the county. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in September, 1843, a son of John and Sarah (Black) Major, who, in 1853, came to Wayne County, Ohio, where both died.

James Major enlisted for service during the Civil War, on September 1, 1861, in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to Camp Wooster, from whence he was sent to Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, Texas and Louisiana. Somerset, Ky., was his first engagement. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the leg by a piece of shell, and was in the hospital for three weeks, and he was also in several battles against General Morgan, and was in the Red River campaign. He received his discharge in November, 1864, when he returned to Ohio. For a year afterward he remained with his father engaged in farming, and then came to Hancock County, buying eighty acres of land in St. Albans Township, which he thoroughly improved, and kept on adding to his farm until at one time he owned over 1,000 acres of land giving all to his children but 420 acres, all under cultivation except 160 acres in timber and pasture. Until 1912 he was engaged in farming this farm, but then rented the land and moved to West Point, where he is living in retirement.

On April 19, 1866, Mr. Major was married to Mary R. Copeland, and their children were as follows: Cordelia Jane, who married James Anderson, died and left five children; Sarah Catherine, who is Mrs. Frank Krauth of Bear Creek Township; Mary Eleanor, who is Mrs. Dean S. Frey of Bear Creek Twonship; and George W., who resides at West Point, Ill. Mrs. Major died in 1875. In 1883 Mr. Major was married, second, to Julia Burkholder, and their children were as follows: Henry, who lives at Motley, Minn.; Edith, who is Mrs. Augustus J. Bersin, of Baltimore, Md.; and Evalee, who married Harry W. Tharp. She died in 1915. On July 19, 1915, Mr. Major was married, third, to Laura (Young) Clute, born at Agency City, Iowa, February 19, 1853, she being the widow of John W. Clute. There are no children by this marriage. Mrs. Tharp left three children, namely: Lola Leona, born August 25, 1909, who, since her mother's death, has lived with her grandfather; William Henry; and Warren E. Mr. Major is a Republican and has held the office of school director. He belongs to Cory Post No. 616, G. A. R. Mrs. Major is a Methodist. She belongs to the ladies of the G. A. R., the Rebekahs and the Happy Circle.

MANIFOLD, Arthur Ray, proprietor of Walnut Vale Stock Farm, is one of the heavy landowners of La Harpe Township, and is extensively engaged in stockraising. He was born in La Harpe Township, August 1, 1883, a son of John and Elizabeth Loretta (Chapin) Manifold natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandparents, George and Mary (Persley) Manifold, came to the farm now owned by their grandson, Arthur R. Manifold, in 1836. The parents, after their marriage, located on this home place, to which the father added land, finally owning 554½ acres in La Harpe Township. He improved all the land and engaged in farming until his death which occurred February 16, 1901. The mother died November 10, 1900. Arthur R. Manifold is the only child of his parents, but his father had a son, William Edison Manifold, by a previous marriage.

Until 1907 Arthur R. Manifold remained on the homestead, but in that year moved to La Harpe and was in a dry goods business there from 1908 until 1917, when he sold and returned to his farm. He owns 554½ acres of very valuable land, of which he farms that part of it suitable for farming, devoting much of it to raising horses, cattle and Poland-China hogs. The Walnut Dale Stock Farm is known all over the country.

On October 19, 1904, Mr. Manifold was married to Alice May Smith, born at Raritan, Ill., a daughter of Albert and Ella (Harris) Smith, he born at Fort Madison, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Manifold became the parents of two children, namely: Eleanor Lois; and Helen Elizabeth. Mrs. Manifold died July 11, 1913. On February 27, 1915, Mr. Manifold was married (second) to Helen G. Harris, born in Terre Haute, Ill., a daughter of Frank and Hattie (Harder) Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Manifold have one daughter, Kathryn Jane. In politics Mr. Manifold is a Republican. He is a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of La Harpe, Carthage Commandery, Quincy Consistory, has reached the thirty-second degree, and belongs to the Peoria Mystic Shrine. He has filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge, serving three terms as worshipful master. He is a man who stands exceedingly well in his community, and his large farm properties are valuable assets to his locality.

MANIFOLD, John, who was numbered with Hancock's best citizens, for many years resided on his beautiful, highly improved farm, situated on section 19 La Harpe Township. He was born in Tennessee, April 8, 1829, and died on his homestead in Hancock County, February 16, 1901. His father, George Manifold, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a builder of flat boats and bridges. In 1836 George Manifold brought his family to Hancock County, Ill., and here John Manifold spent the rest of his life. The country was undeveloped at that time and

the youth had but few educational or social advantages, but in the passage of years changed conditions brought many unlooked for opportunities and remedied many early disadvantages. He grew up on his father's farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits throughout his active years, prospering greatly through industry and the exercise of good judgment.

Mr. Manifold was twice married, first on December 14, 1854, to Miss Eliza A. Miller, who died February 3, 1881, leaving one son, W. E. Manifold. His second marriage took place March 12, 1882, when he was united with Mrs. Elizabeth Loretta Foley, who was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 25, 1843. She is a daughter of Robert P. and Elizabeth Chapin, who moved to McDonough County, Ill., in 1855, and to Hancock County in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Manifold had one son, Arthur Ray Manifold. The Manifold farm in La Harpe Township is one of the most valuable in the county, because of its handsome, substantial buildings, its well tilled fields and methodically conducted industries.

From the time he cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, Mr. Manifold remained an adherent of the Democratic party. Very often during his life of marked usefulness and public spirit, he was urged to accept local offices of responsibility, but these tenders of public confidence he declined to accept for himself, but was ever loyal to his political friends. For many years he was active and prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and for nineteen years was treasurer of La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Manifold's life was one of quiet, helpful endeavor; he was honest in all business transactions, thorough and practical in his agricultural undertakings, encouraging to those less favorably situated in life than himself but made no pretensions to superiority. Hence his friends were many as his acquaintance was wide.

MANIFOLD, William Edison, one of the representative retired farmers of La Harpe, still owns, and formerly operated a fine farm in Canada. He was born in this township, February 6, 1856, a son of John and Eliza (Miller) Manifold, natives of Tennessee and Morgan County, Ill., and grandson of William and Mary (Persley) Manifold, natives of Tennesee. The grandfather built a boat on which he came to Warsaw, Ill., by way of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. When he found a location to suit him, he bought a tract of land in the edge of the timber, two miles west of La Harpe, but he died one year after his arrival, in 1836. Some of the family were left in Tennessee, and they came to the new home overland. The maternal grandfather was an early settler of Hancock County, but he, too, died soon after his arrival, and his widow was married (second) to Samuel Wilson, and they lived in Durham Township. After their marriage, the parents of Mr. Manifold settled on the old Manifold farm, where both died, the mother in February, 1881, and the father in February, 1901. John Manifold was married (second) to Loretta Foley, who died in 1901. William E. Manifold was the only child by his father's first marriage. By his second there was another son, Arthur Ray, who is on the homestead.

When he was six years old, William E. Manifold went to live with his grandmother Manifold and remained with her until 1862. He attended the district schools and Abington College. About 1873 he began farming for himself on a part of his father's farm, which comprised 800 acres, and in time he became possessed of 160 acres, which he increased to 240 acres. This he farmed until 1888, when he moved to La Harpe and founded the Bank of La Harpe, and spent nine years there. Closing the bank, he went shortly thereafter to his farm, which comprised 100 acres, having sold his other land, but in the spring of 1911 sold this land also and moved to Gibbs Sask, Canada, buying a section of unimproved prairie land, where he built a house, barns and made other improvements, including the fencing of nearly all his land. He now has it all under cultivation with the exception of fifteen acres. After raising seven crops of wheat, he rented his farm, and returned to La Harpe, where he has since lived retired, but in 1918 he bought another half section adjoining his full section in Canada.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Manifold was married to Ellen Ray, born at La Harpe, a daughter of one of the early settlers of La Harpe and a pioneer merchant. She died in February, 1889, leaving no children. In August, 1890, Mr. Manifold was married (second) to Luella Frank, also born at La Harpe, a daughter of Job and Jane (Hamilton) Frank. There are no children. Mr. Manifold is a Methodist, and his wife a Baptist. He is a Democrat, and served for several terms as supervisor and board commissioner of La Harpe Township. He belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M.; La Harpe Chapter No. 134, R. A. M.; Ingleso Commandery No. 75, K. T.; Quincy Consistory; and Mohamed Temple, Mystic Shrine of Peoria. Through his experience in farming, both in Hancock County and Canada, Mr. Manifold has gained an intimate knowledge on agricultural matters, especially wheat growing, and is recognized as an authority upon these subjects.

MANNING, William J., one of the substantial business men of Burnside, is engaged in the auto-livery line. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, February 27, 1877, a son of George and Mary (Roush) Manning, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively, and grandson of James and Caroline (Furrow) Manning, natives of Indiana and very early settlers of Pilot Grove Township; and Jonas and Rebecca (Ewing) Roush, natives of Ohio, and also pioneers of Pilot Grove Township. George Manning died in February, 1912, and his wife died in March, 1891. William J. Manning was their only child. He still owns their highly improved homestead of fifty acres on which he lived until his marriage.

On February 26, 1908, William J. Manning

was married to Freida Weinreich, born in McLean County, Ill., a daughter of William and Lena (Brakensick) Weinreich, natives of Ohio, and the vicinity of Quincy, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have two children: Mary, who was born August 1, 1910; and Helen, who was born April 25, 1912.

After attending the Liberty district school, Mr. Manning was engaged in railroad construction work for the T. P. & W. R. Railroad, and during the last six months of his six year period with them, he was foreman. After his marriage, Mr. Manning moved to Burnside, where he bought a residence. For a time he was owner of the Farmers Telephone system, but in 1915 he sold to the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company, and since then has been conducting his present auto-livery business. Mrs. Manning belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Manning attends the services with her. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which he has been clerk since 1911, the Royal Neighbors, and holds insurance policies in the Tri-State Mutual and Clover Leaf Accident Insurance companies. His wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors and Knights and Ladies of Security, and has an insurance policy in the Tri-State Mutual Insurance Company.

MARKEY, James, one of the highly respected residents of Carthage, is now living retired, but formerly he was one of the successful agriculturalists of Hancock County, and still owns farm property. He was born in Prairie Township, March 4, 1862, a son of Hugh and Ann (Farren) Markey, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. In his boyhood, Hugh Markey came to the United States, and went to Quincy, Ill., where he was employed as a laborer. He was married in that city, and in 1858 came to Hancock County and bought raw land in Prairie Township. For his first eighty acres, he paid $5 per acre, but subsequent purchases cost him more, and when he died he had 500 acres, all improved. He lived until he was eighty-two years old, dying in 1910, his wife having passed away in 1909, when seventy-two years old. Their children were as follows: James; Hugh, who is deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. Bartle McNally, of Prairie Township; John, who lives at Rhodes, Iowa; Alice, who is deceased; Anna, who lives at Carthage; Philip, who lives at Loda, Ill.; Rose, who lives at Moline, Ill.; and Kate and Andrew, who are deceased.

James Markey lived with his parents until they passed away and he then took over 182 acres of the homestead, on which he raised Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, and carried on general farming until 1910, when he retired and moved to Carthage, where he has since lived retired.

In October, 1910, Mr. Markey was married to Mary McDonald, born at Lexington, Ky., a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Kelly) McDonald, natives of Cork and County Limerick, Ireland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Markey have no children. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican and served as road overseer. For some years he has been a member of Lodge No. 583, K. of C. at Quincy, Ill. An earnest, steadfast man, he has done what he believed to be his full duty, and his prosperity is certainly deserved.

MARKEY, Thomas Francis, whose death occurred March 26, 1919, was at one time one of the leading farmers of Pilot Grove Township. He was born in County Meade, Ireland, in March, 1846, a son of James and Margaret (Halligan) Markey, who located in New Jersey in 1852, and there spent the remainder of their lives.

In 1857 Thomas Francis Markey came to Illinois, and for a year was employed as a grdener at Cairo, but then returned to New Jersey and for the subsequent eight years was engaged in gardening in the state. He then came to Hancock County, and for ten years was engaged in farming in Dallas Township, coming then to Pilot Grove Township, where he rented the S. D. Stoner farm, and remained on it for ten years. At the expiration of that period he bought eighty acres of land that he owned at the time of his death. The first house on it was burned, and he replaced it with a new one. To his original purchase, he later added 160 acres, and he continued to operate it until 1916, when ill health forced him to retire, and he rented the property to his son.

In 1877 Mr. Markey was married to Elizabeth McGrath, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, a daughter of Daniel and Nora McGrath, who after living in New Jersey for a time, following their immigration to the United States, came to Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Markey became the parents of the following children: Mathew, who lives in Durham Township; Nora, who is deceased; Daniel, who is deceased; Thomas, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Mary, who is Mrs. Leslie Wolf, lived with her father; William, who also lived with his father; John, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Walter, who is deceased; and Leo, who lives in Pilot Grove Township. Mrs. Markey died in 1904, having been a devoted wife and mother. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Markey was a Democrat, and he served for six years as a school director. He was one of the highly respected men of his locality, and his advice was often sought on agricultural matters, for he was recognized as an authority along such lines.

MARKS, Hanson Isaiah, manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Adrian, is one of the experienced men in his line, and a decided addition to any community to which his business calls him. He was born in Lewis County, Mo., in September, 1874, a son of James Milton and Jennie (Bash) Marks, natives of Virginia. The grandparents, John Neal Marks and James Bash, were both born in Virginia, and at an early day left Virginia with their families and



Georgenia Walton



William Walton

moved to Missouri, where they died. James Milton Marks and his wife were married in Missouri, where they spent their lives, she dying in 1884, and he in 1916.

Hanson Isaiah Marks attended the district schools, and grew up on a farm, remaining at home until he was twenty years old, when he began farming for himself in Lewis County, Mo. for some years. In 1908 he went to Canton, Mo., and was employed in an elevator there, and then in January, 1914, he came to Adrian to become manager for the Farmers' Elevator Company at this place, which responsible position he has since held.

On December 25, 1902, Mr. Marks was married to Bessie A. Boudreau, born in Lewis County, Mo., a daughter of Celestine and Annie (Carroll) Boudreau, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Marks have two children, namely: Carl and Maurice. In politics Mr. Marks is a Democrat. He is an alert, enterprising man, and stands well in public esteem.

MARSH, John W., p. 1378.

MARSHALL, Charles B., one of the leading business men of Hamilton, is secretary of the Hamilton Lumber Company, and an extensive dealer in livestock. He was born in Wythe Township, November 4, 1864, and has spent all his life in or near Hamilton. His father, Joseph W. Marshall, was born January 20, 1825, and he died March 12, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia M. Ferguson, was born December 12, 1831, and died December 15, 1897. They were natives of Ohio, who came at an early day to Hancock County and located in Wythe Township. Their children were as follows: Charles B.; Rice R., who lives at Hamilton; George A., who lives at Elvaston, Ill.; William and Samuel, who are deceased; Belle, who lives at Elvaston; Lucy, who is the wife of Frank Urton, lives at Elvaston, being a farmer and connected with the store of Wilson Campbell of Elvaston; and Jane, who is deceased.

Charles B. Marshall attended the local schools, Carthage College and a college at Fairfield, Iowa. He remained at home, working on the homestead until his parents moved to Elvaston, when he continued to manage the farm, later buying it. It comprised 160 acres, and when he sold it in 1908, he received $85 per acre, but it would now be worth three times that amount. He has been in the stock business at Hamilton for a number of years, and buys and sells stock. Mr. Marshall is a stockholder, as well as secretary of the Hamilton Lumber Company, and owns a farm of 160 acres in Wilcox Township, which he rents.

On March 16, 1893, he was married to Miss Alice Kiser, a daughter of Wilson and Mary (Johnson) Kiser. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have no children of their own, but they have reared and educated Lloyd and Earl Blake, who were nephews. Lloyd Blake was married in 1910 to Blanche Pence, and they have two children, namely: Clara Louise, who was born February 15, 1911; and Marshall, who was born May 1, 1916. Earl was married in 1916 to Isis Campitt, and they live in Fountain Green Township and have one child, Catherine. These two young men have given ample return to their adopted parents for the care and affection lavished upon them, and are as dear as though born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Marshall has two brothers and three sisters, namely: Wilson, who lives at Bowers Mills, Mo.; John, who lives on the homestead in Wythe Township; Tillie, who is Mrs. Charles Ames, a widow of Oklahoma; Ella, who is Mrs. Benjamin Telger, of Osceola, Iowa; and Mollie, who is Mrs. F. H. Elder, of Hamilton.

Mr. Marshall is a Democrat, and served as supervisor of Wythe Township; was assessor for two terms of Montebello Township, and is now one of the commissioners of Hamilton. His home is one of the most attractive in Hamilton, and was built at a time when it was surrounded by a cornfield, but is now in one of the most desirable residence portions of the city. Few men are better known in this part of the county than Mr. Marshall, and certainly none are held in higher respect.

MARTIN, Charles R., now engaged in handling live stock at Carthage, was formerly an extensive farmer of Hancock County. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., December 6, 1858, son of Presley and Nancy (Wright) Martin, natives of McDonough and Hancock counties respectively. The grandfathers, Charles Martin, a native of Tennessee, settled in McDonough County, and Basil Wright, came to Hancock County at an early day.

The parents of Charles R. Martin located in McDonough County and in 1862 he enlisted from there for service in the Civil War, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged as a corporal. He died from disability incurred through sickness. His widow lived in McDonough County until her death, but in the meanwhile was married (second) to Jonathan De Haven. By her first marriage she had children: Diana, who is Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, of Clinton, Mo.; and Charles R. By her second marriage she became the mother of the following children: T. W., who lives at Houghton, Mich.; Bell M., who is deceased; and Mintie, who lives with her father in McDonough County.

Charles R. Martin attended the public schools, both grammar and high, and lived with his mother until he attained his majority, when he commenced farming in Carthage Township, renting land for twenty-five years. He then moved to Carthage, built a beautiful residence, and has since lived there, being engaged in handling live stock.

On December 21, 1886, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Alice Ferris, born in Fountain Green Township, in November, 1862, a daughter of Dr. Leonard F. and Helen M. (Gilchrist) Ferris, natives of Howard, Steuben County, N. Y., and Saxon River, Vt., re-

spectively. Mrs. Martin attended Carthage College, and is a very well educated lady. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin are two sons: Leonard Ferris, who was born January 4, 1889, is an attorney of Chicago; Edward S., who was born September 8, 1892, is an attorney at Carthage. The former was married to Ruth Sargeant, August 4, 1917, and they have one son, Ferris Sargeant. Edward S. Martin was married to Ada Zimmerman. These sons attended the common and high schools, and the elder was graduated from Carthage College, and the younger from Lake Forest College, and then they took a three years' course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Mr. Martin is a Republican. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Masonry, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Both are Presbyterians, and Mrs. Martin is active in the church societies. She is a charter member of the local branch of the D. A. R., and she and her husband are very active socially.

MARTIN, Isaac McCoy, M. D., one of the best known physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, has long been a resident of La Harpe. He was born at Macomb, Ill., September 9, 1853, a son of Joseph Morris and Henrietta Jereard (Westfall) Martin, natives of Miami County, Ohio. Joseph Morris Martin was born January 6, 1823, a son of Abiah and Catherine (Wilson) Martin. His wife was born January 18, 1823. Both the parents were reared at Lebanon, Ind., where they were married, after which they resided for a time at Thorton, Ind., he working as a carpenter. In 1850, loading their possessions into an old fashioned covered wagon, they traveled with it to Macomb, Ill., and there the father developed a large contracting business, doing nearly all of the important building of his day at Macomb and the surrounding country. He served in several offices, including that of Mayor of Macomb for a couple of terms. His death occurred February 23, 1893.

Doctor Martin attended the common and high schools of Macomb, and then began teaching school, and in 1876 began the study of medicine at Macomb. Going later to Iota, Minn., he practiced medicine and continued his studies with an uncle, Dr. I. M. Westfall. In 1878, he returned to Macomb and taught school until he entered Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, and secured his diploma February 24, 1881. Following this until 1887, he was engaged in practice at Macomb, in that year coming to La Harpe where he is recognized as the leading physician. Upon his arrival at La Harpe, he bought one of the largest residences, located in the center of the city.

In September, 1883, Doctor Martin was married at Mt. Sterling, Ill., to Elsie Taylor, born a daughter of Samuel E. and Nancy E. (McCormick) Taylor, natives of Colchester, Ill. The father entered the Civil War as a captain of Company E, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as lieutenant colonel. Mrs. Martin attended the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Doctor and Mrs. Martin became the parents of the following children: Morris C., who was born July 27, 1884; Edgar S., who was born June 3, 1886, is assisting his father in publishing the La Harpe Times. Mrs. Martin died July 30, 1888. On December 5, 1889, Doctor Martin was married (second) to Clara A. Locke, born at Blandinsville, Ill. She attended the public schools of La Harpe. Her parents, George and Mary E. (Webster) Locke were born in Michigan. By his second marriage Doctor Martin has two children, namely: Mary E., who was born August 17, 1891, is Mrs. John W. Elder, and they have one son, John M.; and Esther Pearl, who was born November 23, 1898, is at home. Doctor Martin is a very prominent Republican, and served as tax collector during 1904 and 1905, and alderman from the First Ward for two terms, and while at Macomb was city clerk five years in succession. During 1890 and 1891, he was city attorney of La Harpe. He is a Universalist. Very deeply interested in educational matters, he has been on the board of education for ten years. His fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Martin owns the opera house block and several other business houses at La Harpe. The family is one of the best known in the county, and Doctor Martin stands very high in public esteem not only professionally, but personally.

MARTIN, James L., justice of the peace at Carthage, Ill., and one of the substantial and reliable men of Hancock County, was born in Woodford County, Ky., November 4, 1845, a son of John and Mildred S. (Vincent) Martin who came to Hancock County in 1861, buying land here that had a gristmill on it. He conducted the mill in connection with his farming. For many years he was active in the Presbyterian Church. A Republican, he held the office of school director. He and his wife had three children, as follows: James L.; Marietta, who is the wife of Joel T. Boaz, a veteran of the Civil War, in which Mr. Boaz served for three years; and John R., who was born November 7, 1858 and died February 23, 1875.

Judge Martin was reared on the homestead in Hancock County, and attended the early schools of Kentucky. During his boyhood he assisted in operating the gristmill and in farming. On April 22, 1873, he was married to Frances S. Kelley who was born in Hancock County, a daughter of John Kelley. After their marriage, Judge and Mrs. Martin moved on a farm they owned and here were engaged in farming until 1905 when they moved to Carthage, selling the farm. A strong Republican, Judge Martin has been active in his party and has served the public as town clerk, assessor of Hancock Township, and for the past ten years has been a justice of the peace for

Carthage. A man of level judgment, his decisions seldom are reversed by the higher courts, and his honesty and careful weighing of testimony have gained him the friendship of all with whom he has come into contact.

Judge and Mrs. Martin have had four children, namely: James E., who is in Idaho; Susan M., who is the wife of E. S. Wear, a farmer of Adams County; Marietta, who died September 7, 1918, was the wife of Lee James, owner of a farm three miles southeast of Carthage; and Stephen L., who is interested in railroad work at Denver, Col. The fraternal connections of Judge Martin are with the Masonic order, he being a past master of Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Inglewell Commandery No. 75, is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of Bentley Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership and he is a deacon. Mrs. Martin is a Catholic.

MARTIN, John Francis, one of the substantial men of Burnside, was formerly engaged in farming in Pilot Grove Township, and is still interested in conducting a threshing outfit. He was born in Marion County, W. Va., in December, 1851, a son of Spencer Snyder and Sarah (Michael) Martin, natives of West Virginia. In 1871 John Francis came to Hancock County, and for the first three years after his arrival here, worked on various farms, gaining a knowledge of soils and conditions, and then began farming on his own account in Montebello Township. Two years later he moved to Prairie Township, and after two years, bought 100 acres in Pilot Grove Township, a portion of which was improved. He at once began adding to the improvements, and now has it nearly all under cultivations. In the spring of 1917, he rented his farm, and buying a residence at Burnside, moved to that village. For many years he has been engaged in conducting a threshing machine outfit in partnership with W. D. Stewart, his nephew, and he continues his activities along this line.

On November 4, 1880, Mr. Martin was married to Tennessee A. McCall, a daughter of William Nelson and Sarah Squib (Lyon) McCall, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, who became early settlers of Prairie Township. When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built, its right of way ran through the McCall farm, and a station located on it was named McCall in honor of William N. McCall. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of the following children: Edna Lyon, who died at the age of six years; Floyd, who lives in the state of Washington; Charles Lowell, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; John Wesley, who lives at Chillicothe, Ill.; Pearl, who is Mrs. James F. Akin of Oskaloosa, Kas.; Fred, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Pearl, who died in infancy. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Martin is a Democrat. He belongs to the Burnside Camp, M. W. A. During the period of the Great War, Mrs. Martin was very active in Red Cross work, and both she and Mr. Martin took an active and effective interest in various kinds of war work.

MASON, Waldo O., secretary and general manager of the Mason Dry Goods Company store at La Harpe, is one of the very prominent men of Hancock County, and a man widely known and universally respected. His associates in the business are Edward E. Emerick, president, and Adolphus S. Owsley, vice president. The firm operates six different dry goods stores in Hancock County, all upon an extensive scale, they being at La Harpe, Aledo, Augusta, Virginia and two at Carthage. The stock carried in the La Harpe store aggregates $20,000, employment is given seven salespersons, and this is admitted to be the largest establishment of its kind at La Harpe, if not in Hancock County.

Waldo O. Mason was born in Hancock County, June 23, 1878, one of the five children of his parents, William E. and Helen (Osborn) Mason. William E. Mason was a well known member of the Hancock County bar association, and a very successful attorney. For one term he served as states attorney, and was a fearless and energetic representative of the state. He always took an intelligent interest in anything pertaining to Hancock Couty, or Illinois, and when he died June 2, 1886, this section lost one of its best and most representative citizens. His wife passed away in 1907.

Waldo O. Mason attended the public schools of Carthage, and Carthage College. After completing his educational training, Mr. Mason entered the business field as junior member of the dry goods firm of Owsley & Company, which association continued until 1898, when Mr. Mason came to La Harpe to take charge of the branch house here of his firm and to become a member of it.

In 1912 Mr. Mason was married to Mabel C. Roberts, a daughter of John R. Roberts, and a member of one of the old and honored families of Hancock County. While Mr. Mason votes the Democratic ticket, his various interests have always been too absorbing to permit of his entering public life. Fraternally he is a Mason, and socially is connected with the Lake View Club. The Mason residence at La Harpe is a beautiful one, and in it a gracious hospitality is extended to the many personal friends o fMr. and Mrs. Mason.

MASSIE, Herman B., is one of the enterprising young business men of Carthage who are directing their energies toward supplying the demand for a first class garage service. He was born in Hancock County, July 8, 1886, a son of Samuel and Pauline (Huey) Massie, both of whom are living and residents of Quincy, where Samuel Massie conducts a garage.

After he had completed his schooling, Herman B. Massie entered his father's garage and learned the business. In 1906 he left Quincy and went to California, where he was engaged in an automobile business, and then in 1908 returned to Quincy, and again worked for his

father. In 1911 he moved to Carthage and established his present business, and in addition to carrying on a regular garage, sells Reo and Nash autos and trucks and enjoys a large trade. His repair work is excellent and his stock of accessories large and varied.

On July 21, 1910, Mr. Massie was married to Ethel Simon. They have no children. The Massie family residence, which is a very comfortable one, is on Wabash Avenue, Carthage, and Mr. Massie owns it. He is well known as a Mason, and belongs to Carthage Commandery, K. T. A man who understands his business from the bottom up, Mr. Massie is able to conduct it profitably and satisfactorily, and he stands very well in popular esteem.

MATHEWS, Addison B., one of the faithful, efficient rural free delivery carriers out of Carthage, comes of an old and honored family of Hancock County, and is one of the best known men in this part of the state. He was born in Fountain Green Township, October 18, 1851, a son of Elisha and Phebe (Ewing) Mathews, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Addison B. Mathews attended the Carthage public schools, and Carthage Academy and College. During his boyhood he suffered from poor health, but as he grew stronger, he learned the printer's trade. Still later, he was engaged in a teaming business, and in 1881, he established a livery business, conducting it about ten years; carrying on furniture business during this time. Then he and his brother, Edward P. Mathews, built a large, brick opera house and conducted it until 1910, when he bought his brother's interest, but a month and a half later he sold the opera house. In 1900 Mr. Mathews was appointed a rural free delivery carrier from Carthage, his being the first appointment from this office, and he has held the position ever since, having always been on Route No. 1.

On September 17, 1876, Mr. Mathews was united in marriage with Emma Morrison, born at Warsaw, Ill., February 8, 1857, a daughter of Robert Wesley and Delilah (Smart) Morrison, he born at Baltimore, Md. The maternal grandmother was a Castleberry. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Robert W. Morrison was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were married in Warsaw, Ill., where he carried on his trade of a carpenter, and they also lived at Plymouth, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have had two children, namely: Lula, who died in infancy; and Arlo Baker, who died at the age of six years. Mrs. Mathews was a graduate from the high school of Plymouth and the Catholic schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and for four years thereafter was engaged in teaching school. She belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of the Sunday school class of Worth White, and of the various church societies. She belongs to the Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Woman Relief Corps, Hancock County Mutual, Court of Honor. Since 1912 she has been connected with the sales force of the Boston Store at Carthage. Both she and Mr. Mathews stand exceptionally high in public esteem, and richly deserve the confidence they inspire. In politics, Mr. Mathews is a Republican. His fraternal connections are with the Masons, Modern Woodmen and Court of Honor.

MATHEWS, Elisha, now deceased, was at one time a prominent man of Hancock County, where his family has played an important part in its development. He was born at Cheshire, Ohio, March 15, 1813, and he died August 1, 1880. He was a son of Phineas and Mary Russell, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, July 27, 1770, and died April 2, 1854, and the latter, who was born August 4, 1783, died June 4, 1815. Phineas Mathews was a son of Aaron and Mary (Hubbard) Mathews, and a grandson of Daniel and Eunice (Morse) Mathews; great-grandson of John and Mary (Johnson) Mathews; and great-great-grandson of John and Margaret (Hunt) Mathews, who were married at Charlestown, Mass., December 7, 1658. Aaron Mathews was a soldier during the American Revolution, serving as a sergeant in Captain Jonathan Barnes' company, which was in Col. Jonathan Warner's regiment of Minute Men, which marched from Brookfield, Mass., April 19, 1775. During the evening of that same day started for Boston, forty-five miles distant, and made their report at Cambridge the following day. The Mathews family followed the westward trend of civilization, Phineas Mathews and his wife Mary, journeying to Ohio after their marriage. There their son met and was married, November 19, 1837, to Phebe Ewing, and she died June 7, 1876.

In 1849, seeking broader fields of opportunity, Elisha Mathews and his wife drove with wagon drawn by a team of horses, from Ohio to Hancock County, Ill., and stopped at what is now LaCrosse for four years, and then moved to Carthage, where he began operating a stage and mail route from Macomb to Carthage, Quincy and other points. He bought a lot on which was located the old Hancock County courthouse, and this property is in the posession of his son Addison. About 1856, Elisha Mathews went to Pontoosic Township, and buying a farm conducted it until 1861, when he returned to Carthage. He and his wife had ten children, namely: Esther Louisa, who was Mrs. J. A. Spangler, is deceased; Mary Catherine, who was Mrs. Caleb Hancock, is deceased; Elizabeth Margaret, who was Mrs. Orin Hancock, is deceased; Cynthia J., who is Mrs. D. S. Strader, of Carthage; Charles R., who is deceased; Ellen, who was Mrs. Samuel Fee, of Colorado Springs, is deceased; Edward P., who lives at Colorado Springs, Col.; William E., who died in infancy; and George E., who is living at Portsmouth, Ohio, is now in the Ohio state legislature.

MAUK, John J., one of the progressive farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 220 acres of valuable land on section 21. He was born in Missouri, October 18, 1870, a son of Andrew J. and Ann (Jenkins) Mauk, natives

of Virginia, both of whom are now deceased, who came to Hancock County after a stay of some years in Missouri.

John J. Mauk was reared in Hancock County, and attended its common schools. He worked for his father until his marriage, which occurred June 30, 1888, when he was united with Emma A. Jackson, born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Mauk have one son, Herbert A., who was born January 20, 1898. After his marriage, Mr. Mauk began farming on his own account, and gradually added to his farm until he now has 220 acres, and here he carries on general farming and stockraising, and has been very successful in his operations. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Ever since he cast his first vote, he has been a Democrat, but he has never cared for office. A fine farmer and good business man, Mr. Mauk has won the confidence of his neighborhood, and stands well in his communitv.

McAFEE, J. E., a prosperous farmer of Augusta Township, is one of the highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born at Augusta, Ill., March 14, 1876, a son of S. B. and Henrietta (Wynne) McAfee, natives of Virginia, who came from that state to Illinois many years ago, and located in Hancock County, where she died. He is now living at Augusta, Ill.

J. E. McAfee grew up in his native county, attended its schools, and after the termination of his school days went to Chicago and remained for two years. He then returned to Augusta where he entered the grocery business in partnership with a brother, Robert F. McAfee. He continued in this business for a number of years and then went to Muskogee, Okla., where he held a responsible position with a bank in that city, but owing to too close confinement he gave up this position and became a partner with another brother, Frank W., in the real estate business, which line of work he followed until he bought the farm on which he now lives. On April 20, 1913, Mr. McAfee was married to Nellie Allen, at Quincy, Ill. She was born on section 17, Augusta Township, Hancock County, in the house she and her husband now occupy. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee have one child, a daughter, Margaret Sabriah.

After his marriage Mr. McAfee began farming and has continued in that line ever since. In addition to operating his present farm, he is otherwise interested as he owns land in Oklahoma. The farm on section 17 contains eighty-seven acres of very valuable land, and he is raising fine crops. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. Mr McAfee is a Mason in good standing. He has always been a Republican, although he has never desired office, preferring to devote himself to his private affairs.

McAFEE, Samuel E., cashier of the First National Bank of Augusta, of which he is director, and a director also of the Savings Building Loan Association, is one of the substantial men of Augusta. He was born in Hancock County, May 1, 1869, one of seven children born to his parents, Samuel B. and Henrietta (Wyne) McAfee. Samuel B. McAfee, who during his younger years was a prosperous merchant of Augusta, engaged later in the insurance business. The mother of Samuel E. McAfee passed away December 3, 1909.

Samuel E. McAfee attended the public schools of his native county, and his first business connection was with the First National Bank of Augusta, which he entered in 1889 as bookkeeper. In 1907 his long and faithful service was recognized by his appointment as cashier of this institution. He also renders the bank valuable additional service as a member of its board of directors, and as above noted, holds a similar position with the Savings Building Loan Association of Augusta. He is influential in all matters relating to finance and banking.

Mr. McAfee was married to Miss Ethel B. Ketchum, a daughter of Wiliam G. Ketchum, a member of a very prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee have two children, namely: Harry K., who is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Augusta; and Richard W., who is attending school. The family all belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McAfee not only is a leading man financially, but as a staunch Republican has borne his part in civic matters, and is now township treasurer, and has been a member of the township school board and the town board of trustees. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

McARTHUR, Arthur Leland, owner and editor of "The Hamilton Press," has been a resident of Hamilton since 1889. He acquired ownership of "The Hamilton Press" in 1891, and is still editor of it. As he states himself, he is a disciple of the uplift movement when the uplift is not too hard work, and this sentence alone proves his possession of a fine sense of humor.

In 1892 Mr. McArthur was married to Mary Blanch Griffin, a daughter of Prof. William Griffin of Carthage, Ill., and their union has been one of happy comradeship. They have one son, Leland Griffin McArthur, who is an attorney, engaged in a general practice at Chicago, Ill. The influence of a paper like the "Press" on public opinion, especially during a period so strenuous as the one just passed, is a strong one, and Mr. McArthur has more than borne his part in upholding and uplifting the patriotism of his community and county.

McCALLISTER, Samuel A., a representative farmer of Hancock County, owns and operates 355 acres of valuable land on section 16, Harmony Township, which he devotes to general farming and stockraising. He was born in Hancock County, September 15, 1858, a son of John and Jane A. (Langford) McCallister, natives of Ireland and New York state, respectively, who settled in Hancock County at an early day, and spent the remainder of their lives here.

Samuel A. McCallister attended the schools of the county, and lived at home until his marriage, in December, 1879, to Mary V. Mauk. They became the parents of ten children, two of whom are deceased, namely: John H., who is married to Agnes Baird; Estella J., is the wife of Dr. Raymond T. Sheets, and they have two children, Ray and Roland; Effie M., who is the wife of Lerton Burner; Alvin R., who is married to Edith Burnett, has one child, Ray; Samuel R., who is married to Elva Timberlake; George L., who is serving his country as a soldier; Virgil L. and Ruby, who are at home; and Leland and Lela, who are deceased. Mr. McCallister belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, is a Democrat in politics and has held various township offices, including that of supervisor, to which he was elected twice. He is one of the sound, reliable and prosperous men of his locality, and in him Harmony Township has a valued citizen.

McCARTNEY, Owen C., an attorney at law and postmaster of Hamilton, is one of the business men of Hancock County. He was born in Kirksville, Mo., August 29, 1878, a son of Charles M. and Sarah (Fisher) McCartney, who had seven children. Charles M, McCartney was a well known Illinois farmer, and died May 2, 1901.

Owen C. McCartney attended the public schools of Kirksville, and then took a course in the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., from which latter institution he was graduated May 24, 1901. Immediately thereafter, Mr. McCartney became manager and bookkeeper of an elevator at McCall, Ill., and remained there until 1902, when he came to Hamilton, and on February 2, 1903, he entered the Peoples State Bank as bookkeeper and assistant cashier.

On June 28, 1911 Mr. McCartney was married to Miss Florence O. Martin, a daughter of E. A. Martin. She was born in Carthage, Ill., educated in the Carthage High school and Macomb Normal School and taught in the Hancock County schools twelve years. They have a daughter, Mary E., who was born May 16, 1914. Mr. McCartney is a Mason and has attained to the Commandery and Shrine. Politically he is a Democrat. Being a very ambitious young man, he has devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1917.

McCLURE, Elzey, now deceased, was formerly one of the most prominent men of Hancock County, engaged as educator, merchant and public official. He was born in St. Mary's Township, August 9, 1846. Growing up on a farm, Mr. McClure first attended the schools of his district, and later those at Abingdon, Ill., and then entered the field of education as a teacher, and rose in his calling until he was principal of the schools at Devon, Ill. After holding that position for several years, he went into a mercantile business, broadening it into a stock buying and seling concern, in which he handled all kinds of stock, associating with him in this venture M. L. Clarke of this county, and later D. C. Barber, to whom he subsequently sold, and moved to Carthage in January, 1893. In 1894 he was elected county clerk, being the first Republican to be elected to that office in many years. After the expiration of his four year term, Mr. McClure embarked in a mercantile business, in December, 1899, and continued in it until his death which occurred October 17, 1913. Mrs. McClure is continuing the business with success. During the Civil War Mr. McClure served his country as a soldier, and after the war was over, he became a member of Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He also belonged to Carthage Lodge No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and previously had been master of Denver Lodge. The Christian Church held his membership.

On October 3, 1905 Mr. McClure was married to Catherine Johnston, born at Warsaw, Ill., July 12, 1863, a daughter of Robert A. Johnston. After attending the Carthage High school four years, she studied at the college, and was a teacher in the schools of the county for three years becoming a principal, and was at the head of both the Warsaw and the Carthage High schools. She is an Episcopalian. Not only is Mrs. McClure a lady of culture, but since the death of her husband she has developed business ability and her mercantile establishment is conducted upon the same reliable lines which marked it from its inception by Mr. McClure.

McCONNELL, Charles A., a prosperous general farmer of Fountain Green Township, and a trader in horses, cattle and hogs, is one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Fountain Green Township, in June, 1865, a son of Alexander and Mary (Walker) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents, James McConnell and wife, and McGinley and Ann Walker, were very early settlers of Fountain Green Township.

Alexander McConnell and Mary Walker were married in Fountain Green Township, and settled on a farm on section 29. Their farm was all unimproved, a portion being in timber, and the rest was prairie. On it the father erected a house, cleared off the land, and developed a valuable farm. Here he died in 1890, the mother having passed away in 1882. Their children were as follows: Linda, who was Mrs. John H. Bullick, is deceased, as is her husband; Fannie, who was Mrs. Frank Fortney, is deceased as is her husband; Anna, who is the widow of Brice Latherno, of Fountain Green Township; Charles H.; and John, who lives at Carthage, Ill.

Charles A. McConnell attended the district school, and Carthage College for four years. He always lived at home, and after his father's death received eighty-four acres of the homestead, to which he added until he now has 500 acres of land, on which he operates very successfully as a general farmer and trades in live-



Albert S Wear and Wife.

stock. In December, 1887, he was married to Fannie Brandt, who was born in Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: Alexander, who lives in Fountain Green Township; Hazel, who is Mrs. Russell Kneodler; and Kenneth, who is at home. In politics Mr. McConnell is a Republican, and he served as supervisor for one term and for the same period was assessor of Fountain Green Township.

McCORD, William, a general farmer of St. Mary's Township, operates ninety-six acres on section 9 of this township, and he was born in McDonough County, Ill., October 24, 1866, a son of Robert and Katherine (Carl) McCord. The parents were both born in Illinois, and are now deceased. William McCord was only seven months old when he lost his mother, and he was taken by his grandfather who reared him. When still a lad, however, he commenced to be self-supporting.

On February 16, 1892, Mr. McCord was married to Mary Hunt, a native of Henry County, Mo., born December 16, 1871, a daughter of Green and Harriet (Murray) Hunt, natives of Kentucky, who are now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCord have two children, namely: Beulah, who is Mrs. Glen Waymack; and Flossie, who is Mrs. Galen Dickenson. Mr. McCord belongs to the Mutual Protective League. The Presbyterian Church has in him a faithful member. He is a Democrat, and he has served as tax collector for one term.

In 1909 Mr. McCord came to Hancock County and located on his present farm, where he carries on general farming. He has improved the place considerably, and has a valuable property. A hardworking and thrifty man, he sets an example to others less provident, and is making a success of his undertaking.

McCORMICK, William Nelson, one of the progressive general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates 200 acres of fine land in Prairie Township. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 16, 1862, a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Moore) McCormick, natives of Pennsylvania, although of Irish descent. She died in Pennsylvania, and he was married (second) to Louise Gumbart, and in 1873 the family came to Illinois, spending a year in Adams County before locating in Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, where the father rented land for many years. In 1880, he moved to Prairie Township, where he bought a farm, and died about 1900, his widow surviving him. By his first marriage, the father had the following children: Anna, who is Mrs. George Rennean, of Bristol, Colo.; William N.; John A., who is deceased, although his family still live in Prairie Township. By his second marriage, the father had the following children: Margaret, who is Mrs. Dr. C. Chedel, of Rockford, Ill.; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Harriet, who is Mrs. LaFaber of Bristol, Colo.; Stewart B., who lives at Kansas City, Mo.; and Laura, who is Mrs. R. O. Dalton, of Prairie Township.

On December 24, 1903, William Nelson McCormick was married to Margaret Ruger, born in Prairie Township, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Riel) Ruger, natives of Germany, who were married at Chicago, and about 1857 came to Prairie Township, where they bought eighty acres of land and developed it. He died in the fall of 1903, and she in March, 1898. Their children were as follows: George, Michael, Elizabeth and Margaret, all of whom are deceased; Mrs. McCormick; and William, who lives in Prairie Township. Mr. Ruger added to his first purchase until he owned 160 acres in Prairie Township, and 200 acres where Michael Ruger later lived. Mr. McCormick has always carried on general farming, and specializes in raising Poland-China hogs, his farm being known as the Maple Tree Farm. In addition to his home place, he owns eighty acres of land in Rawlins County, Kans., which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have one son, Lloyd J., who was born October 24, 1904. Mr. McCormick belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ferris, while Mrs. McCormick belongs to the Lutheran Church of Carthage. She also belongs to the Missionary Society and Red Cross Chapter connected with her church. In politics Mr. McCormick is a Republican, and he served as a school director for three terms. A man of high principles, he has always lived up to them, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

McCULLOCH, William Wallace, now living retired at La Harpe, has been very prominent in agricultural matters in Hancock County. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, January 20, 1845, a son of William H. and Mary (Nicholson) McCulloch, natives of Scotland and England. The maternal grandfather, George Nicholson, came in a sailing vessel to the United States, landing at New York City, from whence he traveled by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Warsaw, where he arrived in 1836. He bought unimproved land in the timber of Pilot Grove Township, and there he died in 1844. On this land William H. McCulloch built a log cabin of two rooms with a log fireplace in one of them. He also put up log shacks for barns and stables, and after clearing off some of the land, moved to another farm and lived in a log house for eight years more. In 1864 removal was made to Fountain Green Township, and once more the house was a log one, and on this last farm, William H. McCulloch died June 24, 1869, his widow surviving him until September 10, 1895, when she passed away at the home of her son, William Wallace McCulloch. She and her husband had the following children: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Calvin Westfall, of Carthage; and William Wallace, whose name heads this review.

While still but a lad William Wallace McCulloch began working for neighboring farmers, and continued to do this until he rented land in Fountain Green Township, remaining on it for five years. He then bought 160 acres of land, a portion of which was improved and had a

log cabin on it. As soon as he moved on it, Mr. McCulloch began placing it under cultivation and cleared off all but twenty-five acres of the timber. In 1890 he erected a comfortable frame dwelling, in which he continued to reside, and carried on general farming and stockraising until the fall of 1914, when he retired. Buying a fine modern residence at La Harpe in the center of the city, he has since lived there. In 1916 he sold forty-seven acres of his farm to his son-in-law, and deeded his residence at La Harpe to his wife.

On October 28, 1869, Mr. McCulloch was married to Anna Mary Miller, born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Meridith) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. The Millers were married in their native state, and came to Fountain Green Township in 1836, buying 600 acres of land from the government, and this they improved. He died December 23, 1878, and she died December 9, 1896. Their children were as follows: William, who is deceased; Catherine, who is the wife of Byron Fordham of Fountain Green; Sarah Ellen, who is deceased; Robert and James, both of whom are deceased; John, who lives at Fountain Green; Rebecca Jane, who died at the age of eight years; and Mrs. McCulloch.

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch became the parents of three children: Frances M., Lena M. and Ethel M., the last two named dying in infancy. Frances married D. K. Sharpe and they have a son S. M., who lives on his grandfather's farm. He is married and has two sons, Jack H. and Robert D.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch belong to the Presbyterian Church of Fountain Green, and he has served it as a deacon for several years. Politically Mr. McCulloch is a Democrat, and has been assesor and road commissioner of Fountain Green Township. Mrs. McCulloch is a Republican and is a lady who takes intelligent interest in public affairs.

McFARLAND, Comma, one of the successful young farmers of Hancock County, is operating 171 acres of valuable land in Chili Township. He was born at Bowen, Ill., August 21, 1889, a son of William and Belle (Sapp) McFarland. The mother died January 16, 1899, but the father survives and lives in Augusta Township.

Comma McFarland attended the schools of Augusta, and worked for his father on the home farm until he attained his majority. For a season thereafter he worked for neighboring farmers, and then, in 1910, he located on his present farm on section 2, Chili Township, where he has since been profitably engaged in farming.

On August 23, 1910, Mr. McFarland was married to Stella Whittengton, at Plymouth, Ill. Mrs. McFarland was born in Schuyler County, Ill., August 16, 1890, a daughter of Edward and Mattie (Smith) Whittengton. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have one child, Dorothy D., who was born October 23, 1912. Mr. McFarland is liberal in his religious views and does not belong to any religious organization. He is a Republican. His farm is in fine condition, and he is recognized as one of the practical men of his community.

McGINNIS, Clyde N., who owns and operates 160 acres of land in section 20, Augusta Township, is one of the reliable men of Hancock County. He was born in Adams County, February 3, 1881, a son of Solomon W. and Mary A. (Fiefield) McGinnis. The parents were natives of Kentucky and Massachusetts, respectively, and came to Hancock County at an early day, after stopping for a time in Adams County. They located in Augusta Township, but both are now deceased.

Clyde N. McGinnis attended the district schools and then for one year went to the Augusta High school. He assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, which occurred February 6, 1901, in Chili Township, to Ina P. Beard, born in Augusta Township, April 30, 1884, a daughter of Thomas A. and Minnie P. (Dean) Beard, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively, who now live in Augusta Township. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis have the following children: Gladys C., Elva R., Irma L., Sylvia E., Sterling M., Ivan K. and Doris D. Politically Mr. McGinnis is a Democrat, but he has never held any office, limiting his public duties to the casting of his vote. After his marriage, Mr. McGinnis moved on his present farm, and here he carries on general farming and stockraising, and has made his property a valuable one, and placed himself among the representative farmers of the county.

McGREGOR, Sylvester LeRoy, who is engaged in general farming and stockraising, is one of the prosperous men of Sonora Township. He was born in Sonora Township, November 8, 1867, a son of James W. and Sarah A. (Coon) McGregor, natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. After their marriage, they located in Sonora Township, where both died. Their children were as follows: William, who is deceased; Anna, who is Mrs. A. Balmer of Sonora Township; Erastus, who lives at Concordia, Kas.; Sylvester LeRoy; Emma, who is the widow of John Scannel, of Sonora Township; James Franklin, who lives at Wichita, Kas.; Edith, who lives at Nauvoo, Ill.; Abbie, who is Mrs. Albert Schmitz, of Sonora Township; and Joseph L., who lives at Tulsa, Okla.

Sylvestor LeRoy McGregor attended the district schools, and was reared in Sonora Township. When he was twenty-five years old, he began farming in Sonora Township where he has since remained, having always been engaged in general farming and stockraising. For the first seven years, he lived on rented land, but then moved on eighty-two acres of the old homestead of his wife's parents, that is his present home.

On May 5, 1898, Mr. McGregor was married to Paulina Sophia Moesser, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Christopher and Barbara

(Sciple) Moesser, natives of Germany. Members of Mrs. McGregor's family have held important positions in their native land. Mrs. McGregor is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. McGregor is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem by all who wnow them.

McGUILVERY, William J., proprietor of the Carthage Marble and Granite Works, and a man of excellent business ability, was born in Franklin County, Ind., February 4, 1854, a son of Anthony and Sarah (Johnson) McGuilvery, the former of whom was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1818 and the latter in Virginia, near Lynchburg. Both came west to Indiana where they were married. The father was a carpenter and later a farmer, and in 1854 he came to Illinois, locating in Hancock County where he found employment at his trade, for a time but most of his life was a farmer. The Methodist Episcopal Church held his membership at Augusta, Ill. His death occurred in 1900, when he was eighty-two years old. His three children were as follows: Melvina, who became the wife of A. S. Swart; Catherine, who is deceased; and William J.

William J. McGuilvery spent his boyhood in the rural regions of Hancock County, attending its schools, and the Augusta High school, from which he was graduated. After his marriage to Lillian Beach, he settled on a farm near Augusta and lived there until the spring of 1896 when he came to Carthage and founded his present business, which he has built up to very gratifying proportions. Mr. and Mrs. McGuilvery have a daughter, Mavis, who was graduated from Carthage College, and then took a two-year course at the State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill. Following this she studied music at the Quincy College of Music, and is now a musical instructor in Montana, although she formerly taught music in Hancock County. The family belongs to the Carthage Presbyterian Church. Mr. McGuilvery belongs to Hancock Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Bentley Lodge No. 412, Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and he also belongs to the Encampment. In Politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Carthage City council for eight consecutive years.

McMAHAN, Bertrand Reed, who is a prosperous merchant of Hamilton, has already proven his worth to his community, although not long a resident of this locality. He was born in Hancock County, August 29, 1876, a son of John C. and Clara A. (Reed) McMahan, the former of whom was born September 15, 1843, and died December 26, 1914, and the latter, who was born January 19, 1853, died October 14, 1901, and both were natives of Hancock County.

John C. McMahan was one of the wealthy men of the county, owning at the time of his death about 600 acres of land in Wythe, Rocky Run and Wilcox townships, and 380 acres in Misouri. He was president of the Farmers' National Bank of Warsaw from the time it was organized until his death. For a number of years he served as supervisor of Wythe Township, was president of the Wythe Mutual Fire Insurance Company for many years, and a financial leader in his section. The Christian Church of Warsaw held his membership, and he long served it as an elder. His children were as follows: George Anderson, who was born March 6, 1881, is a farmer of Wilcox Township; John Earl, who lives on a portion of the old homestead in Wythe Township; Lelah, who is the wife of D. A. Robinson, a farmer of Wythe Township, and Bertrand Reed.

Bertrand Reed McMahan was reared on the homestead and remained at home until 1897, when he went to Great Falls, Mont., and worked in a smelter and in a general store. Later he went to Butte, Mont., and worked in a smelter, then, in 1903, embarked in a real estate business at Denver, Col., and continued for twelve years leaving it to come to Hancock County. On January 1, 1915, he founded his present business which is that of handling hardware and implements and conducting a general plumbing business. He built a large brick building, 26x40 feet, on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, which he occupies.

On September 27, 1910, Mr. McMahan was married to Jessie R. Robinson, a daughter of Barzilla and Mary (Chapman) Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. McMahan have no children. He belongs to Warsaw Lodge No. 257, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Democrat. A man of unusual energy and business capacity, he has made a success of his undertakings, and his practical knowledge is supplemented by the training he acquired during his two years attendance at the Bushnell Normal School.

McMILLAN, Charles Morgan, of Carthage, is one of the city's leading business men, and a potent factor in the local insurance field, particularly that branch which pertains to the insuring of farm properties. He was born in St. Albans Township, Hancock County, Ill., August 21, 1853, a son of Joseph Oliver and Jane (Morgan) McMillan, natives of Ireland and Kentucky, respectively.

In 1848 Joseph Oliver McMillan came to the United States, being then twenty-four years old, and worked by the month until 1849, when he and a cousin made the trip overland to California, seeking gold. In a year he returned with about $1,500, making the return trip by way of Panama, and thence up the Mississippi River to Quincy, Ill. He bought 160 acres of land on the present site of West Point, Ill., and his cousin invested in land in Liberty Township, Adams County. After his marriage, Mr. McMillan located on his farm, and he there died in 1895, aged seventy-three years, his widow surviving him until 1900. Their children were as follows: Emma Jane, who died at the age of six and one-half years; Charles M.; Alexander, who died in infancy; Alexander (2), who died at the age of eighteen months; Julia Ann, who is deceased, was married to J. T. Lawless, and

they had three children, Joseph C., Mary J., and Carl E.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Curtice Simmons, of West Point, has the following living children, her third child, Max, having died at the age of two years, Grace, who is Mrs. Dr. Hanson, of Burnside, Ill.; Joseph, who is serving in the United States Marine Corps; and Walter and Waldo, recently discharged from the United States navy, who reside with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, at West Point.

On September 6, 1881, Charles M. McMillan was married to Clara E. Campbell, born at Wewiston, Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Michael and Anna (Polock) Campbell, natives of Green County, Ky., and Ashland, Ohio, respectively. After his marriage, Mr. McMillan moved to Denver, Ill., locating on a 300-acre farm he owned, 107 acres being in Chili Township, and the remainder just across the line in Harmony Township, all being under cultivation except thirty acres which is used for pasturage. He was a large feeder of stock and had a dairy, conducting his farm upon progressive methods. He put up the first stave silo in Hancock County, and he continued farming until 1908, when he rented his farm and moved to Carthage to give all his time to the Carthage District Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company, which he had organized in 1896, of which he has always been secretary. He was secretary of the Harmony Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having held that office for five years, has been a director of it for thirty-five years, and was treasurer for twenty years. These companies are affiliated with the National Association, of which Mr. McMillan was made president at the twenty-second annual meeting at Chicago, November 12, 1918, representing as such about 2,000 local farm companies.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have the following children: Joseph Warren, of Wichita, Kans., married Helen Hedgock, and has a daughter, Louise; Eugene Campbell, of Chicago, Ill., married Margaret Mosier, and has one son, Robert Campbell; and Mary Ann, who is at home. Mr. McMillan attended the common schools of West Point, Ill., and Carthage College, and Mrs. McMillan was a student of the common schools of La Grange, Missouri College. He is a Presbyterian, and has served his church as an elder for several years. In politics a Democrat, he has served as clerk of St. Albans Township. He belongs to Denver Lodge, No. 464, A. F. & A. M., Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., and Carthage Commandery No. 75, K. T.

McNEILL, John Augustine, now deceased, was for many years one of the prosperous farmers of St. Albans Township, although for some time prior to his demise, he resided at West Point, where his widow still lives. He was born at Columbus, Adams County, Ill., December 1, 1839, a son of David Parker and Eliza (Barnes) McNeill, natives of Kentucky who came in the early thirties to Adams County, Ill., with Mr. McNeill's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawless, a widow. Mrs. Lawless lived until she was eighty-eight years old. After coming to Adams County, David P. McNeill and his wife lived at Columbus until 1849, when, during the gold excitement, he went overland to California, and settled in the San Joaquin Valley, near Stockton, his wife joining him in 1856, and both died there.

John A. McNeill lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Lucas, in Adams County until 1860, when he came to Hancock Township and bought 100 acres of land in St. Albans Township, where she died in 1879. In the spring of 1862, Mr. McNeill enlisted for service during the Civil War in Company F, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was in a number of important battles. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and confined at Andersonville prison for over seven months, and for seven months in another prison, and was also in Libby Prison for a short time, being discharged in the fall of 1865. He suffered considerably from the effects of his prison experience.

On March 30, 1873, Mr. McNeill was married to Eliabeth Neff, born near Greencastle, Ind., December 26, 1847, a daughter of Elias V. and Mary Ann (Whisnand) Neff, natives of Indiana who moved to Woodford County, Ill., in 1848. There Mr. Neff died in October, 1851, after which his widow returned to her father in Indiana. In 1855 they returned to Illinois, settling near La Prairie, where Mrs. Neff died March 16, 1884. After his marriage Mr. McNeill lived on a farm in St. Albans Township, and he also bought other land; at the time of his death, April 29, 1914, owning 180 acres of improved land in St. Albans Township, although for a quarter of a century prior to his death he had lived at West Point, where Mrs. McNeill still resides, having rented her farm. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill had no children of their own but reared three, namely: Pearl Neff, who is Mrs. Glenn Hartman of West Point, Ill.; Ethel Grote, who is Mrs. George F. Spence of St. Albans Township; and Benjamin McNeill, who lives at Clarence, Mo.

Mr. McNeill attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and also those of Quincy, Ill. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the G. A. R. Post of West Point. Mrs. McNeill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active in its good work. Mr. McNeill was held in high esteem wherever known, and when he died, his loss was felt by the entire community.

MEAD, John A., a skilled and capable attorney-at-law at Augusta, is an honor to his profession and his community. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., July 21, 1873, one of the nine children of his parents, William H. and Virginia (Bacon) Mead. William H. Mead was also a prominent member of the Hancock County bar, and remained in active practice until his death, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere.

John A. Mead attended the schools of Hancock County, and like so many men who have entered the legal profession, he first held sway

in the schoolroom, proving himself so able an educator that he was made principal of the Augusta High school, and held this important position for four consecutive years. He was not satisfied, however, with remaining in the educational field, but attended the Bloomington Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Coming immediately thereafter to Augusta, he entered into an active practice he has since maintained. A Republican, his worth to his community and party was soon recognized and he was elected city attorney of Augusta, is a member of the school board, and is otherwise prominent. For some years he has been attorney for the Augusta Savings Loan and Building Association, as well as a director in this reliable institution, which has an authorized capital of $200,000, and he is the legal advisor and director for the First National Bank of Augusta. For ten years he was a trustee of the Western Illinois State Normal school, and always greatly interested in its progress.

Mr. Mead was married to Miss Jessie L. Pitney, a daughter of Orville L. Pitney, one of the prominent residents of Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have a son, John P. Mrs. Mead is a member of the Christian Church, while he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained to the Commandery, and he is also a Knight of Pythias. Few attorneys of Hancock County are as well known as he, and none are more popular, and he deserves the confidence and respect he inspires.

MEAD, Hon. William H., now deceased, was for many years one of the distinguished men of the Hancock County bar, and enjoyed for years a large practice as an attorney at Augusta. He was born at Augusta, Ill., July 10, 1839, a son of Horace and Mary B. Mead, both of whom were born in Connecticut. In 1862 William H. Mead began the active practice of his profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1861, and until his death, he continued as a valued and able member of the Hancock County bar.

In 1862, William H. Mead was married to Ann Virginia Bacon, born in Vermont in 1840, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom one son, John A. Mead, of Augusta, followed in his distinguished father's footsteps, and became a lawyer. He is still practicing at Augusta, and is one of the city's leading citizens. William H. Mead was a member of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. M. A., and was a Knight Templar Mason. A man of strong personality, he left his mark upon the history of his day, and did much to shape the destiny of his community.

MEKEMSON, John Howard, city marshal of Hamilton, and a man of long and varied experience in public life, is one of the well known and highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born in Kansas, June 1, 1879, a son of John and Roseanna (Bigelow) Mekemson, who were married in 1868. They had two sons, namely: John Howard; and Harry L., who is a farmer of Montebello Township. On November 5, 1879, Mrs. Mekemson died, and Mr. Mekemson was married (second) in 1883, to Ella Spencer, and they had one son: Lee F., who is a farmer of Henderson County, Ill.; and three daughters, namely: Lela, who is Mrs. Lute Morris, of Joy, Ill.; Anna, who is Mrs. Russell Graham, of Galesburg, Ill.; and Maude, who is Mrs. Benson Kelley, of Biggsville, Ill.

When he was twenty-one years old, John H. Mekemson left home and for two years was engaged in working for farmers by the month. He then joined the Southwestern Iowa League of baseball, and later was with the Burlington, (Iowa) League, and the Little Rock, (Ark.) Southern League, and was a professional ball player for four years, or until 1905, being one of the best known pitchers in these leagues. In 1905 he left baseball for railroad contracting, and was so engaged for two years on the Santa Fe Railroad, but left that line of work, to engage in farming near Elvaston, Ill. For the subsequent four years, he occupied himself with farming, then, in 1911, came to Hamilton, and opened a transfer business which he has since conducted. For a time he served as an extra policeman, and then was appointed fire chief. In 1915 he was made city marshal and is still holding that position.

On October 14, 1904, Mr. Mekemson was married to Almeda Henderson, a daughter of Dr. Dick and Sarah (Spaulding) Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson had five children, namely: Fulton, who lives at Hamilton; Paul and Louis, who are serving in the United States army; Edith, who is Mrs. Authir Nesbit, of Penrose, Col.; and Mrs. Mekemson. Mr. and Mrs. Mekemson have four children, namely: Marshall, who was born November 9, 1905; Earl, who was born February 25, 1907; Harold, who was born January 15, 1909; and Cora, who was born January 15, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Mekemson belong to the Bethel Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with Hamilton Lodge No. 697, I. O. O. F. A man of fearless character, Mr. Mekemson gives Hamilton excellent police protection, and holds the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

MERRITT, John Emery, one of the successful farmers of Hancock Township, owns and operates 200 acres of valuable land in this township, and eighty acres additional in Rock Creek Township, which he rents to a tenant. He was born in Rock Creek Township, October 13, 1856, a son of Richmond R. and Harriet (Tennehill) Merritt, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who were married in the latter state, and soon thereafter came to Hancock County, locating in Rock Creek Township, where she died about 1884. Later on in life he retired to Carthage, where he died March 25, 1912.

John Emery Merritt attended the local schools and remained at home until he was married, on March 9, 1879, to Harriet Isabelle White, born in Sonora Township, a daughter

of Nathan and Arena (Siene) White, natives of Crawford County, Ill. On March 4, 1884, Mr. Merritt moved to a farm of 160 acres of land he owned on section 31, Hancock Township, which he partly improved and to this he has added until his homestead now contains 200 acres of finely developed land. He has made a number of valuable improvements on this property. When his father died he inherited a half share in, and bought the remainder of eighty acres of his Rock Creek Township farm, now conducted by a tenant. Mr. Merritt has the following children: Clara, who is Mrs. James Smith; Ella, who is Mrs. Carrol Cloud; and John R. Mr. Merritt's political convictions make him a Democrat, and he has served as collector of his township. An excellent farmer and good business man, he has prospered as he deserved to do, and he holds the confidence of his neighbors.

MESICK, Raymond F., for six years junior member of the well known grain, coal and elevator firm of Coulson and Mesick, during that time was one of the leading young business men of La Harpe, and favorably regarded by his associates. He was born in Hancock County, October 18, 1889, one of the three children of Fred A. and Mary (Latherow) Mesick. Fred Mesick was a painter and interior decorator and spent all of his useful life in Hancock County, where he died in 1910. The Mesick family is a pioneer one in the history of this county, and its representatives are among the leading men and women of this part of the state.

Raymond F. Mesick attended the local schools and the University of Illinois. Upon his return home he was engaged in farming until 1912, when he and George Coulson entered upon a partnership association, and together they developed a very fine trade, doing an annual business of $100,000. Their elevator had a capacity of 15,000 bushels, and was usually filled. In 1918 Mr. Mesick sold his interest in order to enter military service, deporting himself during the Great War as creditably as a soldier as he had been a business man. In politics Mr. Mesick is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and his standing financially and socially is of the highest.

METZGER, Henry G., a leading as well as the oldest bankers of this county, is recognized to be an authority on matters financial. For many years he has made Plymouth the scene of his business ventures, and the community owes much to him in his work of safeguarding its finances. He was born at Brookville, Ind., March 21, 1847, one of the three children born to his parents, Philip and Martha C. (Johnson) Metzger. Philip Metzger was born in Germany, and came to the United States when he had attained his majority. His death occurred in 1882, he having been merchant all of his mature years.

Henry G. Metzger attended the common schools, and a business college in Chicago, but not receiving many educational advantages.

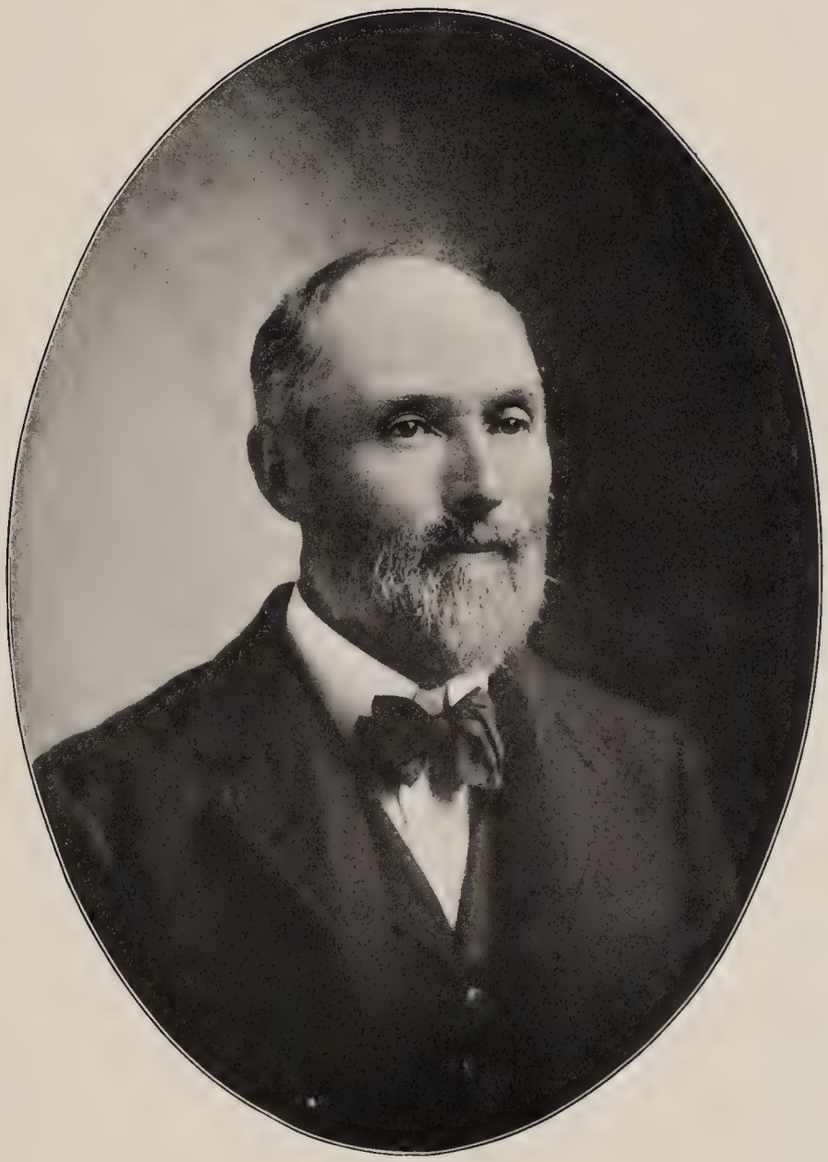
Having habits of industry and thrift inculated from a very early age, he prospered. For some years he was engaged in merchandising here and was very successful in his enterprises. In 1886 he embarked in a banking business at Plymouth, operating it under the name of the Exchange Bank. In 1916 this bank was re-organized as the Plymouth State Bank with a capital stock of $25,000 and a surplus of $5,000. Associated with Mr. Metzger are Dr. W. O. Tuck, as vice president; John P. Metzger, as cashier; James A. Hall, as assistant cashier and Minor J. Botts, as a director.

H. G. Metzger was married first to Nannie Robinson, who left one child at death, namely Mattie, who lives at Quincy, Ill. In 1877 Mr. Metzger was married to Miss Julia C. Follin, a daughter of Dr. John G. Follin, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger had three children, two of whom survive, namely: Hattie M., who is the wife of James D. Hall; and John P., of Plymouth. Mr. Metzger and his family all belong to the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Demo rat. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Metzger is also a member of the directs the affairs of his bank, and under his safe policies, it stands solidly and firmly as one of the leading financial strongholds of the Eastern Star. A conservative man, he wisely county.

METZGER, John P., cashier of Plymouth State Bank, and one of the leading young financiers of Hancock County, is one of the four children born to his parents, Henry G. and Julia C. (Follin) Metzger. The birth of John P. Metzger occurred at Plymouth, Ill., October 17, 1885. His father is president of the Plymouth State Bank, and one of the pioneer bankers of the county, where he has spent his entire life.

John P. Metzger attended the public schools of Plymouth, including the high school, and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1914. Immediately thereafter, he became associated with his father in the banking business as cashier of his present bank, which took the name of the Plymouth State Bank upon its re-organization in 1915. The capital stock of the bank is $25,000; the surplus is $5,000, and the undivided profits are $35,000. Henry G. Metzger is its president; Dr. W. O. Tuck is its vice president, while James D. Hall is assistant cashier. Mr. Metzger is also a co-partner in the Exchange Bank.

Mr. Metzger was married to Miss Mary Morrow, a daughter of James Morrow, a former merchant of Plymouth, who lived retired from business for some years prior to his death in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger are members of the Congregational Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is also a member of the Quincy Consistory, while in politics he is independent in his views. A sound, reliable and capable man, he renders a very valuable service to his bank and his community.



JAMES WEBB

MICHAEL, John, now deceased, was for many years a successful agriculturalist of Senora Township, and is remembered as one of Hancock County's representative men. He was born in Hessedarmstadt, Germany, March 10, 1838, where his parents died. In 1866, with a Mr. Hopple, he came to Hancock County, and worked for George Edmond in Senora Township for three years after his arrival. He then rented land for eighteen years, when he bought eighty acres of land in Senora Township. Twelve years later he bought eighty acres more on section 10, and sixty-two acres on section 15. Although the farm was improved, he made many changes, and added very much to its value, carrying on general farming until within a few years of his death, which occurred January 18, 1918. His widow still lives on the farm.

On November 1, 1869, Mr. Michael was married to Anna Gerlach, born in Hessedarmstadt, Germany, November 9, 1847. After the death of her father, she and her mother came to the United States, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1869, when they came west to Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Michael had the following children: John, who lives at Hamburg, Wis.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Mohart of Senora Township; Jacob, who died at the age of five years; George, who is deceased; Christina, who is Mrs. Jacob Repplinger of Hamburg, Wis.; Henry, who lives in Alberta, Canada; Frank, who lives at Nauvoo; Louis, who lives in Senora Township; and Herman V., who conducts part of the home farm. Mr. Michael was a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

MILLER, Frederick B., owns and operates 125 acres of valuable land in Dallas Township, and he was born at Carthage, Ill., November 8, 1877, a son of Frederick and Catherine Margaret (Black) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. The paternal grandparents came to Dallas Township, and here bought land. The grandfather died on this farm in 1861. James Black, the maternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and there both he and his wife died. Their daughter, Catherine M. Black, came to Dallas Township, when twelve years old, with her uncle, Henry Black. After her marriage, she and her husband settled on the old farm of his father, comprising 320 acres of finely improved land, and he added to it until he owned 900 acres, and he was a large feeder of cattle and hogs, and carried on general farming. Six years after his marriage, he moved to Carthage, where he still resides, his wife having died November 15, 1911. Their children were as follows: Maude, who died at the age of two years; Grace, who died at the age of twelve years; Frederick B.; and Henry B., who lives at Carthage.

Frederick B. Miller attended the common and high schools of Carthage, and learned farming from his father. On March 16, 1897, he was married (first) to Lulu Pennock, born in Pilot Grove Township, a daughter of Henry and Margaret E. (Tyner) Pennock, early settlers of Pilot Grove Township. After his marriage, Mr. Miller moved to his father's farm, and he carries on general farming and stock raising. His farm is located on the line between Dallas and Pontoosuc townships.

By his first marriage, Mr. Miller had two children, namely: Frederick Pennock, now serving in the United States army; and Catherine Margaret. The first Mrs. Miller died November 9, 1905. On January 8, 1908, Mr. Miller was married (second) to Anna Wood Cherrill, born at Carthage, November 11, 1888, a daughter of Alfred and July August (Edmunds) Cherrill. Mr. Cherrill was born at Carthage, Ill., while his wife was born in Sonora Township. Adolphus and Elizabeth (Wood) Cherrill, the paternal grandparents, were born in England; while George and Electa Elizabeth (Rowe) Edmunds, were born in New York state, she coming of Scotch and Welsh descent. By his second marriage, Mr. Miller has the following children: Grace Cherrill, Frederick Wood, Julianna, Eula Jane and Martha Elizabeth. The family belong to the Congregational and Episcopal churches. Mr. Miller is a Republican, and served as road commissioner, and Mrs. Miller is a Democrat. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a Mason, belonging to the Dallas City Blue Lodge and Chapter, Carthage Commandery, Quincy Consistory, and Peoria Mystic Shrine.

MILLER, Frederick Brainard, one of the leading residents of Carthage, and a man who has for years been interested in land for farming purposes, owns large tracts in various localities, and is concerned in the operations of the Sweet Grass Land Company. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., October 7, 1841, a son of Erastus and Sophia B. (Gaylord) Miller, natives of Litchfield and Oneida County, N. Y., respectively. In 1862 they came to Hancock County, Ill., and located in Dallas Township, where he bought a tract of land, and they had 160 acres given them by her brother, of which eighty acres are broken, and the balance was wild prairie land. They built a house and lived there until death, he dying in the spring of 1871, and she some years later. Their children were as follows: Lydia, Sophia, Eliza, Samuel, Esther and Maria, all of whom are deceased; and Frederick B., who was the youngest.

Frederick Brainard Milller remained with his parents as long as they lived, and rented from them the farm, with the mutual understanding that he was to have the rent apply on the purchase of the land. He bought first 200 acres additional, which adjoined the homestead, added 120 acres more and raised stock, then went into the dairy business, and was eminently successful in all of his undertakings. He bough. and sold different farms, dealing quite extensively in Missouri farm lands, and now owns 240 acres in Bear Creek Township; 185 acres in Prairie and Carthage townships, operated by

his son, Henry B., and 960 acres in Canada. He is also interested in the Sweet Grass Land Company, which owns over 25,000 acres of land. In 1878 Mr. Miller moved to Carthage, erecting a handsome residence on North Madison Street.

On December 20, 1871, Mr. Miller was married to Catherine Black, born at Muncy, Pa., an orphan who was reared by Henry F. Black. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of the following children: Maude, who died at the age of two years; Grace, who died at the age of twelve years; Fred, who lives in Dallas Township on a farm of his father's, married Lulu Pennock; Henry Black, who lives with his father, is engaged in farming, married Grace Clifton, and they have two pairs of twins, Brainard Black and Clifton Shain, and Marguerite and Marilynn. Mrs. Miller died November 15, 1912. Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Republican. A Mason, he has attained to the Chapter degree.

MILLER, James Clinton, now deceased, was one of the substantial men of Fountain Green Township. He was born in Fountain Green Township, October 29, 1868, a son of William and Christina (Seibert) Miller, natives of Fountain Green Township. William Miller was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Meridith) Miller, who, with the Seibert family settled in Hancock County at a very early day. James Clinton Miller was the eldest child born to his parents, the others being as follows: George W., who lives in Fountain Green Township; and Josephine, who is Mrs. George W. Hainline of McDonough County, Ill.

On February 12, 1896, James Clinton Miller was married to Ada Alice Rich, who was born in Fountain Green Township, January 27, 1872, a daughter of James and Mary (Hamilton) Rich, he born November 6, 1846, near Remington, Ind., a son of William Rich, while she was born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Henry and Charlotta (Ross) Hamilton, natives of Fulton County, Ill., who were early settlers of Hancock County When he was six years old, James Rich was taken to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by his mother, and he was there reared to manhood, and became a traveling salesman for Cole Bros., but later was a farmer, and he died October 15, 1908.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived for ten years on a farm owned by his father in Fountain Green Township and then bought eighty acres of land from his father, located in the same township, and there Mr. Miller was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred September 2, 1909. Since his death, Mrs. Miller has directed the operation of the place and she has erected a fine modern residence and large barn, and has been very successful as a general farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of the following children: Harold H., who was born August 5, 1897; Virgil R., who was born December 7, 1899; James Clinton, who was born December 9, 1901; and William, who was born April 9, 1905. Mr. Miller attended the district schools only, but Mrs. Miller is a graduate of the high school of La Harpe. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. A Republican, he served as a school director, and the Modern Woodmen of America held his fraternal membership. A solid, reliable man, he worked hard and won and held the confidence of his neighborhood, and his death was much regretted by all who knew him.

MILLER, James Franklin, now a retired farmer living at Adrian, served his country as a soldier during the Civil War. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 17, 1839, a son of Joel and Charlotta (Bannister) Miller, natives of Brown and Butler counties, Ohio. They were married and located in Butler County, Ohio, where the father died about 1842. The mother was married (second) to John Irvin, and in 1851 they moved to Marion County, Ind., and in 1862 to Richland County, Ill., and one year later to Crawfordsville, Ind.

James Franklin Miller worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old at which time he learned to be a house painter, and he then went to Henry County, Ind., where he worked at his trade until the Civil War came on. There he enlisted on August 29, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Tenth Brigade, Army of Ohio, and was at Camp Nelson and Camp Gross. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, was in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin and Knoxville and was at the last named place when the news reached the troops of the assassination of President Lincoln. After the close of the war, he worked as a coal miner and farmer.

On September 9, 1869, Mr. Miller was married to Matilda Brayshaw, born in Perry County, Ill., a daughter of William and Sarah (Humphrey) Brayshaw, of England. For the subsequent eighteen months Mr. Miller lived at Des Moines, Iowa, and then moved to Keokuk, Iowa, working as a mechanic. He then came to Hancock County, and continued to work as a mechanic in Sonora Township until March, 1876, when he bought property at Adrian, built a residence, and has been retired since 1914, although until then he did house painting and carpentering.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of the following children: Sadie, who died at the age of eighteen years; George W., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Lucinda, who is Mrs. Edwin Hull, of Pontoosuc, Ill.; and Marion Franklin who lives at Burlington, Ill. In politics he is a Republican. Until the G. A. R Post of Ferris, Ill., was disbanded, Mr. Miller was its commander. He is a fine man in every respect, and is recognized as a worthy example of the "old soldier" element in this country, which set so magnificent an example to the young soldiers of the Great War.

MILLER, James Louis, cashier of the State Bank of West Point, is one of the experienced bankers of Hancock County, and a man widely

and favorably known. He was born at Hamilton, Ill., March 27, 1856, a son of Alfred Louis and Eliza (Gray) Miller, natives of Boone County, New York, and Christian County, Ill., respectively. The paternal grandfather was a sea captain and was lost at sea. Alfred L. Miler came west to Naples, Ill., in 1833, making the trip overland, and in 1849, settled in Adams County, but left it a year later for Hancock County, where he was married in Montebello Township, April 15, 1851, and lived there until his death, February 11, 1913. The maternal grandparents were James and Sarah (Ayers) Gray. She was married (first) in the Old South Church at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1815 to a Mr. Johnson, who was a river boatman and died at Vicksburg, Miss., of yellow fever in 1826, and in 1896, James L. Miller her grandson, secured a pension for her from the government on account of the service of her second husband in the Indian and Mexican wars. She was born in 1797, at Boston, Mass., and died September 15, 1898, aged 101½ years. Mrs. Johnson came west to Chester, Ill., in 1818, and to Montebello Township in 1831. Alfred L. Miller and his wife had the following children: Martha A., who married Charles Safford,, is deceased and so is her husband; Ella S., who is Mrs. Owen E. Pence of Hamilton, Ill.; James Louis; T. I., who lives at Chicago, Ill.; Kate, who is Mrs. William E. Pence of Seattle, Wash.

James Louis Miller was reared in Hancock County and attended the rural schools and those of Carthage, Ill., for a year. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school and continued in that calling for three years, and then embarked in a dairy business at Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill. Studying law, he took a two years' course at the Keokuk Law School and was admitted to the bar, following which, in 1885 he went to Wakeeney, Kansas, where he was engaged in practice for four years. Returning to Hancock County, he entered the State Bank of Hamilton, where he remained for twelve years. In 1901 he assisted in the organization of the State Bank of West Point, which he still serves as cashier. Associated with him at first were A. T. Graham as president, and Mr. Constance Cocheux as vice president. After the latter's death, Dr. J. R. Bryant succeeded him, but resigned in July, 1918, and George Cocheux is now vice president. The bank has a capital stock of $25,000.00.

On December 26, 1877, Mr. Miller was married to Anna Agnew, born at Hamilton, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Ray) Agnew, natives of Eastern Shore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have the following children: Era, who is Mrs. Louis Dadant, of Hamilton; Gladys, who is Mrs. George A. Kelley of West Point, Ill.; Philip Louis, who lives at Madison, Iowa; and his twin brother, Richard W., who lives at Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as an elder. He is a Republican and has served as city attorney of Hamilton, and also as school director and treasurer. Fraternally he belongs to West Point Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F. Mr. Miller is a man of unusual ability, and his legal training makes him a very valuable acquisition to his bank, as well as to his community.

MILLER, John, M. D., one of the reputable and successful physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in a general practice at Warsaw. He was born in Germany, April 18, 1870, a son of John George and Marguerite (Mauerer) Miller, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1871, reaching Chicago on September 1, of that year. That same fall they came to Hancock County, where the father engaged in farming.

John Miller attended the common schools of Hancock County, and secured his medical training at the Keokuk, (Iowa) Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, being graduated from the latter institution with the degree of M. D., in 1895. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in Walker Township, moving from thence to Warsaw in 1902, since which time he has built up a very desirable connection, his practice extending over a wide territory. In 1914 he took a post graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

On September 27, 1905, Dr. Miller was married at Dundee, Kane County, Ill., to Louise M. Ehele, a daughter of William and Maggie Ehele, natives of Vermont and New York state, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have no children. He belongs to the Keokuk Lodge No. 106, B. P. O. E. The Evangelical Church holds his membership. In politics he is a Republican. He is a very prominent man in his profession, and stands extremely high as a citizen. In addition to his residence and office, Dr. Miller owns other valuable city property at Warsaw and is in very comfortable circumstances.

MILLER, John A., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in a general practice at Hamilton. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1855, a son of Dr. John R. and Eliza (Kennedy) Miller, who had ten children, six of whom survive. Dr. John R. Miller was long engaged in an active practice of medicine in Hancock County, and his death occurred here, December 24, 1911. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he resided for some years, coming to Hancock County in 1861.

Dr. John A. Miller was practically reared in Hancock County as he was only six years old when his parents came to this locality, and he attended its common and high schools and Carthage College. He then became a student of the Keokuk Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1881. Immediately thereafter, he entered upon the practice of his profession with his father. Doctor Miller is an active member of the Hancock County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His political affiliations

are with the Democratic party, and he has served his township as supervisor. He is a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Miller was married to Miss Mary M. Huston, a daughter of George W. Huston, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Stella, who is the wife of G. W. Thomas; Mabel, who is the wife of L. L. White of Hamilton; Carl R., who is with the Wabash Railroad Company, is stationed at Springfield, Ill.; and Dr. Joseph E., who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Milwaukee, Wis., all of whom are living, and one who is deceased. Dr. Joseph E. Miller was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1912, and for a time was in the employ of the United States government as a surgeon.

The name of Miller is a well known one in Hancock County, and many of the people here are deeply attached to it because of the three generations bearing it, who have ministered to them in sickness, as members of the medical profession. It is a very unusual circumstance for grandfather, father and son to all enter the same profession and engage in practice in the same neighborhood.

MILLER, Robert, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading agriculturalists of Fountain Green Township. He was born in this township, August 16, 1846, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Merideth) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Hancock County in 1836, and became pioneers of Fountain Green Township, locating on land which they entered from the government, one-half a mile north of town. Their children were as follows: William, who is deceased; Kate Fordham; Ellen Sibert, who is deceased; James, who is deceased; John, who is living; Rebecca, who is deceased; May McCullough; and Robert, who is deceased.

Robert Miller was the fourth member of his parent's family in order of birth and remained at home until he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in July, 1861, in Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry. He was with the Army of the South during the seige of Vicksburg, and during the battle of Hollow Springs, Miss., while his regiment was camped in the fair grounds, they were attacked by a superior force, and Mr. Miller received a gunshot wound in his right elbow which severed an artery and injured the surrounding muscles so as to incapacitate him, and he was honorably discharged for disability, and returned home.

On February 1, 1864, Mr. Miller was married to Frances A. Groat, born in Wayne County, N. Y., a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Ward) Groat, natives of New York and Lynn, Mass. Mr. Groat died in New York, and the widowed mother with her three children came to Fountain Green, Ill. in 1854. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to a farm he owned two miles north of Fountain Green, and four years later traded this farm for another owned by his brother. Still later, he bought eighty acres east of Fountain Green, where he died, July 18, 1913, and his widow has since lived at Fountain Green. She owns 160 acres of land, all in one body, and rents it. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had no children. Mr. Miller was a Presbyterian, and Mrs. Miller belongs to that church. He was a Republican, and served in various township offices. A hard working, thrifty man, Mr. Miller made what he owned, and did so in spite of the injury he received when fighting in defense of his country. His record as a soldier and private citizen was such as to reflect credit upon him and the country which produced him.

MILLER, Samuel Grant, a director of the La Harpe State Bank, and one of the leading farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, is a man held in universal respect. He was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, July 18, 1862, one of two children of his parents, Samuel and Mary A. (Laffoon) Miller. Samuel Miller was a prosperous merchant in Lawrence County, Ohio. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the defense of the country, and died in 1862 as captain of the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

In 1882 Samuel Grant Miller came to La Harpe where he completed his educational training begun in the schools of his native county, and then began farming. Later he went to Henderson County, where he has large interests, and he owns over 3,000 acres of land in Canada. In 1887 Mr. Miller assisted in organizing the State Bank of La Harpe, and has since continued one of its directors. In June, 1916, he returned to La Harpe, which continues to be his place of residence.

Mr. Miller was married (first) to Miss Abbie Edmunds, a daughter of Daniel Edmunds, one of the pioneers of Henderson County, Ill. Mrs. Miller died in 1907, having born her husband seven children. In 1915 Mr. Miller was married (second) to Miss Katherine Justice, a daughter of Webster Justice, who was a very prominent banker of Lawrence County, Pa. Mr. Miller and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILLER, William E., county clerk of Hancock County and a reliable, upstanding citizen honorably identified with the history of this section, was born on a farm near La Harpe, March 5, 1870, a son of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Miller. John Miller was born in Scott County, Ill., while his wife was born on the same farm as their son, William E. Coming to Hancock County in young manhood, John Miller here met and married Elizabeth Scott. They settled on the Scott homestead and lived there until 1892 when they moved to La Harpe, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1905, she surviving him until 1915. A breeder of Shorthorn cattle, John Miller exhibited them at local fairs between 1880 and 1885, and was a recognized authority on agricultural matters. A Chapter Mason, he was interested in his lodge. Of the eleven children born to him and

his wife, the following survive, namely: Jennie, who is the wife of N. L. Roderick, of La Harpe; Della, who is the wife of H. S. Pennington of Lincoln, Neb.; Wayman and John S., who live at La Harpe; Hattie, who is the wife of George E. Campbell, of La Harpe; William E.; Olive M.; Nelle who is the wife of R. E. Gallaway, of New Mexico; A. J., who lives at Ft. Collins, Col.; Clara, who is the wife of Dr. J. W. Barker, of Eureka, Ill., both of whom are osteopaths in active practice. The second child, George, died in 1916.

William E. Miller was reared on the family homestead, and attended the schools of the district until he was fourteen years old, at that time entering Gittings Seminary, where he took a regular course in English, which was equivalent to a high school course, and was graduated therefrom in 1888, and following that had a business training at Abingdon, Ill. Mr. Miller then returned to the farm, but later went to La Harpe where he embarked in a life insurance business and also was bookkeeper for the La Harpe bank. Always active in the ranks of the Democratic party, he served La Harpe as city clerk, and was so efficient that he was made deputy circuit clerk and after holding that office for six years, was elected county clerk in 1914, re-elected in 1918 and is still the incumbent of that important office.

On April 10, 1895, Mr. Miller was married to Geraldine R. Brewster, a daughter of Rev. George Brewster, a minister of the Christian Church who held charges at La Harpe and other points in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, namely: George B., who was born May 9, 1896; and William E., who was born May 12, 1902. Mr. Miller belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has served it as secretary.

MOFFITT, James J., now deceased, was for many years a successful farmer of Hancock County, owning 160 acres of land in Sonora Township, and was also at one time a prosperous merchant of Nauvoo. He was born in Sonora Township, this county, February 15, 1831, a son of John and Mary (Moffitt,) Moffitt, natives of Ireland.

James F. Moffitt had but meager educational opportunities, but made the best of what he had. In 1852, together with others, he crossed the plains with oxen to California, and after five months on the road reached his destination. For the following two years he worked in the gold mines and then returned to Hancock County by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and lived with his parents until his marriage which occurred February 13, 1855, to Samantha A. Newton, born at Erie, Pa., December 3, 1837, a daughter of Timothy Jackson and Fidelia (Webster) Newton, natives of Erie, Pa., and Fredonia, N. Y. Ebenezer Webster, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Moffitt, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the maiden name of his wife was Roxanna Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Newton came west by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and located near Muscatine, Iowa, living there from 1842 to 1847, when they came to Nauvoo, where he went into the mercantile business.

After his marriage, Mr. Moffitt went into partnership with Mr. Newton, they conducting one of the largest dry goods stores in the county until 1859, when Mr. Moffitt bought forty acres of land in Sonora Township, which he improved, and added to his first purchase until he owned 160 acres, where his widow now resides, and this he conducted until his death, August 4, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt had the following children: Ida E., who lives with her mother; Lewis J., who lives at Medimont, Idaho; Mary, who is Mrs. J. H. Dover, of Billings, Mont.; Julia A., who is Mrs. Joseph F. Ochsner, of Fort Madison, Iowa; and Edward J., who lives at Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Moffitt was a Democrat and served as township assessor and collector and also as a school director. The Catholic Church held his membership. A hardworking man, he earned all he possessed, and was held in high respect, and when he died his community lost a good citizen.

MOMBERG, Joseph C., one of the highly esteemed agriculturalists of Hancock County, is successfully engaged in partnership with H. B. Kinkade, in farming and raising poultry, and operates 200 acres of land in Montebello Township. He was born in Hamilton, Ill., November 28, 1861, a son of Henry and Jane (Wickers) Momberg, natives of Holland, who are deceased. Joseph C. Momberg has a brother, John, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.; and a sister, Angie, who is the wife of Max Marche, of Kansas City, Mo.

From the time he was twelve years old, Joseph C. Momberg has been self supporting and gradually acquired property, and now owns a comfortable residence on the edge of Hamilton, surrounded by five acres of land, and he and his partner, H. B. Kinkade, operate the valuable farm mentioned above, specializing on raising blooded Brown Leghorn chickens, and supplying eggs for eating and hatching.

On March 25, 1881, Mr. Momberg was married to Carrie Moore, a daughter of William and Sarah (Irwin) Moore. Mrs. Momberg has a sister, Amanda, who is the wife of John H. Crawford, a business man of Hamilton, Ill.; and a brother, Henry H. Moore, who lives in Kansas City, Mo. Two other brothers, Dr. Lee Moore and Charles Moore, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Momberg have two children, namely: Walter Clifton, who was born August 7, 1896, during the world war was in service at Camp Bradley, Ill., is now foreman of Hamilton Clay & Tile Co. of Hamilton, Ill.; and Lelah, who was born April 19, 1900. The Methodist Episcopal Church of which he is a trustee holds Mr. Momberg's membership. In politics he is a Republican, although he has never sought to enter public life, being too fully occupied with his own affairs.

MONK, Mort M., who has long been associated with the banking interests of Plymouth, is now one of the retired capitalists of the little city where so many of his business ventures were carried to a successful completion. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., May 17, 1862, one of the four children born to his parents, Samuel and Susan (Gannote) Monk. Samuel Monk was a prosperous farmer early in life, and later president of the Citizens Bank of Plymouth, holding that position at the time of his death on March 12, 1905.

Mort M. Monk attended the public schools of Plymouth, and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill. His first business venture was in the clothing line, but he soon went into the banking business with his father, succeeding him as head of the Citizens Bank, so continuing until that bank was re-organized on June 22, 1916, as the Citizens State Bank. He still overlooks the operation of his fine stock and grain farm. A Democrat he has served on the Plymouth Township board. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Monk was married to Miss Lizzie Bidwell, a daughter of Esta Bidwell. Mr. and Mrs. Monk belong to the Presbyterian Church. His long connection with the banking interests of Plymouth, has made him a well known man all over the county, and he is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he was come into contact, and he deserves all the confidence he inspires.

MONROE, Maurice Earl, is one of the alert young business men of Carthage who is making excellent use of his abilities and earning the place in the community to which he is entitled, through the successful conduct of his automobile sales and service business. He was born at Powellton, Illinois, April 8, 1893, a son of John Barnabas and Ida (Ewing) Monroe, the former of whom was born at Powellton, March 1, 1862, and the latter at Carthage, March 2, 1869. John B. Monroe homesteaded 160 acres of land in Nebraska prior to his marriage but following his union with Ida Ewing, he was engaged in farming near and on his father's farm south of Powellton until 1898 when he moved to Powellton and opened up an implement business. This occupied him until 1919 when he established himself in an automobile and implement business at Monmouth, Illinois, where he still resides. He specializes in distributing automobiles. The paternal grandparents were born near Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States soon after their marriage. The maternal grandfather was born in Ohio, and his wife was a native of Kentucky.

Maurice Earl Monroe attended the Powellton public schools, Spaulding Institute of Nauvoo, St. Mary's College of St. Mary, Kansas, and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. All of his boyhood and youth was given to his school duties and work on the farm during vacation periods. After leaving school he secured a position as stenographer and clerk with the John Deere Plow Company of Moline, Illinois. Later he established his present business and is carrying it on with profit to himself and satisfaction to his customers. Mr. Monroe is secretary of the Carthage Commercial Club, and a director of the Hancock County Auto Club. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the SS Fraternity and the Young Men's Christian Association. A Catholic, he is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Carthage, and is serving as secretary of the church board. In politics he is a Democrat.

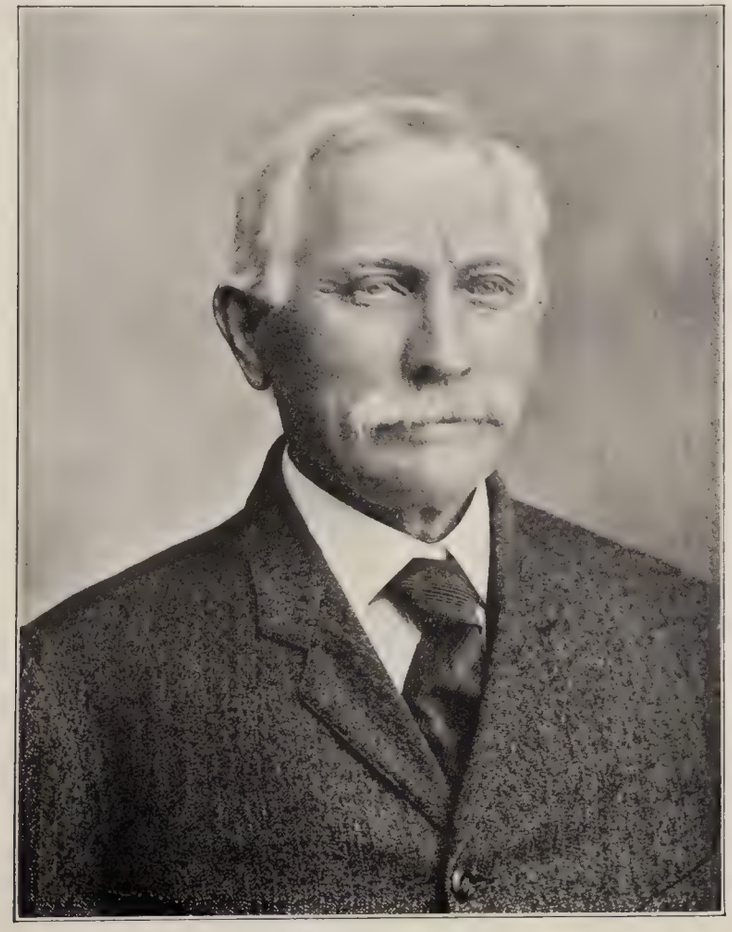
On August 18, 1915, Mr. Monroe was married at Nauvoo, Illinois, to Marie M. Schafer, a daughter of B. F. and Minnie Schafer, pioneers of Davis Mound, Apponoose Township, Hancock County, Illinois. Mrs. Monroe was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have two children, namely: Mary Maurine, who was born in 1917; and Doris Ruth, who was born in 1920.

MOORE, Albert J., assistant cashier of the La Harpe State Bank, is one of the energetic young business men of Hancock County. He was born in Henderson County, Ill., July 18, 1882, one of four children born to his parents, Oliver Jackson and Viola (Lovitt) Moore. Oliver Jackson Moore was born in Ohio in 1852, and when he was still a mere lad he came to Illinois, locating in Henderson County, where he carried on farming until his death which occurred in 1886. The mother of Albert J. Moore survives and makes her home in Henderson County.

Albert J. Moore attended the public schools of Henderson County, and the Gem Business College of Quincy, Ill. Until he was made assistant cashier of the La Harpe State Bank, Mr. Moore was engaged in farming, but since then has devoted himself to his commercial career.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Elsie Campbell, a daughter of John A. Campbell, one of the leading men of La Harpe. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have a daughter, Lucille, who was born November 4, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are consistent members of the Christian Church. He is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason. In politics a Democrat, he has served La Harpe as city treasurer and is now a member of the school board. A young man of more than ordinary ability, he has bright prospects before him, and has already gained the full confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

MOORE, Charles C., owns and operates a very finely cultivated farm of eighty acres in Carthage Township, in which section he is held in the highest respect. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., November 21, 1864, a son of Andrew J. and Angeline (Brotherton) Moore, who had two sons and one daughter born to them, all of whom survive, they being as follows: Charles C., who is the eldest; Samuel, who is a resident of Hamilton, Ill., was formerly a farmer, but is now selling silos, was married to Miss Della Stone, and is a Democrat,



JOHN WHITE



MRS. JOHN WHITE

a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church, to which denomination his wife also belongs; and Sarah E., who is the wife of E. A. Abbott, lives near Ferris. Mr. Abbott is a farmer. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Protestant Methodist Church.

Andrew J. Moore, the father of the above children, was born in Pennsylvania, February 25, 1838, and died June 25, 1917. After being reared in his native state, during which period he attended the common schools, Andrew J. Moore came to Adams County, Ill., and there spent two years, leaving that locality for McDonough County, Ill., and remaining there until 1866, when he came to Hancock County. Upon coming to this county he bought forty acres of land in Prairie Township, which he later sold, and bought eighty acres. A student, he added to his store of knowledge by reading and study, and for years was a school director of the Eagle district, and took great interest in the public schools. He was a man who held that honor and integrity were the cardinal traits of character, and judged others by these standards. During the later years of his life, he espoused the cause of temperance, and was very active in the ranks of the Prohibition party. Enthusiastic in his support of the church and Sunday school, he was a forceful factor for good in his community. He and his wife are buried in Moss Ridge Cemetery, and a suitable monument marks their last resting place. Mrs. Moore was born November 5, 1841, and she died March 3, 1908, her native place being Ohio. She was a kind, Christian woman, and devoted to her family and her home.

Charles Moore was reared in Hancock County and attended its schools, and was graduated from the La Harpe High school, earning the money to pay for his tuition in this institution, and from the time he was fifteen years old he earned his own living, his first wages being 50 cents per day. For sixteen years he was engaged in merchandising, and then returned to farm life, first renting land, and then he bought eighty acres of land, on which he and his wife still reside.

On October 29, 1890, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Kittie Merrell, and they have two children, namely: Roy W., and Lula Mae. Roy W. Moore is a resident of Hancock County, but is now in the employ of the United States government at the arsenal at Rock Island. He is a strong man mentally and physically, and has charge of one of the trip hammers. After attending the schools of the county, he was graduated from the business department of Carthage College. A natural musician, he engaged in handling musical instruments and had a fine business at Carthage, when called to the colors, during the Great War. Roy W. Moore was married to Helen Ervin, and they have one son, Charles Thomas, who is attending school at Rock Island. Mrs. Roy W. Moore was born in Hancock County, where she attended both the grade and high schools. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her husband is a Republican and an Odd Fellow. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, Lula Mae, is the wife of Earl Brooks, and they have two daughters, Emma LaNall and Bettilee. Mrs. Brooks attended the high school before entering Carthage College. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are naturally very proud of their children and grandchildren. Mrs. Moore was born in Hancock County, June 30, 1870, and is a daughter of John and Angelina M. (Freemon) Merriell, the former of whom died when Mrs. Moore was an infant. She was reared by her uncle and aunt, Allen N. and Sarah Wilson. She was sent to the public schools and carefully trained in instrumental music, of which she was a teacher for many years in Hancock County. She is a lady of more than average ability and culture, and her home circle is a delightful one. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and he cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, and has continued a supporter of the candidates of this party ever since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Bentley Lodge of Carthage. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Carthage, as does his wife, and they aided generously in the erection of the present church edifice. Probably there are no people of this locality who stand any higher in public esteem than do Mr. Moore and his wife and children.

MOORE, Harvey Nathan, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Prairie Township, is favorably known in Hancock County. He was born on his present farm, November 21, 1882, a son of William Andrew and Ellen (Pence) Moore, the former of whom was born at Warsaw, Ill., in 1839, and the latter in Uniontown, Pa. The paternal grandfather, William Moore, a native of Delaware, brought his family to Warsaw, Ill., about 1832, and the maternal grandparents, Bernard and Mary (Matthews) Pence, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Hancock County about 1855.

After their marriage, the parents located on a farm of 160 acres on section 34, Prairie Township. The homestead was wild prairie land, but the father improved it, erected fine buildings, and was a raiser of Polled Angus cattle, and at one time of Poland-China hogs. He died November 4, 1907, but the mother survives, and makes her home at Wichita, Kans. He was three times married, his first wife being Alice Tweed, by whom he had two children, namely: Ella, who died at the age of eighteen years; and an unnamed infant daughter. He was married (second) to Mary Rohrbough, and they had one son, Frank, who lives at Carrington, N. Dak. By his third marriage, he had the following children: Edith, who is Mrs. Charles D. Baxter, of Carthage, Ill.; Harvey Nathan; Grace, who is Mrs. Henry Hyndman, of Wichita, Kans; Mattie, who was Mrs. Allen Felt, is deceased; Helen, who is a physician of Wichita, Kans.; and Thomas, who died in infancy.

After the death of his father, Harvey Nathan Moore bought out the interest of the other heirs, and has further improved the homestead. He

specializes in raising stock. He was married February 5, 1908, to Mabel Clare Martin, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of Davis Washington and Mary (Chapman) Martin, natives of Virginia and Hancock County, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Washington and Matilda (Kuehl) Martin, were born in Virginia, and the great-great grandfather Martin, was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two daughters, namely: Ruth Muriel, who was born June 14, 1909; and Kathleen Mabel, who was born December 16, 1912. Mr. Moore attended the district schools and the Carthage High school, and his wife is a graduate of the high school of Memphis, Mo. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward. In politics he is a Democrat, and he served as township school treasurer for four years. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Household Science Club.

MORGAN, Charles Henry, owner of the Locust Grove Dairy Farm of Carthage Township, is one of the progresive farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Macon County, Ill., February 17, 1843, a son of William Henry and Matilda (Davis) Morgan, natives of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and settled in Morgan County, Ill., where they died. Charles Henry Morgan is a third cousin of the former Gen. John A. Morgan, of the Confederate army during the Civil War.

In the fall of 1862 Charles Henry Morgan enlisted for service during the Civil War in a cavalry regiment of the Confederate army, but after eleven months, he returned to Macon County and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, following which he spent some time in New York City, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, and attended school. In the following spring he went to California and taught school for two years, and was also engaged in gold mining. He later became an assayer and conducted an assaying office. In October, 1866, he was married to Hannah Long, born in Missouri, and in 1870, with his wife and one child, went to southwestern Texas, and was engaged in a sheep business for some years. Between 1874 and 1879, he, with two other men, took out the first charter ever issued under the laws of Texas for irrigating the land, which provided for a granting of six sections of land for every mile of irrigated ditches. The partners in this way secured seventy-two sections of land, and divided it. Mr. Morgan then went to San Francisco, Cal., and opened a land office, and sold his portion of the land. In the meanwhile his wife died, in 1887, leaving two children, namely: William H., who lives in San Francisco, Cal.; and Estella Pearl, who is now Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Morgan went to the Hawaiian Islands and spent three months, then traveled about among the other islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and finally all over the world. During this time he was engaged in lecturing with marked success. Finally, tiring of constant travel he came to Hancock County, and while in this city, he met, and later was married to Margaret McCullough, on January 13, 1901. She was born in Hancock County, a daughter of Charles Stuart and Sarah (Black) McCullough, natives of Cumberland County, Pa., early settlers in Prairie Township. Mrs. Morgan owns twelve and one-half acres of land in Carthage, and Mr. Morgan bought twenty-four lots in Carthage, and together his property forms the Locust Grove Dairy Farm, operated with Jersey cattle. They specialize in selling cream. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morgan served as a justice of the peace for six years while in southwestern Texas. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows.

MORRILL, Ernest D., owner of one of the finest farms in Sonora Township, is a thoroughly experienced agriculturalist. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., November 3, 1847, a son of Milton M. and Amanda (Hibbard) Morrill, he born in Maine, and she at Nauvoo, Ill., January 1, 1832, a daughter of Davidson and Sarah (Tilton) Hibbard, natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard drove overland with oxen, and stopped for a time in Morgan County, Ill., from whence they came to Nauvoo, and bought land, now included in the city, which Mr. Hibbard operated. Milton M. Morrill came to Nauvoo about 1842, and became one of its prominent men. A lawyer by profession, he became county judge, served in the State Legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention. His death occurred in 1903, the mother surviving him until 1915, when she died at the age of eighty years. Their children were as follows: Ernest D.; Milton, who lives at Nauvoo; Ida N., who is deceased; Vina, who is Mrs. Louis Vallet of Seattle, Wash.; Charlotte, who is Mrs. Louis Geiger of Keokuk, Iowa; Charles W., who lives at Seattle, Wash.; George, who lives at Ottumwa, Iowa; and Thomas, who lives at Altus, Okla.

Ernest D. Morrill attended the schools of Nauvoo, and learned farming from his boyhood. In 1871 he was married to Louise Bruegger, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of George and Eva (Hemmey) Bruegger, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill became the parents of the following children: Ida, who is Mrs. Norman Rauck of Annabell, Mo.; George and Anson Lott, who both live in Sonora Township; and Benjamin R., who lives at Brookfield, Mo. Mrs. Morrill died December 22, 1914.

Mr. Morrill studied law with his father at Nauvoo, where he remained until 1873, when he went to southwestern Nebraska and spent nine months. Returning to Hancock County, he rented land and conducted it for some years, and then bought eighty acres of land in Sonora Township, where he still lives. He made many improvements on his farm, which is a model in every respect. Mr. Morrill has been very prominent in public affairs, serving as coroner of Hancock County for one term; as justice of the peace for two terms; constable for three terms;

was tax collector and a notary public, and gave satisfaction in all these offices. His family is one of the oldest in the county, and is connected by marriage with many others, among them being the Whites, a member of which was married to one of the Hibbard girls, he being a pilot on the Mississippi river. Another pilot, named Waggoner, also belonging to an old family, was married to a Hibbard girl.

MOSLEY, M. R., ex-sheriff of Hancock County, has proved many times over his fitness for the office he so ably held. He was born in Hancock Township, October 30, 1871, a son of Simeon A. and Sarah (Kurry) Mosley, the former of whom was born in Hancock County. During the Civil War Simeon Mosley enlisted in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the army until the close of hostilities, when he returned home, was married, and settled on the farm that continued to be his home until death claimed him. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in political faith was a Democrat. Of his ten children, seven survive, namely: M. R.; Cora, who is the wife of William Booz; Iva, who is the wife of Samuel Lenox; Burns, who lives at Kirksville, Mo.; Earl, who lives at Fort Madison, Iowa; Ray, who is an ex-deputy sheriff of Hancock County; and Hazel, who is the wife of William Sheldon.

M. R. Mosley was reared on his father's farm and he attended the schools of the district, remaining at home until he attained his majority. At that time he began farming for himself and continued his agricultural labors until 1905. In that year he entered a livery business at Plymouth, Ill., but two years later he came to Carthage where he continued in the same line of business until 1914. In that year he was the successful candidate of his party for sheriff. Although his duties compelled his taking extreme measures at times, he never exceeded his authority, and treated unfortunates under his care with a big-hearted sympathy that won confidence, and oftentimes was of great assistance to those who, through inherited tendencies or unfortunate circumstances, had become criminals.

On September 25, 1853, Mr. Mosley was married to Ora A. Jones, a daughter of J. B. Jones, who was reared on a Hancock County farm and received her educational training in the public schools. Mrs. Mosley died March 19, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Mosley had the following children: Ferne E., who was graduated from the common schools, is a milliner at Carthage; Avory, who was graduated from the Carthage High school attended the Carthage Academy for a year, and now is a United States Marine, in overseas service; Okle, who was graduated from the Carthage Academy, in 1917, is at home; and is the wife of Richard Barnard, of Chicago, attending a dental college, and Kenneth, who is attending the high schools. The family all belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Mosley belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 201, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Mosley's fine 230 acre farm in Hancock County, is one of the most valuable in the county, and he also owns considerable realty in Carthage, all of which he earned through his own efforts.

MOTE, William Chester, who owns and operates 160 acres of land on section 3, Augusta Township, was born in Nebraska, September 4, 1884, a son of W. S. and Laura (Sipes) Mote, natives of Illinois, now living retired at Augusta. William Chester Mote attended the public schools of Hamilton, Mo., and was graduated from its high school. He then commenced farming, and has continued in this line ever since, coming on his present farm about 1908. Here he carries on general farming and has been very successful, his practical knowledge of the work and his natural leaning toward it, being very valuable assets.

On June 5, 1913, William Chester Mote was married at Carthage, Ill., to Ida Huff, born at Augusta, Ill., August 15, 1894, a daughter of John Huff and wife, the latter of whom is deceased, but the former is living at Augusta, having retired from active life. Mr. and Mrs. Mote have three children: Elizabeth A., Doris L., and Margaret M. Mrs. Mote is a member of the Christian Church. The Mote and Huff families are well known in Hancock County, and their members are held in high esteem.

MOYES, David, one of the highly esteemed men of Hancock County, is now living retired at Pontoosic, but was formerly actively engaged along agricultural lines, and still owns valuable land in the county. He was born at Edinboro, Scotland, February 29, 1844, a son of David and Mary (Ross) Moyes, who in 1856, left Scotland and crossed the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel. As their trip only took twenty-eight days, they were considered fortunate in making what was then a remarkably quick passage. They came direct to Hancock County, and located in Pontoosic, where the father worked at his trade of a carpenter until his death, which occurred February 28, 1889, and having been born in 1814. His wife was born in 1822, and died in 1879. Their children were as follows: Alexandra, who was Mrs. Silas Byler, is now deceased; David; James, who lives in Dallas Township; and John, who lives in Pontoosic.

David Moyes learned the trade of a carpenter under his father, and after his marriage, became a contractor and had contracts for building operations all over his locality. In the meanwhile Mrs. Moyes inherited forty acres of land, of which all but seven acres were under cultivation, and in 1903 he began farming, and conducted his farm until 1913, when he rented this land, and since then has lived retired at Pontoosic.

On November 8, 1880, Mr. Moyes was married to Cordelia Leavitt, born in Pontoosic, November 5, 1850, a daughter of Hezekiah and Mary S. (Horn) Leavitt, natives of Maine and New Hampshire, respectively. As young people the parents of Mrs. Moyes came to Pontoosic, where

the father assisted in founding the town which is located on land once owned by him. He died in September, 1855, at the age of thirty-nine years. His wife survived him many years, dying in May, 1909, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Moyes became the parents of the following children: Lucile, who is Mrs. Harry Rand, of Pontoosic Township; Nellie, who is Mrs. Guy Rowe, of Dallas City; Fred O., who is at home, and five sons who are deceased. In politics Mr. Moyes is a Republican and he has served as assessor, president of the town board, school director, and has held other offices. Fraternally he belongs to Pontoosic Lodge No. 193, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder since 1898.

During the Civil War, Mr. Moyes gave his adopted country a loyal service, enlisting in its defense in the fall of 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Quincy, and thence to Springfield, Ill. His regiment then went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and thence to Columbus, Ga., serving as rear guard in protecting the railroads for General Sherman's army on the march to the sea. Mr. Moyes was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., January 24, 1866, and discharged at Springfield, Ill.

MULCH, Charles, at one time manager of the Spaulding Academy, and one of the leading men of Nauvoo, holds the confidence and esteem of the best element of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., December 3, 1863, a son of Henry and Jenetta (Emmal) Mulch, born at Elsa, Germany, who came to the United States in 1859, and located on a farm they bought in Warsaw Township, Hancock County, where the father died. Although a great horseman and used to driving, he met with an accident that resulted ten weeks later in his death, while driving a team of spirited horses. He was thrown from the wagon and injured his spinal column.

Losing his father when he was only twelve years old, Charles Mulch was forced to assume the position of a bread winner, and did everything he could to assist his mother. Securing a job at $12 per month, he used to get up at four in the morning in order to attend to all the day held for him. For seven years he continued with his first employer, Peter Reinbold, who was very good to his youthful employe, although he did not give him any opportunity to attend school. However, being very quick and ambitious, Mr. Mulch learned by experience and through observation. At the termination of his seven years of service, Mr. Mulch bought a blind horse and a colt, rented his employer's farm, and little by little bought it. During the period he was trying to get a start, he did everything he could find to do, and did not scorn the smallest opportunity to add to his savings. He now has twenty acres devoted to grapes, and 600 apple trees, and also owns several acres that he uses for farm purposes, being a fruitgrower and farmer. In addition he owns property at Nauvoo. The original residence, once owned by a Mormon, Mason Hall, is still on the property, but Mr. Mulch has it entirely remodeled.

In July, 1893, Mr. Mulch was married at Chicago, to Julia F. Beecher, born at Nauvoo. Her father was a third cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent divine. Mr. and Mrs. Mulch have one daughter, Arline Roseland. Mr. Mulch is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife and daughter of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican, and served three years as city marshall, and for several terms was a school director. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and belongs also to the Eagles. Mr. Mulch assumed charge of Spaulding Academy, and through his efforts made this one of the leading educational institutions of the Middle West and placed it on a sound financial basis. Few men in their lives have demonstrated more thoroughly than Mr. Mulch, the value of concentrated and persistent effort, coupled with industry and thrift.

MULL, Francis Albert, p. 1379.

MURPHY, Thomas J., owner of the Crystal Springs Farm and one of the representative agriculturalists of Carthage Township, has been a resident of Hancock County since 1889. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., April 11, 1862, the youngest of the ten children of his parents, Andrew and Emily (Cook) Murphy. Six of these children still survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of William F. Hawkins, a veteran of the Civil War and a farmer, lives in Nevada, and has nine children; Arahel B., who is a retired farmer of Sioux Falls, S. D., who has five children; Nathaniel, who lives in Illinois, is a coal mine operator, is married and has ten children; Frank, who is a resident of Blandinsville, Ill., is in a real estate business, is married and has one daughter; Arlington, who is a resident of Macomb County, Ill., is a farmer, and is married and has six children; and Thomas J.

Andrew Murphy, the father of these children, was born in Clinton, Ohio, where he was reared, and where he attended the local schools. In 1855 he came to McDonough County, Ill., buying 240 acres of land, which he continued to operate until his death in October, 1864. He and his wife are buried in the Macomb Cemetery. His wife was born in Indiana, and was there reared. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Her death occurred November 30, 1887. The paternal grandfather came to the United States from Ireland at an early day.

Thomas J. Murphy attended the public schools of McDonough County, and learned farming from his father. In 1889 he came to Hancock County, and first rented land in Carthage Township, but in 1893 bought eighty acres of land on which his residence now stands, adding to it until he now owns 160 acres of land, known as the Crystal Springs Farm, all of which is clear of any incumbrance. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising, specializing on high grade cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

On May 24, 1887, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mattie Martin, and they have one son,

Thomas L., who is a resident of Carthage Township, and one of the rising young men of the county. After attending the local schools, he took a course at Carthage College. He was married to Miss Bertha C. Yetter, and they have one daughter, Martha Elizabeth. Mrs. Murphy is a graduate of Carthage College, and prior to her marriage was one of the public school teachers of Hancock County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carthage. He is a member of Carthage Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Thomas J. Murphy was born in Morgan County, Ill., November 18, 1862, a daughter of Robert and Emma (Filson) Martin, the former of whom was a farmer, born in 1830, and came to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood. He died June 8, 1900. Mrs. Martin was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1834. The Martins came to Hancock County when Mrs. Murphy was six years old. In 1912 Mr. Murphy erected his present modern residence, which is four and one-half miles northeast of Carthage. It is one of the most attractive rural homes in the township, and is well supplied with conveniences. In politics, Mr. Murphy is a Republican. No man in his community is any more loyal to his country than Mr. Murphy and he has cheerfully done his part in assisting his locality to bear its burden of the World War. Both he and Mrs. Murphy have been active in war activities, and in every way have proven themselves desirable citizens and Americans of the highest type.

MYERS, Orlando Rosco, circulation manager of the Quincy Daily Journal, with residence at Warsaw, is one of the live, aggressive men of Hancock County. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., October 15, 1860, a son of Stephen Pimpilton and Amanda (Hildbrandt) Myers, the former of whom was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1824, died in January, 1887, while the latter, born at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1831, died in August, 1898. The father was a schoolteacher and farmer.

Orlando Rosco Myers attended the country schools, and was engaged in farming until he formed his present connection with the Quincy Journal, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Myers is a very hard worker, and by industry and close attention to business has become a trusted and valued man on his paper, which owes much of its popularity and large circulation, especially in this vicinity, to him. Personally, Mr. Myers is popular and is held in the highest esteem by those who have had dealings with him and know that his word can be implicitly relied upon in every particular. Mr. Myers has been affiliated with the Democratic party all his life.

In 1880, Mr. Myers was married at Warsaw to Ida Davidson, a daughter of Nathaniel and Matilda Davidson, natives of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children, namely: Leo, who was born September 28, 1881; Mary Hazel, who was born March 26, 1890; Bessie, who was born August 4, 1893; and Roscoe Jennings, who was born June 26, 1898.

MYERS, Roy A., D. D. S., is one of the skilled professional men of Hancock County who has turned his attention toward the preservation and care of the teeth, and is engaged in a lucrative practice at La Harpe. He was born in Indiana, March 5, 1887, one of the five children of his parents, William H. and Susan (Evans) Myers. William H. Myers was born in Iowa, in 1849, and was a blacksmith. After a short period spent in Hancock County, he went to Henderson County, Ill., where he and his wife still reside, being very substantial and highly esteemed people.

Roy A. Myers attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and the Northwestern Dental School, from which he was graduated in 1911. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession at Dallas City, Ill., where he remained until in February, 1914, when he located at La Harpe, where he has since remained. He belongs to the Illinois Dental Society.

Dr. Myers was married to Miss Blanche B. Anderson, a daughter of Frank Anderson. They have a son, Frank Anderson Myers, who was born August 9, 1914. Politically Dr. Myers is a Democrat and is now a member of the school board of La Harpe, having been elected as such in 1915. He is a skilled dentist and has a large and constantly increasing practice among a fine class of people.

NASH, George W., a retired banker and merchant of Bowen, is one of the most highly respected men of Hancock County, where at one time he was very prominent along several lines of activity. He was born at Hadley, Mass., May 10, 1845, son of Lucius and Margaret (Marsh) Nash, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Nash died in Massachusetts when George W. Nash was an infant. Lucius Nash came to Hancock County in 1888, to join his son, George W., who had come here in 1867. After spending a year at Warsaw, George W. Nash, in 1868, located at Bowen, and went into a hay and grain business. After about two years, he branched out into a mercantile business, in partnership with his wife's brother, W. F. Sharrer.

After a few years, Henry B. Nash, a brother of George W. Nash, came to Bowen from Massachusetts, and buying out Mr. Sharrer's interest, formed a partnership with his brother, the firm becoming Nash Bros., this continuing for twenty-one years, or until the organization of the Farmers Bank of Bowen, in 1890 by George W. Nash, A. P. Gay, who was the second president, Charles Gay, Clayton McGill, who was the first president, R. A. Wallace, John Wallace and George Cyrus, of whom the last named and Mr. Nash are the only original organizers still interested with the bank. Mr. Nash sold his interest in the mercantile business in order to devote all of his attention to the bank and was for many years its cashier, and is still on its

board of directors. At the time of its organization, the bank had a capitalization of $10,000.00, which has been increased until it is now $36,000.00. Mr. Nash erected the building now occupied by H. B. Nash & Co. as a hardware and furniture store. He continued to be actively engaged in the banking business until 1915, when he retired.

During the Civil War, Mr. Nash enlisted, in July, 1862, in Company F, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at Hadley, Mass., and served until April 13, 1865, when he was discharged, that being the memorable day of the assassination of President Lincoln. During his period of service, Mr. Nash participated in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Franklin Crossing, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Angle, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and Cold Harbor, and was wounded at the latter in the head and shoulder. He was helped from the battlefield by two of his company, was sent to the hospital at Washington, D. C., and was there from April to May, and was then sent to the Dale Hospital in Massachusetts, and was there when he was discharged. He then returned to his home in Massachusetts, having a noble record as a brave soldier.

On February 22, 1871, Mr. Nash was married in Hancock County, to Anna B. Sharrer, born in Pennsylvania. They had no children, but reared a boy, Louis Magnet, who is now married and the maiden name of his wife was Vienna McGill. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is interested in its prosperity. A Republican, he has been township clerk, and was a school treasurer for thirty-eight years. Mr. Nash is a man of ample means, is a stockholder in the Goodyear Rubber Company, and in several other solid concerns. His time is now largely devoted to forwarding those movements which in his judgment will be of assistance to his fellow citizens in bringing about a betterment of local conditions.

NELSON, John A., one of the highly respected citizens of Carthage, and a man who is widely known all over the county, is engaged in business as a funeral director. He was born at Bowen, Illinois, June 22, 1890, a son of Philip and Susan (Cunningham) Nelson, natives of Hancock County, who have always lived here. Philip Nelson is a contractor and builder, and a man of prominence in this region.

Growing up in his native city, John A. Nelson attended its public schools, and was graduated from the high-school course, following which event he became a clerk in a drug store. After about four years in the drug store he entered upon his present business, and is now recognized as one of the most dependable men in his line. His equipment is of the most modern, and his skill and good taste insure a dignified and appropriate ceremony. Mr. Nelson was elected mayor of Carthage and is holding that office at present with energetic capability. He ran for the office on the democratic ticket. Fraternally he maintains membership with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Eastern Star. His social connections are with the Lake View Motor Club, and the Carthage Commercial Club, and he is a member of the board of directors of both these organizations. Carthage Methodist Episcopal Church is his religious home, and he is one of the pillars of the local congregation of that denomination.

In 1914 Mr. Nelson was married near Elvaston, Illinois, to Ruth Walker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Walker, who have also always resided in this county. Mr. Walker is a stockraiser and he and Mrs. Walker are now living on their farm in the vicinity of Elvaston. Mr. Nelson's work as mayor is of a very constructive character, and in this office he has made a record for himself which will endure. In every respect he has proven his worth, and is entitled to the confidence and respect he commands from all classes.

NEWMAN, Andrew Jackson, one of the retired farmers of Elvaston, was long connected with the agricultural activities of Prairie Township, where he still owns a choice farm of 160 acres. He was born in Rush County, Ind., October 16, 1842, a son of William and Rebecca (Tinsley) Newman, he born in Kentucky in 1818. They were married in Indiana in 1840. In 1862 they joined their son Andrew Jackson Newman at Carthage, to which locality he had gone six months previously. The parents bought a farm in Carthage Township, and their son resided with them until his own marriage, which occurred September 22, 1867, when he was united with Rachel A. Clampitt, born in Clark County, Ind., a daughter of John H. and Susan M. (Kindred) Clampitt, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively.

After his marriage, Andrew Jackson Newman rented land in Walker Township where he lived for a few years, then bought an improved farm in that township of eighty acres for $10 per acre. In 1875 he sold it and moved to Sheridan County, Mo., where he rented land for three years, and upon his return to Hancock County he rented land until 1893, at which time he bought 160 acres of improved land in Prairie Township, and farmed it until 1910, when he rented his farm and retired to Elvaston.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman have had the following children born to them: James H., who lives at Elvaston; William E., who lives at Truman, Minn.; George W., who also lives at Elvaston; Minnie M., who is Mrs. Nick Kinman, of Carthage Township; Pearl F., who is Mrs. William J. Poland of Prairie Township; and Lloyd, who is on the home farm; two children died in infancy, and Flora E. and Joseph O. died in 1900, aged 18 years. In politics Mr. Newman is a Democrat, and he served as highway commissioner for six years, and as a school director for eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are members of the Baptist Church. On September 22, 1917, they celebrated their golden wedding, and it is interesting that on September 19 of



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that year Mr. and Mrs. Jasper White, their next door neighbors, also celebrated their golden wedding, while on February 13, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. John Rosebury, who live across the street, celebrated their golden wedding, making three such celebrations within less than four months, among near neighbors.

NEWTON, Lewis L., one of the substantial farmers of Hancock County, has long been looked upon as a representative man of Pontoosuc Township, where his home farm is located, although he owns considerable land in other sections of the country. He was born at Hamden, Vinton County, Ohio, July 24, 1860, a son of Hiram H. and Hannah (Harper) Newton, farming people.

Growing up amid strictly rural surroundings, Lewis L. Newton was sent to the local district schools and for a portion of two terms pursued his studies in a college. He has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 375 acres of land in Pontoosuc Township; 326 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nebraska; and 300 acres of land in Ochiltree County, Texas.

Prominent in Democratic politics, Mr. Newton was elected supervisor from Pontoosuc Township, and served, through re-election, for a period of ten years. During his incumbency the courthouse was erected, and as chairman of the building committee Mr. Newton rendered such signal service in supervising the construction, that he was elected chairman of the board by acclamation. The county is under a heavy debt of obligation to Mr. Newton for the public spirit he has always displayed in the conduct of its business, and some of the most notable improvements within its confines are the result of his intelligent effort. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he also lives up to his conception of good citizenship and Christian manhood.

On May 10, 1882, Mr. Newton was married (first) to Laura B. Lamb, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Lamb, who died in Pontoosuc Township, October 23, 1911. On March 29, 1916, Mr. Newton was married (second) to Bertha Grove, a daughter of Jesse and Mary Grove. Mr. Newton has four children, namely: Minnie R., Leslie M., Madge E. and Hiram F. It would be difficult to find a family more highly esteemed throughout the entire county than that bearing the name of Newton, and this appreciation on the part of their fellow citizens has been fairly earned by its members.

NICAISE, Virgil, assistant postmaster of Nauvoo, and one of the sterling men of Hancock County, is very well and favorably known over a wide territory. He was born at Nauvoo, November 2, 1867, a son of Gabriel and Rose (Bruno) Nicaise, natives of France. In 1854 they came to America on a sailing vessel that took sixty days to make the passage from France to New Orleans, and from that city they came up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo. Prior to leaving France, the father was a locksmith, but after coming to Nauvoo, he was a watchmaker. His death occurred in October, 1892, and the mother survived him many years, dying in 1914, aged eighty-three years. Their children were as follows: Rose, who lives at Nauvoo; Odille, who is Mrs. Lewis E. Hohl, of Nauvoo; and Virgil.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, Virgil Nicaise became a clerk in a drug store at Burlington, Iowa, but came back to Nauvoo and remained a year, then in 1887 went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed in a drug store for a year, and he spent another year at Bunker Hill, Ill. In October, 1892, his father who had returned to France on a visit, died there, and was there buried, and Mr. Nicaise went to France to look after his affairs, returning in January, 1893. For the subsequent two years he was engaged in laboring, and then was employed by the Beger drug store. In 1897 he became a clerk in a grocery and dry goods store, and was also engaged in market gardening. His next employment was at Peru City, Calif., where he was engaged in construction work on oil derricks, and six months later he went to East Sound, Wash. Once more he came back to Nauvoo and spent the winter, and then returned to the state of Washington, and worked in the timberlands until July, 1904, when he was appointed a rural free delivery carrier on Route 2, and held that position for eight years, when he was made assistant postmaster, and still holds that position, being a very capable man.

In 1895 Mr. Nicaise was married to Mame Swigelson, born at Hamilton, Ill., a daughter of Henry and Magdeline (Milander) Swigelson, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Nicaise have the following children: Virgil G., who lives at Detroit, Mich.; Walter H., who was accidentially shot and killed in September, 1913, when fifteen years old; Ralph M., who lives at Detroit, Mich.; and Ferdinand David, Gustav and Magdeline Rose, all of whom are at home. Mr. Nicaise is a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

NICHOLS, George M., a reliable funeral director and furniture dealer of Plymouth, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Adams County, Ill., December 23, 1865, one of the three children of his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Nichols. Jacob Nichols was a well known farmer of Adams County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

George M. Nichols attended the public schools of Adams County, and learned to farm. Until he was twenty-five years old he continued to farm, but at that time, in 1901, he went to Missouri and embarked in a mercantile business, carrying it on for six years. In 1907 he came to Plymouth, establishing his present house, and here handled furniture, carpets, rugs, linoleums, mattings, curtains, shades, sewing machines and similar goods, his stock value averaging $13,000. When he established this business he also took charge of an undertaking establish-

ment, he being a licensed embalmer, having been graduated as such March 14, 1898, from the Clarke School of Embalming at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Mary Schroth, a daughter of Henry Schroth of Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols became the parents of three children, namely: Jacob H., who is with his father in business; Mamie, who is now deceased; Darlia M., who is at home; and Edward J., who is now in the United States army. The family belongs to the Congregational Church. Fraternally Mr. Nichols belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. In politics, he is a Democrat. A carefully trained and experienced man, Mr. Nichols' services are in great demand, and his sincere sympathetic manner and expertness are appreciated by those who have to call upon him in their hour of dire distress.

NORTHUP, Daniel Hampton, a retired farmer of Dallas City, was formerly one of the leading farmers of Hancock County, and still owns valuable rural property here. He was born in Fountain Green Township in June, 1862, a son of Henry L. and Mary C. (Dodd) Northup, natives of Zanesville, Ohio, and Winchester, Va., respectively. They were married at Washington, D. C., where for a few years Henry L Northup carried on a business in land dealing, but about 1847 went to Quincy, Ill., and in 1854 came to Fountain Green Township, locating on land he had bought near La Crosse. He also owned 160 acres of land in Rock Creek Township. His death occurred April 21, 1894, and his wife died January 12, 1887. Their children were as follows: Thomas and Mary C., both of whom live at Pittsburg, Kans.; Elizabeth, who is deceased; William, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; Sarah E., who is Mrs. George Davison, of Carthage, Ill.; Clay, who lives at Blackwell Okla.; and Daniel H., who is the youngest.

Daniel H. Northup attended the schools of his district, and remained at home until he bought a farm of 140 acres of land, all of which was improved, and remaied on it until in November, 1901, when he rented his farm, and on account of ill health traveled in California for seven months. Upon his return to Hancock County, he located at Dallas City, buying a residence there in June, 1902, and since then has lived retired, still renting out his farms. He owns eighty acres of land all improved, in Pilot Grove Township, that is very valuable.

In January, 1889, Mr. Northup was married to Carrie L. Barrett, born at Webster, Ill., a daughter of Frederick W. and Harriet (Warner) Barrett, natives of Battleboro, Vt., and Winfield, England, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Northup have one son, Cherill Hampton, who was born November 3, 1907. In politics Mr. Northup is an independent Republican. The Christian Church holds his membership and since 1900 he has been one of its deacons. He belongs to Dallas City Lodge No. 235, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas City Lodge No. 989, I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs, and he and Mrs. Northup belong to the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. During his long life in Hancock County, Mr. Northup has witnessed many interesting changes, among them being the fencing of the last 160 acres of raw land in Rock Creek Township.

NUDD, Clay, whose operations as a general farmer and stockraiser entitle him to consideration as one of the substantial agriculturalists of Hancock County, owns and operates 210 acres of valuable land in La Harpe and Fountain Green townships. He was born in La Harpe Township, February 17, 1874, a son of Farmer and Maria K. (Vincent) Nudd, also natives of La Harpe Township. Joseph Nudd, the paternal grandparent, was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1806, and the Nudds became very early settlers of Hancock County. After their marriage, the parents of Clay Nudd settled in La Harpe Township, and the father became a very heavy landowner in La Harpe and Fountain Green townships. His children were as follows: Joseph S., who lives in Canada; Harry C., who lives in La Harpe Township; Clay; and May, who was born May 17, 1880, died in 1906.

Clay Nudd attended Gittings Seminary, at La Harpe. When he was twenty-one years old he began farming, so continuing for five years, when he served for a year as marshal of La Harpe, to which town he had moved. He also conducted a feed business and a threshing machine. When his father died in 1910, he inherited his present farm of 210 acres, where he has since resided, carrying on general farming and raising cattle and sheep.

On November 9, 1910, he was married to Alice Lionberger, born at Carthage, Ill., a daughter of Thompson and Emma (Nixon) Lionberger, the former of whom was born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Nudd have three children, namely: Byron C., Gerald Thompson, and Harry C. Mr. Nudd is a Democrat, and during 1911 and 1912 he served La Harpe as mayor, giving the city a sound and businesslike administration, and securing some valuable improvements while he was in office. He is one of the representative men of the county, and few stand any higher in public esteem than he.

NUDD, Harry Carlos, now living retired at La Harpe, was for years one of the most progressive farmers of Hancock County. He was born in La Harpe Township, August 13, 1872, a son of Farmer and Rose (Vincent) Nudd, born in La Harpe Township. The grandparents, Joseph Nudd and Samuel and Mary Vincent, were born in Hancock County, their parents being among the pioneers of the county, who secured government land by entry. Samuel Vincent was one of the early school teachers of Hancock County, and is so remembered. After their marriage, the parents settled on a farm in La Harpe Township, where they remained until 1899, in that year moving to La Harpe, where he died in 1911, the mother having died in 1910. At the time of

his death he owned 700 acres of land. Their children were as follows: Joseph, who lives at Alberta, Canada; Harry Carlos; Clay, who lives in La Harpe Township; and May, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

Harry Carlos Nudd was reared in his native township and sent to its district schools. He remained at home until his marriage, at which time he rented a farm from his father in La Harpe Township for about twenty years, and then bought 160 acres of land from his brother Joseph, and he secured from his father the homestead of 250 acres, and sixty-five acres one and one-half miles north of the homestead, where he erectd modern buildings, and put the place in fine condition. On it he carried on general farming and stockraising, specializing on horses, cattle and hogs on a large scale, until the spring of 1918, when he rented his land and retired on account of ill health.

In February 12, 1902 Mr. Nudd was married to Vina Alley, born in Virginia, April 24, 1884, a daughter of Elias Alley. Mr. and Mrs. Nudd have two children, namely: James, born March 29, 1904; and Kenneth, born October 13, 1908, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Nudd is a Democrat.

O'BRIEN, Homer L., one of the well known general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a farm on section 31, Harmony Township. He was born in Hancock County, October 3, 1870, a son of Patrick and Eunice (Gary) O'Brien, natives of Indiana and Ohio, who came at an early day to Hancock County. Before coming here Patrick O'Brien was a carpenter, but after locating here he bought a farm and was engaged in conducting it. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Homer L. O'Brien was reared in this county, and attended first the district schools, then Carthage College, after which he was engaged in teaching school for a number of years, becoming one of the popular educators of the county. He then left that field of endeavor to become a farmer, and his success shows that he had natural talents along this line as well as in teaching school.

On October 19, 1902, Mr. O'Brien was married to Ora M. Scott, born in Hancock County, July 16, 1880, a daughter of Larkin and Ellen (Fleming) Scott, who are now living in Bear Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien became the parents of two children, namely: Eaburn L., who was born January 12, 1904; and Marguerite E., who was born June 6, 1918. Mr. O'Brien belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Democrat and has been collector of Harmony Township for two terms. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

OCHSNER, Frederick L., who owns one of the finest estates in this part of Hancock County, known as Riverside View Farm, is one of the highly respected residents of Pontoosic Township. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., October 19, 1854, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Fegan) Ochsner, natives of Switzerland and Prussia, Germany, who were married in the United States, she then being a widow, this being his father's second marriage also. Frederick L. Ochsner was the only child born to his parents. In 1848, Michael Ochsner and his first wife came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, from whence they came up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo and bought land in that vicinity, which they farmed. After the death of his first wife, Michael Ochsner was married to Elizabeth Fegan and when their son was a small boy, moved to Pontoosic Township. Michael Ochsner died in 1884, and his second wife passed away in 1894.

Frederick L. Ochsner attended the district schools, and remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred January 5, 1879, when he was united with Amelia Salm, born in Appanoose Township, a daughter of John Jacob and Elizabeth (Schafner) Salm, natives of Switzerland. After his marriage, Mr. Ochsner rented land in Pontoosic Township for five years, and then bought seventy-four acres of land, a portion of which was under cultivation. This he thoroughly improved and kept on adding to the farm until there now are 174 acres in it, all improved, lying along the Mississippi River. He has always carried on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ochsner became the parents of one son, Frederick Clarence, who is engaged in conducting the home place, and one daughter, Clara E., who died age two years. Frederick Clarence Ochsner was married to Kate Hupfer, born at Dallas City, Ill., and they have had four children, namely: Clarence Kenneth, who was born March 1, 1910; Carrol Anson, who was born May 21, 1915; and Cecil Salm, who was born July 2, 1918; and Elgie L., who is deceased. Mr. Ochsner belongs to the Presbyterian Church and has been an elder since 1908. He is a Democrat and has served as road commissioner. The Odd Fellows of Pontoosic Township hold his membership, and he also belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association.

OGILVIE, Edward J., one of the successful agriculturalists of Hancock County, owns and operates 160 acres of valuable land in Pilot Grove Township. He was born in Carthage Township, April 29, 1875, a son of James A. and Camilla (Robinson) Ogilvie, natives of Ohio. The paternal grandparents, William Ogilvie and his wife, natives of Ohio, came to Hancock County at an early day. After their marriage, James A. Ogilvie and his wife lived in Iowa for a few years, and then came to Carthage Township, bought land and lived on it. His death occurred January 9, 1915, since which time his widow has lived among their children. James A. Ogilvie and his wife had children as follows: Edward J.; Minnie, who is Mrs. J. W. Willig, of Carthage Township; Roy, who lives at Beardstown, Ill.; Frank, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Earl, who lives at Dillon, Mont.; and Beulah, who is Mrs. C. G. Boston, of Carthage Township.

Edward J. Ogilvie attended the Carthage public schools, and when he was nineteen years old, began working for neighboring farmers by the month. After three years he rented land in Carthage Township and conducted it for three years, and then moved on his present farm in Pilot Grove Township, where he and his wife own 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which are cultivated, the remainder being in pasture. Here he raises registered Chester White hogs, cattle and horses, and does general farming.

In September, 1894, Mr. Ogilvie was married to Mary G. Wright, born in Hancock Township, a daughter of Charles G. and Antoinette (Hobart) Wright, natives of Fountain Green Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie became the parents of the following children: Ralph W., who lives in Carthage Township; and Ethel D. and Charles A., both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Ogilvie is a Democrat and he served as a school director for eight years, and as a highway commissioner for six years. His fraternal relations are with the Royal Neighbors, Modern Woodmen of America, both of Burnside, the local lodge of Carthage and the Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and the Carthage lodge of the Rebekahs. He is a substantial man, excellent farmer and good citizen and deserves the prosperity which has attended his efforts.

OGILVIE, William F., a retired farmer, owns twenty acres of land on the edge of Plymouth where he now resides, but formerly was more actively interested in St. Mary's Township farm lands. He was born in Ohio, September 26, 1840, a son of William and Hannah (Campbell) Ogilvie, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1851 he was brought to Illinois by his parents, who first located in Schuyler County, but in the spring of 1853 moved to Carthage, where they were engaged in farming for a year, when they retired, and there they died. The father was a life long Democrat, and served as assessor for four years. He was a Presbyterian of the old school. At the time of his death he owned eighty acres of land in Carthage Township.

William F. Ogilvie attended the common schools in Ohio and Illinois, and remained at home until he attained his majority, when he began working for neighboring farmers. Later he began farming for himself, and in December, 1873, moved on his present farm. On February 20, 1873, he was married to Mary A. Bell, a daughter of J. W. and Hannah E. (Crockett) Bell, who died April 14, 1905, leaving four children, namely: Jesse L., who was married to Anna Hubbard, and has the following children, Helen M., Leslie L. and Arthur; Lida B., who died at the age of seventeen years; Guy C., who is at home; and Willie T., who died in Washington, D. C. Mr. Ogilvie is a Democrat in national matters, but in local affairs has voted the Prohibition ticket, and has always been active in his support of the temperance movement. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the campaign of Lincoln and Douglas for the United States Senate, he was a member of the patriotic organization known as the "Wideawakes", and remembers many incidents of those stirring times in which they took part. He is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, and deserves the confidence he inspires.

O'HARRA, Apollos W., the senior member of the law firm of O'Harras, Wood & Walker, was born in Adams county, Illinois, February 22, 1857. He attended the country schools and Carthage College, following which he was engaged in teaching school for two years. He then read law and was admitted to practice in 1880 and since then has been engaged in active practice. On October 14, 1880, Mr. O'Harra was married to Eliza Jane Burner. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. The two sons, Clifton J. and Roswell B., are associated with their father in the practice of law, as is also the husband of their married daughter, Edith M. Walker, with offices at Carthage, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa. The other daughter, Gladys J. is unmarried and at home.

The clients of this firm include the Mississippi River Power Company and its allied and associated companies and a number of other corporations. They have an extensive practice in western Illinois, eastern Iowa and northern Missouri.

Apollos W. O'Harra is a member of the Illinois Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and in his practice has been connected with some quite important cases.

O'HARRA, Clifton J., was born in Carthage, Illinois, May 23, 1884. He attended the public schools in Carthage and graduated from the High School in 1902, and was graduated from Carthage College in 1906. He took his law course at Yale and obtained the degree of LL. B. cum laude, in 1908. Immediately thereafter he became associated in the practice of law in Carthage, with his father, Apollos W. O'Harra, and is at present a member of the firm of O'Harras, Wood & Walker, of Carthage, Illinois. He was married October 21, 1911, to Erma Rand, of Carthage.

O'HARRA, Roswell B., was born in Carthage, Illinois, March 30, 1892. He attended the public schools and Carthage College at Carthage, and was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1915. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity and the order of the Coif. Immediately after finishing law school he entered the practice of law at Carthage, Illinois, as the junior member of the law firm of O'Harras, Wood & Walker, of which firm he is still a member. He was married March 1, 1916, to Veda Elizabeth Alton of Keokuk, Iowa.

During the World War he was in the U. S. Naval Reserve Forces as Chief Quartermaster (Aviation).

OHAVER, John W., one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates 120 acres of valuable land on sections 29 and 32 Harmony Township. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, September 12, 1863, a son of Elijah and Adelaide (Dan) Ohaver, natives of Ohio, both of whom are deceased.

John W. Ohaver, was reared and educated in Missouri, to which state his parents removed after his birth, and he remained at home until he was sixteen years old, at which time he began to be self-supporting, working at different employments until he commenced farming for himself in Hancock County, and for thirty-two years he has been so engaged.

Mr. Ohaver was married in Hancock County to Mary Russell, born in Hancock County in 1885, a daughter of Samuel Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Ohaver have two children, namely: Willie, who is married to Annie Utsey, has one child, Marianna; and Alice N., who is the wife of Dempster Fleming, at present serving in the United States army. Mr. Ohaver belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and has held some of the lesser township offices. He is a man widely and favorably known and deserves the prosperity which has attended him as he has always been thrifty and a hard worker.

ORR, Warren H., County Judge and one of the leading members of the legal profession of Hancock County, was engaged in a general practice at Hamilton prior to his election as County Judge in November, 1918. He was born in Hannibal, Mo., November 5, 1886, one of four children born to his parents, James H. and Louisa E. (Watson) Orr, of whom three survive. James H. Orr and his wife were both native born Illinoisans, the former of Pike and the latter of Logan County, and after spending many years of their lives in Missouri, where James H. Orr was in early life a farmer, then a merchant, they moved back to their native state in 1911, and are now living in Hamilton on Lake View Heights, an addition laid out and owned by them in that city.

Warren H. Orr attended the grade and the high school of Hannibal, Mo., and completed his education at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1918, following which he took up the study of law, and was graduated in 1911 with the degree of LL. B. While at the university, he earned the larger portion of his expense money by newspaper work, and became editor of the college weekly and an instructor in the School of Journalism He also was honored by being chosen a member of the Mystical Seven, an honorary senior fraternity, and the Delta Tau Delta, a national college fraternity. In 1910, Mr. Orr successfully passed the Missouri State Bar examinations, then expecting to locate in Missouri, but was attracted to Hamilton, Ill., by the building of the big power dam across the Mississippi in the summer of 1911, and at that time decided to cast his lot with the people of Hancock County. Locating at Hamilton in the fall of 1911, he was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois in February, 1912, and since that time has been engaged with a large and constantly growing practice. During the past six years, he has served as city attorney for Hamilton and also as attorney for the Hamilton Loan and Building Association. He belongs to the Hancock County Bar Association and Illinois State Bar Association. He was also recently elected vice-President of the Illinois County and Probate Judges' Association, and is secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee for the Fourth Supreme Judicial District, consisting of fourteen counties. A scholarly man, Mr. Orr is author of Orr's Statutory Amendments of 1913 and 1915, and is an authority on legal matters. He is practical as well, as is evidenced by the fact that for several years he has been secretary and one of the directors of the Hamilton Business Men's Club, and was largely instrumental in locating the Marx and Haas Clothing Company factory in Hamilton, now employing about 100 persons, mostly women.

On September 10, 1914, Mr. Orr was married to Miss Dorothy Wallace, daughter of R. R. Wallace, cashier of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and a member of an old family of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have two children, namely: Wallace W. and Warren D. Mr. Orr belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the World War, he served as member of the Legal Advisory Board of Hancock County, and helped organize and became Quartermaster Sargeant of Company B, 8th Regiment Illinois State Militia, stationed at Hamilton. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and socially he belongs to the Lake View Motor Club, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Judge Orr is also acting as county chairman of the War Savings Committee for 1919.

Since his election to the bench, Judge Orr and his family have moved from Hamilton to Carthage, where by his energy and close application to his official duties, he is making an able, dignified and efficient County Judge. A man of more than ordinary ability, he has achieved a great deal for a comparatively young man, and his genial disposition, sound legal training and abundant common sense will no doubt bring to him higher legal and judicial honors and success in the years to come.

ORT, Wilbert, who was a general farmer and stockraiser of Sonora Township, came of an old and honored family of Hancock County. He was born on his father's farm in Sonora Township, April 16, 1868, being a son of Just and Maria (Rahn) Ort, the former of whom was born in Germany. They were early settlers in Hancock County, coming to Nauvoo prior to their marriage, after which they located in Sonora Township, where both died. Their children were as follows: Anna, who is Mrs.

William Kruse, of Sonora Township; Henry, who lives at Fort Madison, Iowa; Mary, who is Mrs. Benjamin Williams of Appanoose Township; Wilbert Rosa, who is Mrs. Charles Kachle, of Nauvoo; Lucy, who is Mrs. George Datin, of Tampa, Fla.; and Archibald, of Sonora Township.

Wilbert Ort grew up in Sonora Township and attended the district school. On September 27, 1892, he was married to Clara Williams, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Mast) Williams, born in Prussia and Weurtemburg, Germany, respectively. They were married at East St. Louis, Ill., and some time later moved to Sonora Township, and bought a farm. He died in August, 1916, and she in October, 1917. He was ninety-two years old at the time of his death, and she ninety years old. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had the following family: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Heisey, of Nauvoo; John, who is deceased; Benjamin, who lives in Appanoose Township; Caroline, who is Mrs. Samuel Donnellson, of Hamilton, Ill.; Sophia, who is Mrs. Adam Youngermeyer, of Wichita, Kas.; Mrs. Ort; Anna, who is Mrs. Harry Herbert of Quincy, Ill.; and Samuel, who lives at Derby, Kas. After marriage, Mr. Ort rented land in Sonora Township for four years, and then bought 114 acres in the same township, to which he added until he had 130 acres at the time of his death, which occurred February 2, 1906, since which time Mrs. Ort has rented the farm, although she continues to reside upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Ort had three children, namely: Rupert; Oriole, who died at the age of five years; and Wanda. He was a Democrat, and served as a school director. His fraternal connections were with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Ort is a Lutheran. Mr. Ort always carried on general farming and stockraising, and although he was cut off in the prime of life, had already achieved a gratiying success in his work.

OVERLANDER, Jacob H., one of the enterprising farmers of Hancock County, owns 140 acres of valuable land on section 27, St. Mary's Township, which he is devoting to general farming and stockraising. He was born in Germany, February 19, 1858, a son of Harmon and Hattie (Hisesinger) Overlander, natives of Germany. After the death of the father, the mother, in 1884, came to the United States to join her son Jacob H., who had come to this country, six months previously and settled in Woodford County, Ill. For seven years Jacob H. Overlander worked as a carpenter in Woodford County, and then bought a farm in that county. Later he bought another farm in Missouri and lived on it two years, then came to Hancock County, and for nine years rented land. In 1914 he bought his present farm, and has made some important improvements upon it.

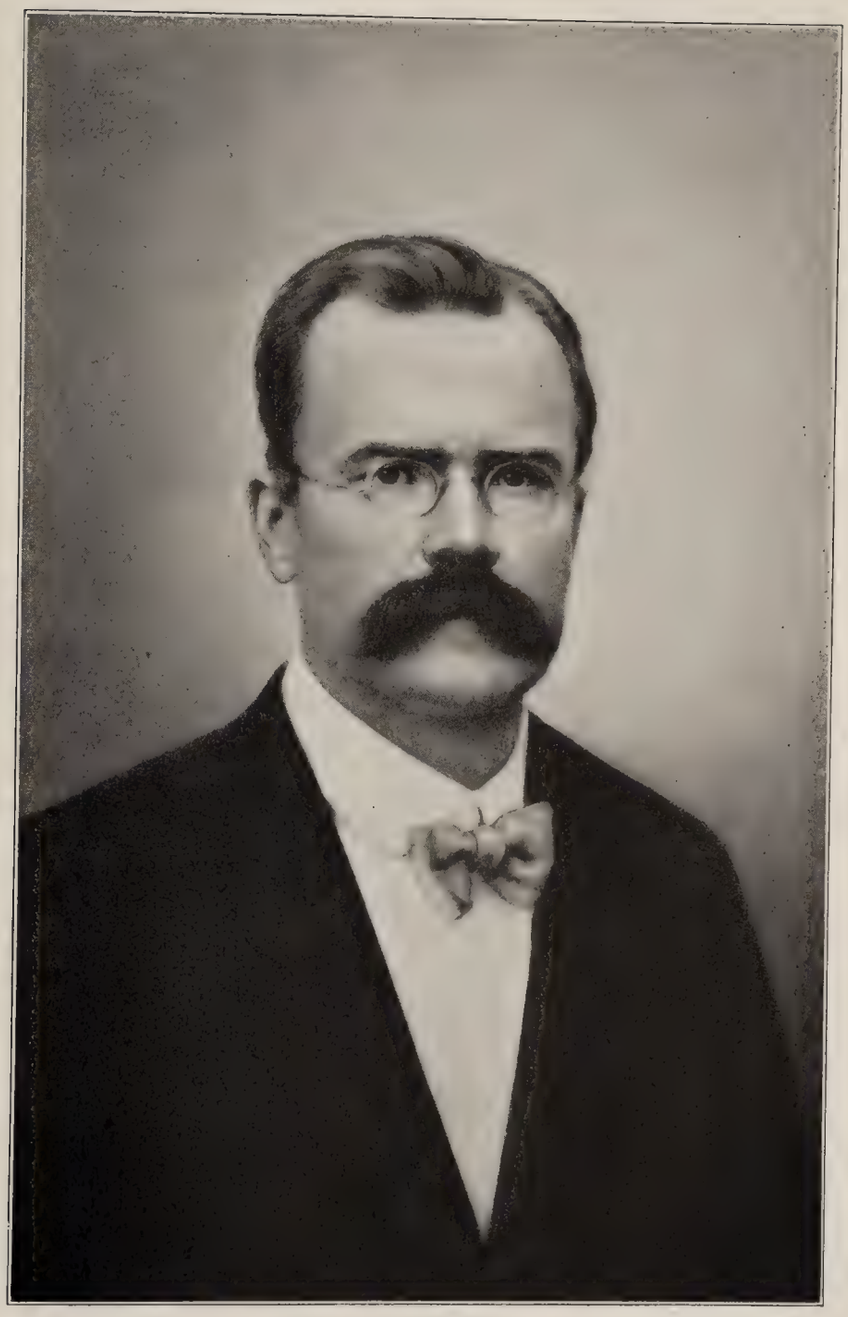
On February 10, 1891, Mr. Overlander was married at Freeport, Ill., to Georgia Dena Schrader, born in Germany, who came to the United States with her parents, who located at Freeport, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Overlander have five children, namely: Christopher, who is married to Clara Kaufman; and Catherine, Jacob, Hattie and Herman, all of whom are at home. In politics, Mr. Overlander is a Republican. He is a man who has earned all he owns through his own efforts, and deserves the confidence he inspires.

OWINGS, Theodore Dorsey, proprietor of the elevator at Colusa, and a dealer in coal, grain, live stock and agricultural implements, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Andrew County, Mo., June 6, 1858, a son of Edwin and Ketwiah Ann (Baxter) Owings, natives of Zanesville, Ohio, who went on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Andrew County, Mo., where the father was engaged in farming until 1864, when he bought 160 acres of land in Dallas Township, Hancock County, Ill., for which he paid $18 per acre, it being partly improved. In 1882 he bought another farm near Dallas City, but died soon after. He had the following children: Eleanor, Elmira and Charles, all of whom are deceased; Sue, who is Mrs. Louis P. Cox, of Foster, Neb.; Samuel B., who lives in Kans; Theodore D.; Isabell, who is the wife of Dr. W. H. Scott, of Dallas City, Ill.; U. G., who lives at Syracuse, Kans.; and Edward, who lives at Colusa, Ill.

Theodore Dorsey Owings attended the common schools and grew up on his father's farm. On December 27, 1887, he was married to Elmira Sophronia Shaw, born in Henderson County, Ill., a daughter of Lee W. and Euphemia (Babcock) Shaw, natives of Kentucky and Hancock County, respectively After his marriage Mr. Owings lived for six months on the farm near Dallas City, owned by his father, and then bought eighty acres of his father's original homestead, and still later, bought the remainder of the farm from the heirs of his father's estate, making 160 acres in all. Until March, 1907, he was engaged in farming, but then traded that farm for another of twenty acres at Colusa, and the elevator at that point, and in association with his son, conducts it together with a coal, grain, oil, livestock and agricultural implement business, and the firm is very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Owings have had the following children born to them; Virginia Maud, who is Mrs. Leslie Newton, of Pontoosic Township; Victoria L., who is Mrs. Leo S. McBride, of Pontoosic Township; and Lloyd Rosco, who attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., is married to Madge Ethel Newton, and is in business with his father. Mr. Owings is a member of the Christian Church. A Republican, he has served as road commissioner, and he has always been a loyal and public spirited citizen.

OWSLEY, D. S., one of the leading merchants of Carthage, and a man widely and favorably known throughout the county, is a very substantial and highly respected citizen. He was born in Missouri, November 13, 1867, a son



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of John E. and Elizabeth (Andrews) Owsley, natives of Kentucky. They attended the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri, and were married in the latter state where they resided for a time, but later made several changes.

D. S. Owsley was the only child of his parents, and he was reared at Canton, Mo., where he lived until 1882, coming in that year to Carthage, Ill., having in the meanwhile attended the grammar and high schools. From 1882 to 1892 he was engaged along several lines of endeavor, but in the latter year he and E. E. Emerick opened a dry goods store at Aledo, Mercer County, Ill., under the firm name of Emerick & Owsley, which they still own, and which Mr. Owsley managed until 1894, when he came to Carthage and opened another store. The firm owns a third store at La Harpe and others at different points, the business controlled by it being immense, for buying in such large quantities they can offer prices and qualities which meet with popular approval and liberal patronage.

Mr. Owsley was married December 28, 1898, to Miss Caroline DeHait, born in Carthage, and graduated from the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Owsley have one daughter, Marian E., who is attending Mrs. Wright's school, at Bryn Mawr, Pa. Mr. Owsley is a Baptist and his wife is an Episcopalian. Fraternally he belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Carthage Chapter and Commandery, and Mohomet Temple Mystic Shrine, at Peoria, Ill. Although a Republican in politics, he has never been active in public matters. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Owsley owns city realty and a valuable farm, and has made everything he possesses through his own, unaided efforts.

PAAR, Charles J., postmaster of Warsaw, and one of the leading men of Hancock County, who is well and favorably known throughout a wide territory, was born at Warsaw, Ill., April 6, 1883, a son of Peter C. and Catherine (Maurer) Paar, both of whom were born at Warsaw, Ill., the father October 22, 1857, and the mother, February 13, 1857. They spent their lives at Warsaw where the father was a blacksmith. The Paar family came to Illinois when the state was still young, and the grandfather made wagons by hand, and was a man of honest industry.

Charles J. Paar attended the Warsaw schools, and worked for his father at blacksmithing for about seventeen years. In the meanwhile he had taken considerable interest in politics, and was nominated by the Democratic party without opposition, for alderman from the Third Ward, the Republicans nominating no candidate. His political loyalty as well as personal popularity received signal recognition when President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Warsaw, and the manner in which he is discharging the duties of this important office show that the confidence of the Chief Executive in him was not misplaced. At one time Mr. Paar served as secretary of the Warsaw Poultry Association, and he belongs to the Commercial Club and is active in that organization.

On August 30, 1905, Mr. Paar was married at Warsaw, to Marie Thressa Weigard, born at Warsaw, June 27, 1881, a daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Weigard. Mr. and Mrs. Paar became the parents of the following children: Norman P. C. Paar, who was born January 16, 1907; Florence, who was born November 15, 1909; and Dorothy, who was born January 6, 1911; and Charles J. Jr., who was born November 24, 1918. Mr. Paar belongs to the Lutheran Church. He owns his home at the corner of Eleventh and Marion streets, Warsaw, where he and Mrs. Paar dispense delightful hospitality to their many friends.

PARKER, William C., a prosperous general farmer of Hancock County, owns and operates a valuable farm of 290 acres on section 2, Chili Township. He was born in Hancock County, April 25, 1880, a son of Henry M. and Martha (Arnold) Parker, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively, both of whom are now deceased.

Growing up in his native county, William C. Parker attended its schools, and assisted his father and worked in different lines of business until 1907, when he began farming for himself, and in March, 1909, he moved on his present farm, where he has since been engaged in general farming.

On March 20, 1900, Mr. Parker was married to Lizzie J. Shirkey, born in Hancock County, August 18, 1883, a daughter of Darius and Nancy E. (Rupe) Shirkey, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children, Ernest LeRoy, Forest Leona and Elma Bernice. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Parker is a Republican, but aside from casting his vote for his party candidates, has not taken any active part in public affairs. He belongs to the Loyal Americans and the Hancock County Mutual Association.

PARSONS, Horace B., a prosperous general farmer and dairyman of Montebello Township, was born in this township, June 4, 1869, a son of Henry B. and Martha A. (Waggoner) Parsons, natives of Canada and Montebello Township, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Lyman Parsons, died in Canada. Isaac Newton and Mary A. (White) Waggoner, the maternal grandparents, with Mrs. Waggoner's father, Captain White, came to Hancock County about 1824, and settled along the Mississippi River. Captain White was a river captain, and had charge of tow boats on the Mississippi River before steamboats operated. The Waggoner cabin was built of logs, and Indians were plentiful at that time. Isaac N. Waggoner was also a river man, and he had charge of the first steamboat that ran the dangerous Des Moines rapids. For many years he was engaged in steamboating, plying between St. Louis, Mo., and Dubuque, Iowa, and was the first pilot apprentice with Captain Throckmorton, and

later was with that officer on the celebrated vessel Warrior at the time of the capture of Black Hawk. Mr. Waggoner was a pilot on the river almost continuously, sometimes being part owner of his boat, and was credited with knowing more about the navigable portions of the upper Mississippi, than any other man of his day. Later on in life, he left the river and devoted himself to the operation of his farm in Montebello Township, and also had a grist mill and a shipping house at Riverside, as his home was known. Although very successful, he continued to be quiet, unonstentatious man. His death occurred January 27, 1877, when he was about sixty-eight years old.

Henry B. Parsons located on a farm on section 12, Montebello Township after his marriage. although he was a dredge-boat engineer, and was associated with this line of work all his active life. He spent a year at Louisville, Ky., just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, but when that conflict was precipitated, he brought his wife back to the farm, and then enlisted as assistant engineer on government boats, and was assigned to duty on the lower Mississippi River. A short time prior to his death, which occurred July 12, 1889, he retired His widow survived him until March 10, 1910, when she died at the age of seventy-four years, as she was born in 1836. Their children were as follows: Mary S., who is deceased, was Mrs. Joseph Sangier; Walter H., who lives in Montebello Township; Horace B.; Lester, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; Ruth S., who lives at Turner, Oregon; and Philip A., who lives at Syracuse, N. Y.

Horace B. Parsons was married March 2, 1898, to Agnes J. Higby, born in Montebello Township, September 20, 1876, a daughter of Clement H. and Hannah (Nagel) Higby, natives of Hancock County, very early settlers of the county. Clement Higby was adopted when an infant, by Captain Steele, a justice of the peace, and after his death, he lived with Mrs. Steele on the farm in Montebello Township. After his marriage, Mr. Parsons lived on his parents' homestead for six years, and then moved to Hamilton and was employed in the Dadant Bee Comb factory for four years, and he was also engaged in carpenter work. In June, 1911, he moved to the Higby home of 123 acres on section 7, Montebello Township, Mr. Higby having died June 16, 1911. Mrs. Higby, now aged sixty-one years, resides with Mr. and Mrs. Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have one daughter, Ruby Vera, who was born September 1, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parsons attended the Riverside district school. They are members of the Christian Church. A Democrat, Mr. Parsons has served as a road commissioner and school director. An excellent farmer and dairyman, he has made considerable progress in his work, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

PATTERSON, Easton H., now deceased, was at one time prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Hancock County, and he died in the service during the Civil War. He was born in Tennessee in 1837, a son of Thomas and Alvira (Howell) Patterson, natives of Tennessee, who came to Hancock County in 1845, settling in Pilot Grove Township.

Easton H. Patterson was reared in Pilot Grove Township, and attended its schools. There he was married in 1856 to Eveline Wilson, born at Hamilton, Ill., in 1836, a daughter of William and Nancy (Litteral) Wilson, natives of Kentucky, who in 1844, located in Pilot Grove Township, where they lived until their death. After his marriage, Mr. Patterson moved to a farm in Pilot Grove Township, and carried on farming until he enlisted at Fountain Green, in 1862, for service during the Civil War, and while waiting at Quincy, Ill., to be mustered out, he was accidentally killed by escaping gas in his room, in January, 1865, he not having turned if off properly. After his death, his widow lived with her father for many years, and then in 1903, bought a residence at Carthage, moving into it in 1906, and this has since continued to be her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had the following children: Almeda, who died at the age of fourteen years; William Bishop, who lives in Fountain, Green Township; Albert, who lives at Ellsbury, Mo.; and Otto, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Patterson was a Democrat. Mrs. Patterson is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is mostly esteemed in it and in other circles at Carthage.

PATTERSON, Victor O., proprietor of the Victor O. Patterson Fish Company, and one of the extensive fish shippers of Hancock County, is a man who is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born at New Boston, September 24, 1885, the only child of his parents, Ivan F. and Mary (Conrad) Patterson. Ivan F. Patterson was formerly a merchant of New Boston, but he is now living retired, and his wife is also still living.

Victor O. Patterson attended the common and high schools of his native place, and his first business venture was the management of the Glenwood Ice Company and the Tile Company of New Boston. Later he was associated with his father in his mercantile business, and then embarked in his present line at Dallas City, with J. W. Platte, whom he bought out in 1915. The volume of business aggregates $50,000 annually, and employment is given to twenty-five people. He ships about 250,000 pounds of fish annually to various markets for distribution.

Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Edna P. Blue, a daughter of Philip Blue, of Rensselaer, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have a daughter, Mary E., born in November, 1906. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Congregational Church. Fraternally Mr. Patterson is a Mason. Although he takes an intelligent interest in civic matters, Mr. Patterson prefers to vote independently according to the dictates of his judgment. Sound and reliable in his business methods, Mr.

Patterson has met with a success that is somewhat unusual, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

PATTERSON, William J., one of the representative men of Hancock County, is engaged in farming in Pilot Grove Township. He was born in Macon County, Tenn., near Nashville, July 6, 1840, a son of Thomas, born in 1817, and Elvira (Howell) Patterson, natives of Tennessee, who in 1844 drove with an ox-team overland to Fulton County, Ill., and in the spring of 1845, came to Pilot Grove Township, Hancock County, where they bought forty acres of partly cleared timberland. Here the father engaged in farming for two years, then sold and bought eighty acres of land, all of which except eight acres, was covered with brush. This he cleared off with the help of his children, and here he died January 10, 1867, the mother, born in 1818, surviving him until 1903. Their children were as follows: Eson and Nancy, who are deceased; William J.; Benton, who lives in Arkansas; Mary Jane, who is deceased; Martha, who is Mrs. Thomas Wellington, of Mapleton, Kas.; and James, who lives at Rutledge, Mo.

On March 31, 1861, William J. Patterson was married to Antoinette McCumber, born at Ewington, Gallia County, Ohio, March 10, 1846, a daughter of Harrison and Mary (Ewing) McCumber. After a preliminary trip overland to Hancock County, the McCumber family returned here in 1858, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and settled in Pilot Grove Township. The mother of Mrs. Patterson died January 23, 1874, and the father died August 8, 1907. Their children were as follows: Jonathan Reed McCumber, who is deceased; Mrs. Patterson; Alice, who is Mrs. John Sullivan of Burnside, Ill.; Florence, who is deceased; George, who lives at Moravia, Iowa; Margaret, who is the widow of John Sharpe of Panola, Ill.; and William A., who lives at Hocking, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson became the parents of the following children: Harrison and Mary, who are deceased; Edward, who lives at La Harpe, Ill.; Minnie and George, who are deceased; Charles, who lives at Lacrosse, Ill.; James, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Lillie, who is Mrs. James Fortney of La Harpe, Ill.; Reed and Rosa, who are both deceased; Cleveland, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Alice, who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Democrat, and he was constable for three years, was a school director and road commissioner, having generally held one office or another, his efficiency in public work making him popular with the voters of his neighborhood. He and wife are members of the Church of Christ. In 1911 they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary.

Mr. Patterson owns 100 acres of land. Mrs. Patterson's father first traded a yoke of oxen for eighty acres of this farm, then sold the eighty acres to Mr. Patterson's father for $300, in the year 1847. Mr. Patterson has always lived here on the farm, succeeding to the property when his father died.

PAUL, John Henry, who is engaged in conducting the only exclusively men's furnishings and clothing store, at Nauvoo, is one of the enterprising young business men of the county. He was born at Nauvoo, December 22, 1881, a son of William and Elizabeth S. (Scheig) Paul, he born in Germany and she in Hancock County, who were married at Nauvoo. William Paul has been in the grapegrowing and winemaking business for many years. The mother died February 18, 1913.

John Henry Paul attended the grade schools and the high school at Nauvoo, and when he was twenty years old went into the fruit business with his father, and continued with him until in August, 1912, when he embarked in his present enterprise and has built up a very valuable trade.

On October 2, 1896, Mr. Paul was married to Matilda Elizabeth Salm, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of John Frederick and Anna (Gnann) Salm, natives of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have three children, namely: Leora Olivia; Elizabeth Ann and William John. Mr. Paul is a member of the Lutheran Church and served as a deacon for nine years. In politics he is a Republican, but his time has been too much occupied for him to accept any public office.

PAUL, William, who has been actively engaged in the producing of native wine for many years, is one of the highly estemed residents of Nauvoo. He was born in Prussia, Germany, April 3, 1844, a son of John Henry Paul who, with his wife, died when William Paul was an infant, he being then taken by his father's aunt, Anna Marie Paul, by whom he was reared. In 1847 she came wth him to New Orleans in a sailing vessel, which was on the ocean for forty-eight days. From New Orleans the little party came up the Mississippi River to Quincy, Ill. There they remained until the spring of 1848, when removal was made to Nauvoo.

William Paul was an only child, and he grew up in his aunt's household and attended the public schools. As soon as he was old enough he worked at farming, so continuing until his marriage, which occurred in 1872, to Elizabeth Gottschamer who was born at Nauvoo. Following his marriage, Mr. Paul went to live in a house at Nauvoo, owned by his wife, and began raising grapes. He kept on adding to his land until he now owns nine acres in vineyards, and ten acres in timber, in Appanoose Township, of which latter he has cleared about six acres. He owns also two residences, in one of which he resides, renting the other. Mr. Paul has a wine cellar, has manufactured wine and cider, and his product has met with a ready sale because of its excellence. Mr. and Mrs. Paul became the parents of the following children: Veronica, who is Mrs. John Desney of Sonora Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Emil Breidbarth of Sonora Township; John H., who is a cloth-

ing merchant of Nauvoo; and Emma and Ida, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Paul died in February, 1912. Mr. Paul is a Republican, and the Lutheran Church holds his membership. He is one of the upright, sterling men of his community, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

PECK, Charles L., a general farmer and stockraiser of Durham Township, is one of the solid and reliable men of Hancock County, and a most desirable citizen in every respect. He was born in Durham Township, December 29, 1865, a son of Columbus C. and Julia A. (Coffman) Peck.

Charles L. Peck attended the district schools, and gained a practical knowledge of farming on his father's homestead, where he lived until his marriage, November 26, 1891, to Sadie M. Lincoln, born in Durham Township, January 7, 1870, a daughter of Eli and Margaret (Cassingham) Lincoln, natives of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have the following children: Violet, who is a public school teacher; Kenneth, Edith and Marjorie, all of whom are at home.

Following his marriage, Mr. Peck took up his residence on one of his father's farms, which he rented for ten years, and then bought 120 acres from his father. In 1916 he added forty acres more, and he also owns another farm of fifty-four acres. Mr. Peck farms all of his land, and rents additional acreage, as he carries on general farming and stockraising upon an extensive scale, and specializes in raising hogs. In politics he is a Republican. A man of long experience, he thoroughly understands farming, and has made a success of his undertakings.

PECK, Christopher C., who is a member of one of the pioneer families of Hancock County, is now living retired at La Harpe, although for a number of years he was extensively engaged in farming operations. He was born in Mason County, W. Va., January 1, 1838, a son of Peter and Rebecca (Van Meter) Peck, he born in Rockingham County, Va., and she in Greene County, Pa. After their marriage, they located in West Virginia and lived there until 1841, when they moved as far west as Ohio, and were engaged in farming in that state until 1853, in which year they came to Hancock County, first buying a partly improved farm of eighty acres in Durham Township. They kept on adding to this farm until they had 150 acres of land that was thoroughly improved, although originally the greater part of it was very low and swampy. It now sells for over $200 per acre. Here both parents passed away. Their children were as follows: Washington, Henry, Polly, Caroline, Louisa, Eliza Ann and Perry, all of whom are now deceased, and Christopher C., who was the youngest. At the time the family came to the county, in order to market their crops, it was necessary to haul them to the Pontoosic, and on the river to Ft. Madison, and thence south to Warsaw and Nauvoo, Ill., then only receiving 20 cents per bushel for rye. The old Mormon trail overland went through the Peck homestead.

Christopher C. Peck took care of his parents, with whom he remained until their death, and then he inherited the homestead, to which he added until he owned 500 acres of well improved land in Durham Township. He has turned all of this property, except sixty-five acres of the old homestead, over to his children. In 1908 he left the farm and went to Augusta, Ill., and two years later located at La Harpe, buying two houses and two lots in the western part of the town, and here he now resides.

On March 24, 1864, Mr. Peck was married to Julia A. Coffman, born in Missouri, a daughter of William Coffman. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have the following children: Charles, who lives in Durham Township; Elmer, who lives in La Harpe Township; Ella, who is Mrs. Luther Grove, of Pilot Grove Township; Edwin, who lives on the home farm; and Mabel, who is Mrs. Dr. Clinton E. Hurdle, of Augusta, Ill. In politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, and he has served as a school director, being a great friend of the public schools in which he secured his own education, having attended school in Ohio and a short period in Durham Township; and he has also been road commisioner for many years. The Christian Church of La Harpe has in him a faithful member. Few men of the county are better known than Mr. Peck, and during the many years he has lived here he has seen many remarkable changes take place, and taken part in securing much of the development.

PECK, Edwin Newton, a general farmer and stockraiser of Durham Township, is one of the progressive agriculturalists of Hancock County, and a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Durham Township, April 7, 1878, a son of Christopher C. and Julia A. (Coffman) Peck, natives of West Virginia and Missouri. They were married in Carthage, Ill., and settled in Durham Township, where he owned at one time about 500 acres of land, which he later divided among his children. Until 1913 he was engaged in farming, but since then has lived retired at La Harpe, Ill. His children are as follows: Charles, who lives in Durham Township; Elmer, who lives in La Harpe Township; Ella, who is Mrs. Luther Grove, of Pilot Grove Township; Edwin Newton; and Mabel, who is Mrs. Clinton Hurdle, of Augusta, Ill.

Edwin Newton Peck has always lived on the homestead, with the exception of three months when he was engaged in a livery business at Hebron, Thayer County, Neb., during 1906. He traded this business for a restaurant, sold it and returned to the homestead, of which he owns ninety-eight acres of well improved land. In addition to conducting it, he farms his father's sixty-four acres, carrying on general farming and the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, and as he understands his work, he has been successful at it.

On December 25, 1901, Mr. Peck was married

to Ora B. Link, born in La Harpe Township, June 20, 1878, a daughter of John A. and Katherine (Sheets) Link, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have one son, Oliver Edwin, who was born April 7, 1903, in the same room of the same house where his father, Edwin M., was born, twenty-five years before to the day. Mr. Peck is a Republican. He is a man who stands well in his community, where he has spent practically all of his life, and can be counted upon to give his hearty support to any measure he believes will be for the good of his community or country.

PECK, Lyman J., one of the progressive farmers and stockraisers of Hancock Township, has made a success of his agricultural labors, and is accepted as one of the leaders in his line in this neighborhood. He was born at Burton, Adams County, Ill., July 9, 1868, a son of James and Eliza (James) Peck, natives of New York state, who, after their marriage settled in Adams County, Ill., where they lived until 1873, when they bought a farm in Hancock Township, Hancock County, and there she died January 10, 1892, and he, December 9, 1895. Their children were as follows: Ezekial, who died at the age of fourteen years; an unnamed infant daughter; James Edgar, who died in February, 1904; and Lyman J. Peck, who was the youngest.

Lyman J. Peck attended the Walnut district school and remained with his parents, whom he assisted until they died, and he then inherited the homestead of 120 acres of fine farm land. On it he has erected a comfortable and commodious modern residence, and made other improvements. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising, and is very successful.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Parielee Burrow, born in Hancock Township, a daughter of William and Rachel (Dye) Burrow, now of Hancock Township. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have two daughters living, Minnie and Freda, who are at home, but their eldest, Albert, who was born December 14, 1892, died October 12, 1918. He was a soldier in the United States army. In politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, and while he has not cared to hold office, he gives intelligent support to measures calculated to prove beneficial to his community.

PENCE, Owen E., one of the prosperous general farmers and dairymen of Montebello Township, owns and operates 200 acres of finely improved land in this township. He was born in Washington County, Pa., July 4, 1853, a son of Bernard and Mary A. (Matthews) Pence. Bernard Pence was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and his wife, also a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1830. They came to Hancock County in 1857, and he established himself in a mercantile business at Hamilton, continuing to operate it until his death. He and his wife had the following children: Owen E.; William Edwin, who lives at Seattle, Wash.; James Harvey, who lives at Craig, Col.; Sarah, who is Mrs. W. A. Moore, is a widow, residing at Wichita, Kas.; Martha, who also lives at Wichita, Kas.; and Mary, who is Mrs. Sherman Dodge, lives at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Owen E. Pence attended the local schools, and when eighteen years old commenced to be self supporting. For the first six years he was in railroad work, working in the station at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1878 he left the railroad for a farm in Iowa, and remained on it for ten years, then sold and returned to Hancock County, buying 140 acres of land in Montebello Township, to which he later added sixty acres, all of which he conducts, making a specialty of dairying.

On December 21, 1876, Mr. Pence was married to Ella S. Miller, a daughter of A. L. and Eliza (Gray) Miller. Mrs. Pence has two sisters and two brothers, namely: Martha, who is Mrs. Charles Safford, of Galesburg, Ill.; Kate, who is Mrs. William Pence, of Seattle, Wash.; J. L. Miller, who lives at West Point, Ill.; and T. I. Miller, who lives at Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pence became the parents of six children, namely: Emily, who was born January 1, 1878, is secretary at the Hostess House, at Fort Sill, Okla.; Helen, who was born May 1, 1881, is at home; Frank, who was born October 22, 1882, lives at Eldon, Iowa, and he married Bessie Walker, they having two children, Dick and Frances; Morell, who was born July 9, 1884, is living in Kansas City, Mo.; Earl, who was born September 2, 1887, lives at Chicago, Ill.; and J. Wesley, who was born January 16, 1896, was in the Over Sea Service in the American army, and was in the thick of the fighting in the last drive, in the World War. Mr. Pence is a Republican. He is not only recognized as an excellent farmer, but also as a good citizen and desirable business associate.

PENCE, Philip, now deceased, was one of the leading manufacturers of Dallas City, and proprietor of the Pence Button Company. Philip Pence was born in Lycoming County, Pa., November 19, 1833, a son of John and Hannah (Pence) Pence, natives of Lycoming County, who, in 1838, traveled with teams to Henderson County, Ill., and secured land that was totally unimproved. John Pence not only cleared off his own land, but assisted otherwise in developing the county, and died there about 1856. His widow survived him until 1881.

Philip Pence attended the district schools of Henderson County, and after his father's death, he conducted the homestead for many years, but subsequently sold it, and moved to Kearney, Neb., where he was engaged in a grocery business for five years. Selling that business, he invested in farm land in Marshall County, Kas., remaining there until 1899, when he returned to Illinois, and with John Lemberger, established a button factory at Dallas City. The following year, the company was incorporated under the state laws, as the Pence Button Company. In 1904 Mr. Pence became the sole proprietor, and

after his death, Mrs. Pence, since deceased, became the owner. Mr. Pence passed away March 13, 1906, since which time Mark Tandy has been manager.

On November 7, 1900, Mr. Pence was married to Mrs. Mary E. (McDaniel) Harvey, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Thompson) McDaniel, all natives of Ohio, who came at an early day to Henderson County, Ohio. Mrs. Pence was first married, in 1858, to Thomas Harvey, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa. He was a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements at Terre Haute, Ind., and at Disco, Ill. He died at Disco, Ill., December 28, 1888, leaving a considerable property to his widow of over 200 acres of fertile land. After Mr. Harvey's death, Mrs. Harvey devoted herself to conducting her valuable Henderson County farm, with the assistance of her son, Col. Ellsworth Harvey. Her son now resides at Lomax, Henderson County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pence had no children. Mrs. Pence was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a Republican, but Mr. Pence was a Democrat. He belonged to Dallas City Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Perhaps no lady was better known in Hancock and Henderson counties than Mrs. Pence, and certainly none was held in higher esteem. Her natural kindness of heart and numerous charities led her to take an active part in many movements for the betterment of her community and the extension of church work, and she had a wide circle of friends who properly appreciated her many excellent qualities.

PENNOCK, Albert, now deceased, was for many years a practical and successful farmer of Hancock County, and during his later life, an esteemed resident of Carthage, where his widow still lives. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, February 10, 1854, a son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Lamphere) Pennock, born in Virginia, but early settlers of Pilot Grove Township, where both died.

Albert Pennock attended the local schools of his native township, and when he was eighteen years old, came to Carthage and worked in the grist mill owned by his brother-in-law, a Mr. Logan, for three years. He then went to Iowa and there was employed on a farm owned by another brother-in-law, by the name of McMillan, for a year, when he returned to Pilot Grove Township and conducted his mother's farm. While thus engaged, he was married to Clara Hendricks. There were no children by his marriage, and later they were divorced. Mr. Pennock then bought eighty acres of land in Carthage Township, but later sold it, and bought another farm in the same township. His health failing he sold his farm and moved to Burnside, but a short time thereafter he located at Carthage, and erected a handsome residence in that city.

On October 19, 1900, Mr. Pennock was married (second) to Mrs. Anna (Andrews) Hunter, a daughter of John and Martha (McLean) Andrews, natives of Ireland, who started for this country a few days after their marriage, and the widow of George Hunter, formerly of St. Albans Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter had one daughter, who is Mrs. B. L. Hughett. Mr. and Mrs. Hughett had four children, namely: Mildred, Maxine, Marian and Margaret, the oldest, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. Pennock died July 22, 1916, and his death was recognized as a calamity to his community for he was one of Carthage's most representative men. A Democrat in politics, he served Pilot Grove Township as road commissioner. Mrs. Pennock is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the good work of which she is very active.

PERRY, Ashford H. Among the sound and reliabe citizens and leading farmers of Hancock County may be mentioned Ashford H. Perry, of section 14, Carthage Township. He was born in this county, June 1, 1866, a son of Henry and Mary Ellen (Burner) Perry, the former of whom was born about 1834 in Brown County, Ill., and died in January, 1866. The latter was born in Hancock County, and died in 1890, aged about forty-eight. They had three children, of whom Ashford H. Perry was the youngest. Two survive, Ashford H., and his brother, Cuy, who is a resident of Rock Island, Ill. Cuy Perry attended the common schools, and later became a manufacturer. He is married and has one son. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows. Both Henry Perry and his wife are buried in Harmony Cemetery in Harmony Township, and a tasteful monument marks their graves.

Ashford H. Perry attended the local schools, the same ones his mother attended, and he was reared by his maternal grandfather. At the age of eighteen he began to be self supporting. At that time he possessed no capital but his determination to succeed in whatever he undertook. At the time of his mother's death, he purchased his brother's interest in eighty acres of land, going into debt for it, but through his industry and economy he paid off the money he borrowed, and in 1902 sold this first farm and bought 120 acres of land on which he is now living. Since locating on his farm he has erected his beautiful modern residence, which is supplied with hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, it being the handsomest in this district. He also rebuilt all of the buildings, except a portion of one of the barns. His farm now contains 240 acres of land, all in Carthage Township, and it is east and north of the city of Carthage.

On March 9, 1882, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Yetter, and they became the parents of the following children, all of whom survive: Herschel G., Howard T., May E. and Leonard Y. Herschel G. Perry attended the common schools and the high school of Carthage, being graduated from the latter in the class of 1913, and then matriculated at the University of Illinois. Upon his return home he took up farming, but when his country had need of him, he responded, and at the time this record is written is one of Hancock County's

brave soldiers a member of Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and is in the Supply Department, which company was known as the Black Hawk Company. He is a true American boy, ready to lay down his life for "Old Glory." He is a credit to his parents, his county and his country. On January 4, 1918, Herschal G. Perry was married to Miss Juanita Daily, a daughter of John and Irene Daily, of Hancock County. She attended the Carthage High school, from which she was graduated, and is a public schoolteacher, being now in the primary department of the Ferris school. Both she and her soldier husband belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The second child, Howard T. Perry, was graduated from the Carthage High school, class 1917, and had college training at Carthage College. Becoming of age in January, 1918, he registered, and held himself ready to respond to the call to military service. Mary E. Perry is attending the Carthage High school, being a member of the class of 1918, and is specializing in music, for which she displays considerable talent. Leonard Y. Perry is attending the grammar graded school, and like his brothers and sister, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Perry was born in Hancock County, June 9, 1869, a daughter of George W. and Mary (Briley) Yetter. She was the third child in a family of five children born to her parents, of whom four survive, and three are residents of Hancock County, the fourth, Estella, who is the wife of Charles Kimbrough, lives at Karlstadt, Minn., where Mr. Kimbrough is engaged in farming. He is a Republican. The Methodist Church holds his membership. Mr. Yetter was born in Pennsylvania, January 26, 1835, and died April 7, 1908. He came to Illinois with his family when primitive conditions prevailed, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Warsaw, this county. At that time there was plenty of wild game. He engaged in farming and merchandising, and was a well known man, as was his father, who for years was a minister of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Yetter was a Republican. Both he and his wife are buried in Moss Ridge Cemetery, and appropriate monuments mark their last resting place. Mrs. Yetter was born in Ohio, February 1, 1836, and she died February 22, 1905. She was brought to Illinois when three years old, and was here reared and educated. Mrs. Perry was educated in the public schools of Hancock County. Her life interest is centered in her home and family, and she has lived up to the highest conceptions of a wife and mother. A faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she brought up her children in the same faith, and has the satisfaction of having them all members of the same denomination. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has in her an effective supporter, and she is president of the local organization. She and the members of her family have been very active in Red Cross work. Mr. Perry is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and has always espoused the principles of his party. He is an ardent admirer and supporter of President Wilson. Fraternally he is a member of Bentley Lodge No. 312, I. O. O. F. at Carthage, and also of Carthage Camp No. 326, M. W. A. Like all the other members of his family, be belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is serving it as a trustee.

For some years Mr. Perry has been raising and breeding Poland-Angus cattle, and has met with remarkable success in this line, as in others. His prosperity has been attained through his own efforts ably assisted as he has been by his devoted wife, who has been his comrade and supporter. Their beautiful estate is known as Sunny Side Grange, and from it has already gone forth one stalwart soldier to fight for the principles inculcated in him from infancy. Those left behind, father, mother, brothers and sisters, all through the Great War, now happily ended, gave their country a cheerful, hearty and intelligent support.

PETERS, Albertus J., one of the prosperous general farmers of Harmony Township, owns and operates seventy-four and one-fourth acres of valuable land on section 31. He was born in Bear Creek Townshp, Hancock County, March 26, 1892, a son of Albert Peters.

Albertus J. Peters was reared in Bear Creek Township and attended its schools, and at the same time he learned to be a practical farmer, remaining at home until he was married August 16, 1916, to Chrestie Hylton, born in Floyd County, Va., June 25, 1900, a daughter of Henry Hylton, who was also a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have one daughter, Evvie Leona, who was born July 31, 1917. After his marriage, Mr. Peters moved to his present farm, and since then has already made important improvements. He belongs to the German Lutheran Church. Ever since he cast his first vote, he has been a Republican, but he has never sought to enter public life, preferring to devote himself to his private affairs.

PETTIJOHN, Cora A., formerly proprietor of the Large Maple Farm, is classed as one of the most successful farmers of Hancock County. This farm contained eighty acres on section 9, Augusta Township. After selling that place she bought the S. W. Mote farm of 160 acres, Augusta Township, sold it in four years at a good profit, and then bought the James Campbell farm of 180 acres, selling it at a profit in three months. She is contemplating buying another farm. Mrs. Pettijohn was born at Elm Grove, Ill., January 7, 1877, a daughter of H. C. and Adele (De Groot) Robbins, natives of Illinois and New York state, farming people. Mrs. Robbins is deceased, but Mr. Robbins survives and now lives in Oklahoma. He is a Republican.

Mrs. Pettijohn was married in Adams County, Ill., November 14, 1894, to J. E. Pettijohn, and their children were as follows: Grace, who was born November 4, 1895; and Chalmer I., who was born March 14, 1901, and died January 14, 1919. On the Large Maple Farm Mrs.

Pettijohn specialized on raising Poland-China hogs, Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Buff Orpington chickens. She is a practical farmer and has been very successful in her operations, her daughter being her valuable assistant. A woman of unusual intelligence, she is very much interested in public matters, and since being given the right to do so, has cast her vote for the candidates of the Republican party. The Christian Church holds her membership. In these days when so many openings are made for her sex, Mrs. Pettijohn is proving the fitness of women for the occupation that first engaged the attention of mankind, the tilling of the soil and the development of the natural agricultural resources of a community, and there is no doubt but that her success will stimulate others who have a talent in this direction and are not afraid of hard work, to follow her example, and put under cultivation land which might otherwise, during any period of shortage of man power, lie idle.

PETTIT, Alfred, now deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Hancock County who, coming here at a very early day, developed a fine farming property from wild land in Pilot Grove Township, and became a man of prominence in his community. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., a son of Jesse and Mary Pettit, natives of New York state, and was reared in his native place, and there acquired his educational training. In young manhood he came west to Iowa, and there met Mary Hemingway, a daughter of John and Mary Hemingway, all of whom were born in Ontario, Canada, but moved at an early date to Iowa. After Alfred Pettit and Mary Hemingway were married, in 1851, he drove overland on the long and perilous journey to the Pacific coast in search of gold, and returned by way of Cape Horn to New York City, thence to Hancock County. He then bought sixty acres of land on the present site of Burnside, in Pilot Grove Township, and kept on adding to his farm until he had 200 acres in his home farm, and sixty acres one mile west of it. Here he died November 4, 1891, and his wife died November 8, 1893. Their children were as follows: Alice and George, who are deceased; Emma, who is Mrs. R. M. Duffy, of Lynch, Neb.; John H., who lives at Burnside; and Edwin, who is deceased.

PETTIT, John H., vice president of the State Bank of Burnside, is one of the substantial farmers of Pilot Grove Township. He lives at Burnside, where he has many interests and where at one time he was engaged in the hardware business. He was born at Burnside, Ill., December 21, 1860, a son of Alfred and Mary (Hemingway) Pettit, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

John H. Pettit grew up on his father's farm, and gained his practical knowledge of life and work from his parents, and of books in the district school. On March 3, 1887, he was married to Elizabeth Tyner, born in Pilot Grove Township, November 17, 1862, a daughter of Dewitt C. and Susanna (Decker) Tyner, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. The grandparents, Wiliam and Susan (Eagen) Tyner, were early settlers of Hancock County, while the grandparents on the maternal side of the house, Elijah and Sarah Decker, are also numbered among the pioneers of this county. After his marriage, Mr. Pettit rented his farm for four years, and went into the hardware business at Burnside, but he then returned to agricultural pursuits, although he continues to live at Burnside. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have had one son, Milo, who was born December 8, 1895, who died August 1, 1896. Mr. Pettit belongs to the Christian Church, of which he is treasurer, and he has also held other church offices. His convictions on the temperance question have long made him a Prohibitionist, and he has served as a school director for many years. Mr. Pettit was one of the organizers of the State Bank at Burnside, and has been its vice president since 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit took to rear as their own, a nephew, Elzy L. Bross, in 1902, when he was only two weeks old, at which time his mother, Mrs. Pettit's sister Iva, died.

PEYTON, Peter, a retired farmer of Hamilton, and a veteran of the Civil War, was formerly actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wythe Township. He was born in Casey County, Ky., October 12, 1843, a son of Peter and Lois (Eden) Peyton, also natives of Casey County, Ky. The father died in 1870, the mother having passed away in 1869. They had fourteen children, all of whom are now deceased except Peter and Mrs. Eliza Richey, the latter of whom is now living in Washington County, Ky.

Peter Peyton attended the common schools of Kentucky. He left home for the first time when, on January 10, 1862, he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company K, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps of the Army of Tennessee, and served for one year and eight months of the Civil War. He was discharged on account of disability occasioned by wounds received at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863. He took part in five hotly contested battles, and numerous skirmishes, and acquitted himself with honor, and received an honorable discharge.

In 1868 Mr. Peyton came to Hancock County and rented land in Wilcox Township, but later bought 120 acres in Wythe Township, which he operated until 1912, when he sold and moved to Hamilton, where he has since lived retired. He is one of the most highly esteemed men of the county, and still takes an intelligent interest in agricultural matters, although no longer participating in the work of cultivating the soil.

Mr. Peyton was married February 8, 1866, to Lucy Ann Overstreet, born in Mercer County, Ky., July 25, 1846, but reared in Anderson. They have seven living children, namely: Frank, Lois, Lilly, Bertha, Cora, Grace and Everett Peter. Mary Alice and Carl are deceased. There

are twenty grandchildren in the family. Mr. Peyton and wife both belong to the Congregational Church, of which he has been treasurer for a number of years. He was a member of the G. A. R. post.

PIERCE, Clyde F., owner and operator of 166 acres of very valuable land on section 13, Augusta Township, is one of the successful general farmers and stockmen of the county. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 6, 1886, a son of F. J. and Sylvania (Moore) Pierce.

After attending the local schools and the Western Illinois Normal school, Clyde F. Pierce taught school for eight terms, and then began farming for himself in 1916, at which time he bought his present farm. Since then he has been profitably engaged in general farming and stockraising and also feeds some cattle.

On May 13, 1914, Mr. Pierce was married in Schuyler County to Goldie Burton, born in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have three children, namely: Helen, Frank and Majorie. Fraternally Mr. Pierce belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A Republican, he has always supported the principles of his party, and while living in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, he served as tax collector. A solid, reliable man and excellent farmer, Mr. Pierce stands well with his associates, and is recognized as one of the county's representative agriculturalists.

PIERROT, Armand, one of Sonora Township's best known and highly respected retired farmers, for many years was a successful agriculturist here and still owns his well improved estate of 200 acres. He was born in what has become a historic part of France, his birthplace being on the river Marne, June 13, 1857. His parents were Germain and Catherine (Dubois) Pierrot. In 1867 they started for the United States to found a new home, and after reaching Illinois, remained at Warsaw, Hancock County, until the spring of 1868, and then the father bought eighty acres of raw prairie land situated on section 36 Sonora Township. He cleared the land and improved it before he retired from hard work. He died at Nauvoo in 1903, the mother having died in 1893 at Warsaw. They had the following children: Victor, who died while serving in the Franco-Prussia War; Julian, who died in the colonial army in China; Armand; Charles, who died in Paraguay; and Julia, who is the widow of Charles Grandjean, of Nauvoo, Ill.

Armand Pierrot was sixteen years old when the family came to the United States and he had attended school in his native land. He gave his father all the assistance he could while growing up and his whole active life was devoted to farming. After his marriage he operated his uncle's farm in Sonora Township for three years and then conducted his father's farm for ten years, when he bought eighty acres of his uncle's farm. In 1895 he bought the Jones farm of eighty acres, lying on the opposite side of the road from his place and still owns 200 acres, all of which he has had rented out since he retired in 1906. In 1904 he erected his fine modern residence which he and his wife now occupy.

Mr. Pierrot was married in 1874, to Miss Julia Chempeau, who was born at Corning, Iowa, the first child born in the French Icarian colony, of which her parents, John and Louise (Sablier) Chempeau, natives of Paris, France, were members. Mr. and Mrs. Pierrot have four children: Louise, who lives at home; Victor, who lives at Weaver, Iowa; Christopher, who rents and operates 110 acres of his father's farm; and Florence, who lives with her parents. The family attend the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Pierrot has always been a Republican. In his neighborhood he has served in several public offices, has been school director, road boss and census taker, and has given faithful attention to his duties at all times.

PIGGOTT, Joseph D., one of the representative farmers of Wythe Township, is a director of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and formerly was supervisor and assessor of his township. He was born in Hancock County, March 18, 1860, one of the four children born to his parents, Joseph L. and Jane (Ayers) Piggott, three of whom survive. Joseph L. Piggott was born in Canada, but came to Illinois at an early day. At one time he made the trip overland to California and worked for a period in the gold fields. His death occurred on October 5, 1900. His widow survived until July 23, 1916, when she too passed away.

Joseph D. Piggott was reared on the farm where he was born and where he now resides, and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and Carthage College. His inclination lay in the direction of agriculture, and he has devoted himself to the tilling of the soil with very gratifying results, as he now owns 360 acres of valuable farm land in Wythe Township, which township has served in official capacities.

Mr. Piggott was married to Miss Amelia L. Bricker, a daughter of John Bricker of Warsaw, Ill., and they have three children, namely: Harry L., Edward J., and Robert J.

PILKINGTON, George Wilson, now living practically retired at Carthage, is a man well and favorably known throughout Hancock County, and for a number of years he was a very successful farmer. He was born at Burlington, Iowa, October 31, 1850, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Pilkington, he born at Bolton, England, and she near Manchester, England. In young manhood, about 1841, the father came to the United States, landing at New Orleans from a sailing vessel, and went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., from whence he made his way to Burlington, Iowa. The family later moved to Hancock County, George Wilson Pilkington walking and driving two cows from Burlington, Iowa, to Sonora Township, where the father bought land, where he died January 19, 1871. The mother died about 1894.

They had two children, namely: George Wilson; and William, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.

George Wilson Pilkington was reared in Iowa and Hancock County, attended the common schools and the first high school conducted in Burlington, in 1864. On March 5, 1885, Mr. Pilkington was married to Sarah M. Fish, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of A. J. and Victory C. Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington have had the following children: George Ray, who lives on one of his father's farms; Sarah May, who is Mrs. John Sanstrom, of Henderson County, Ill.; Thomas Andrew, who is on the home farm; Violet, who is Mrs. Henry Hobbin, of Prairie Township; and Myrtle and Flossie, both of whom are at home.

After his marriage, Mr. Pilkington bought eighty acres of land belonging to the old homestead, to which he added another forty acres, and lived there until 1901, when he sold, and bought 160 acres on section 12, in Montebello Township, which was improved land. Later he bought eighty acres in Sonora Township, and still later, eighty acres in Montebello Township, just across the road from the home place, and lived on his land, carrying on general farming and raising Percheron horses, cattle, and hogs and sheep until December, 1908, when he moved to Carthage, where he had bought four and one-half acres of land on which stood a nice, modern frame residence, and here he has since lived, renting out his farms. In politics Mr. Pilkington is a Democrat, and he served as school treasurer while living in Sonora Township. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, both of Carthage. A man of ample means, he has attained to his present prosperity through industry and thrift, and deserves the comforts he is now enjoying.

PILKINGTON, William H., who is one of Hancock County's substantian agriculturists and representative men, owns a large body of land in Sonora Township, which has become very valuable through his careful methods of cultivation and the excellence of his improvements Mr. Pilkington has spent almost his entire life in this county but his birth took place at Burlington, Iowa, September 10, 1853. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) (Todd) Pilkington. They were born in Manchester, England, and both died inIllinois, the father in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years, and the mother in February, 1894, when aged seventy-five years.

The maternal grandparents of William H. Pilkington were James and Margaret Wilson, and they were the first of the family to come to Illinois. They sailed from England for New Orleans, La., and safely reached that port in 1822 and came up the Mississippi River as far as Nauvoo. At a later date they removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and at Burlington in that state, Thomas Pilkington and Elizabeth (Wilson) Todd were married. To Mrs. Pilkington's first marriage two children were born, Edward E. Todd, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill., and Sarah E., who is deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington; George, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; and William H. For fifteen years Thomas Pilkington was foreman of a packing house in the city of Burlington before coming to Hancock County, Ill., and settling April 14, 1865, on a farm near Nauvoo. There he followed farming during the rest of his life. Both parents of Mr. Pilkington died on that place.

William H.Pilkington had built limited educational opportunities in boyhood and never attended school after he was ten years old. He learned many very practical things, however, and from the age of eleven years was able to take care of himself through his own efforts. He learned to be a fearless horseback rider and worked at herding cattle, and sold newspapers both in Iowa and Illinois. He thus early gave indication of the perseverance and industry that have had much to do with the upbuilding of his present substantial fortune. Later he sought employment in Chicago and was in that city at the time of the great fire, lived there for about one year and then returned to Hancock County and embarked in farming. He lived on his farm on the prairie following his marriage in 1882 but later moved on the bluff along the Mississippi River where, in 1890, he bought forty acres. To that first purchase he has kept on adding until he now owns 260 acres situated on sections 32, 29, 30 and 33 Sonora Township, and a 10-acre timber tract on section 33. Mr. Pilkington put up all the modern buildings here and remodeled the old ones and has a fine place. His business has always been general farming and stockraising, and in the latter industry he grows horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. He has always been careful and methodical in his operations and has prospered greatly. On December 3, 1918, he bought six acres in the northeast section of Hamilton and rented out his farm.

Mr. Pilkington was married February 14, 1882, to Miss Alzira Wilson, who was born in Sonora Township, Hancock County, Ill., August 26, 1859. Her parents were James and Janette (Golden) Wilson. Her father was brought in childhood by his parents to Sonora Township, in 1827, and he often related stories of his Indian boy playmates. Later he became a river man and was a pilot on the Mississippi River on boats running from St. Louis through the dangerous Des Moines rapids to St. Paul. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Pilkington were Abraham and Sarah Golden, who settled in Sonora Township in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington have had six children: Maude, who died at the age of three weeks; Roy, who is a farmer in Montebello Township; Berzee, who is deceased; and Mildred, Guy and Trillah, all of whom are at home. The son Guy was in the American army in France and was gassed by the enemy in the Argonne Forest and was in all the big battles of the World War. In politics Mr. Pilkington is a Democrat. On many occasions he has been elected to responsible township positions and has served as town-

ship clerk, school director, school trustee and overseer. Mrs. Pilkington is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to Temple Lodge, Odd Fellows, and they both belong to the auxiliary order of Rebekah.

PITTAM, Orville Altimonte, one of the progressive agriculturalists of Pilot Grove Township, has for a number of years made a specialty of raising bees, and has been very successful along this line. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, September 15, 1863, a son of James Harrison and Marian (Huckins) Pittam, he was born in England in 1833, and she in New Hampshire. James Harrison Pittam was brought to the United States by his parents when he was twelve years old, and the family settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1839, in that year coming to Illinois, and locating at Nauvoo. He had been influenced to come to the Mormon settlement, but after arriving there, found conditions so entirely different from what they had been represented, that he was not willing to remain, and left Nauvoo for Pilot Grove Township, where he could be free from Mormon restrictions. A shoemaker, he went from house to house, and received twelve and one-half cents per pair for making shoes. His board was also given him.

The maternal grandparents of Orville A. Pittam, with Samuel B. Huckins and his wife, of New Hampshire, drove overland to Pilot Grove Township in 1838, to join his brother who had already settled there. This brother lived in a little log cabin, but welcomed the newcomers and the two families, sixteen in all, who spent the winter of 1838-9 in that little home. The following spring Samuel B. Huckins secured land, and built a cabin of his own. During the winter of 1846, on February 2, he started for his home from Carthage, but lost his way and was frozen to death. After their marriage, the parents of Orville A. Pittam settled in a log cabin on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, Pilot Grove Township, having bought forty acres of land. There the father died, the mother surviving him. Their children were as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who was married to Philander Thompson, is deceased; Abiah Malinda, who is Mrs. Edward Sears, of Pilot Grove Township; Cecelia Rosina, who is the widow of Fred Brown, of Blackburn, Pawnee County, Okla.; Samuel E., who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Clementine D., who was Mrs. Fred Lookabaugh, is deceased; and Orville A.

Orville A. Pittam attended the schools of his district and grew up on the farm. When he was twenty-one years old, he went to Kingman County, Kas., driving there with his own team, and proved up a pre-emption claim, and six months later he paid $200.00 on it, and improved the place, and three years later sold it at a profit, returning then to Pilot Grove Township, where he bought 193 acres on section 3, which was improved land. In 1903 he went into the bee business, buying a swarm of bees, and has added to his colonies until he now has 415 colonies, and raises honey for the market.

On January 20, 1892, he was married to Addie May Lamb, born in Pontoosic Township, September 8, 1865, a daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah (Baker) Lamb, both natives of Virginia, who came to Hancock County in 1858. Mrs. Pittam was a music teacher before her marriage, and a musician of more than local reputation. She died December 17, 1917, having borne her husband the following children: Nellie May, who was Mrs. Emory Duncan of Pilot Grove Township, died December 8, 1918, leaving one son, Orville Charles, who was born July 4, 1917; Pauline Winifred, who is Mrs. James Taggart of Clarinda, Page County, Iowa; and James Samuel, who is assisting his father. Mr. Pittam is a Republican. In fraternal matters he is a Mason, belonging to Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., and Carthage Lodge, R. A. M. The Methodist Church holds his membership. A man of wide experience and excellent judgment, he has made a success of his enterprises and stands well in his community.

PITTENGER, Gurnie Thomas, who is now conducting the homestead of his father in Hancock Township, was for some years a farmer of St. Mary's Township, and is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock Township, in August, 1889, a son of John and Sarah (Sullivan) Pittenger, he born in Schuyler County, Ill., and she in McDonough County, Ill. After their marriage, the parents settled in Schuyler County, where they were engaged in farming for ten years, then moving to St. Mary's Township, Hancock County. A year later John Pittenger bought 172 acres of land in Hancock Township, and lived on it until the spring of 1910, at which time he went to Plymouth, Ill., where he is living retired. He and his wife had the following children: Edward, who lives at Tennessee, Ill.; Edith, who is Mrs. Andrew Cowder of St. Joseph, Mo.; Maude, who is Mrs. Leslie Jackson of Loraine, Ill.; Forest, who lives in Hancock Township; Loren, who lives with the parents; Ethel, who is Mrs. Orville Jackson of Hancock Township; Grace, who is Mrs. Albert Strong of Springfield, Ill.; Gurnie Thomas, whose name heads this review; Ovide, who is now serving in France; and Joseph, who died in infancy.

Gurnie Thomas Pittinger remained at home until he was married January 28, 1913, to Maude Sammons, born in Hancock Township, a daughter of Elijah and Jane (Van Deventer) Sammons, natives of Kentucky. He then rented land in St. Mary's Township until 1915 when he came to the old homestead and with his brother Ovide, conducted it. In September, 1918, Ovide went into the army, and since then Mr. Pittenger has conducted it alone, carrying on general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat. During his boyhood he attended Oak Grove District school, and is interested in the progress of the public schools. He is an excel-

lent farmer and sound business man, and is held in high esteem in this locality.

PLANTZ, Truman, Sr., who by occupation is a lawyer, is a resident of Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill. He was born at Johnstown, Fulton County, New York, November 17, 1860, and removed to Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill., with his parents in 1866, where he has resided ever since. His father's name was Peter W. Plantz; his mother's maiden name was Jeannette Higbee. His father and mother were both born in the State of New York. His father was a lawyer and civil engineer, and for a time was judge of the surrogate court of Fulton County, N. Y. Peter W. Plantz died at Warsaw, Ill., in 1896, and Jeannette (Higbee) Plantz died at Warsaw, Ill., in 1900.

Truman Plantz, Sr., was educated in the public schools at Warsaw, Ill. At the age of seventeen he engaged in railroading, serving in the capacities of brakeman, baggageman and conductor for a number of years on the T. P. & W. Railroad. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in January, 1891, and has been in the active practice of law since that time, with offices at Warsaw, Ill. For some years he was associated with William H. Hartzell of Carthage, Ill., in the practice of law under the firm name of Plantz & Hartzell, and afterwards William C. Hooker became a member of the firm, the firm name being changed to Hooker, Plantz & Hartzell. After this firm dissolved he formed a partnership with Louis Lamet under the firm name of Plantz & Lamet, which partnership has continued until the present time. In 1903 Mr. Plantz was appointed attorney general of Modern Woodmen of America, the largest fraternal beneficiary society in the world, with general offices at Rock Island, Ill., and has continued as general attorney of that society since that year. He was president of the board of education of the Warsaw School District for twenty-two years, and is now a member of the library board of Warsaw. He has served as alderman and mayor of the city, and in the years 1892 and 1894 was the Democratic candidate for congress in the district that Hancock County was a part of. He also served for some years as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois.

Mr. Plantz was married to Helen Dallam, of Warsaw, Ill., in 1890. Mrs. Plantz died in 1904; one child was born as a result of this marriage, Truman Plantz, Jr., born in June, 1891. Truman Plantz, Jr., after graduating from the Warsaw High School, entered Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., graduating there after a course of four years, and then entered the law department of the Chicago University at Chicago, Ill., graduating therefrom in 1917, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois shortly after such graduation. He enlisted in the United States army soon after war with Germany was declared, attended the First Training camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and was there commissioned a second lieutenant; then went to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., and joined the 33d Division and was there made a first lieutenant. He sailed for France with the 33d Division on the 26th of May, 1918, and returned to this country with that division in May, 1919. He was in the fighting at St. Mihiel, Argonne Woods, and was at the front along the Meuse River at the time the armistice was signed. During this fighting he was with the 58th Artillery Brigade. He was commissioned captain of artillery on the 31st day of October, 1918, while at the front, and was captain of Battery D, 124th Field Artillery. He was married to Nina Day Binns, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 22d day of July, 1919.

Helen Plantz, wife of Truman Plantz, Sr., was the daughter of Frank A. and Anna M. Dallam, of Warsaw, Ill.; her brother, Philip Dallam, was a major in the Spanish-American War; and another brother, John, was chaplain in the United States army and was stationed for quite a while in the Philippine Islands. Another brother, Frank, is a newspaper editor in the State of Washington; and another brother, Richard, resides in St. Louis. Her only sister, Mrs. John P. Hill, resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Truman Plantz, Sr., was the youngest of five children, the oldest died in infancy; Charles B. resides at Peoria, Ill., and for more than twenty-five years was chief train despatcher of the T. P. & W. Railway. William was engaged in railroading, and died in 1879, at Warsaw, Ill. One sister, Fannie M., married Charles S. Green, of Warsaw. Mr. Green died in 1902, and his widow resides in Warsaw. She has one son, William P. Green, residing in New York City, being one of the secretaries of the National Advertising Association.

PLATTE, Elmer J., general manager of the John W. Platte Fisheries, is one of the prominent young business men of Dallas City, and one whose activities are directed in a direction that is proving profitable. He was born at Dallas City, August 8, 1898, one of the eight children born to John W. and Anna (Provost) Platte. John W. Platte, owner and proprietor of the John W. Platte Fisheries, who operates ten branch offices in different parts of the United States, resides at Quincy, Ill.

Elmer J. Platte attended both the common and high schools of his native place, and when a mere lad began assisting his father, and so thoroughly learned the business, that he was early able to assume very responsible duties. In 1915 he was placed in charge of the Dallas City branch where employment is given to twenty-five people. The annual volume of business aggregates $50,000, and 300,000 pounds of fish are shipped each year. Mr. Platte is a Republican, although he has not as yet cared to enter public life, confining his civic duties to casting his vote. His family belong to the Presbyterian Church. A live, progressive young

man, he is not only making a success of his work, but bringing Dallas City into prominence as an important center of the fishing industry.

PLATTE, Harry E., a prosperous wholesale fish dealer of Dallas City, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County, where he is well and favorably known. He was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., September 26, 1898, and when he was eleven years old was taken to New Boston by his parents. A year later he and his father went into the fish business, and in spite of his youth he proved himself so efficient and trustworthy that he was placed in charge of the Quincy branch, and in 1918, that at Dallas City. On July 13, 1918,, Mr. Platte was united in marriage with Margaret Canfield of Quincy, Ill., a daughter of John W. and Anna (Provost) Canfield, of Quincy, where he is engaged in a fish business. Mr. Platte is one of the most energetic young men of Hancock County, and his operations in business are a wonder to his associates. Having spent his life in this line, he knows all about it and how to carry it on to the entire satisfaction of his trade.

POLAND, Frank Abner, a prosperous general farmer of Montebello Township, is one of the highly esteemed men of this part of the county. He was born at Elvaston, Ill., October 9, 1879, a son of William J. and Sarah J. (Cogburn) Poland. William J. Poland was born in 1843, in Illinois, and died November 1, 1888. His wife was born April 10, 1853, in Missouri. Their children, in addition to Frank Abner, were as follows: John of Bear Creek Township, who was born in 1875; William J., who was born September 8, 1881, is a farmer of Prairie Township; Earl W., who was born June 21, 1887, is also a farmer of Prairie Township; Anna, who was born October 28, 1877, is at home; and Pearl A., who was born June 27, 1885, is also at home.

Frank Abner Poland remained at home until his marriage, which took place December 29, 1913, when he was united with Winnie Dowd, when he moved on 160 acres of land in Montebello Township, that he had bought in 1912, and here he has since remained. Mrs. Poland is a daughter of Fayette and Eliza Jane (Nisley) Dowd. In addition to Mrs. Poland, there were the following children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dowd: Herman, who is a schoolteacher of Oklahoma; Robert, who is a farmer of Carthage, Ill.; Charles, who is employed on the street cars of Davenport, Iowa; Lee, who lives at Davenport, Iowa; Edward, who resides at Springfield, Ill.; and Mattie, who is a schoolteacher of Hamilton, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Poland have no children. He is a Democrat. Both the Poland and Dowd families are well known and highly esteemed all through this part of the state.

POMROY, William G., a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Montebello Township, owns and operates 160 acres of well improved and valuable land in this township. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., September 25, 1863, a son of Richard A. and Mary A. (Stone) Pomroy. Richard A. Pomroy was born in Virginia in 1833, and died January 23, 1900. His wife was born in Illinois, April 23, 1841, and died in November, 1917. In 1860 Richard A. Pomroy came to Illinois, and in 1868 bought a farm of eighty acres in Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, where he lived until 1894, being during that period, prominently indentified with its affairs. In 1894 he went to Kahoka, Mo., where he was engaged in farming 160 acres until his death.

William G. Pomroy attended the local schools and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he began farming for himself, and now owns a valuable farm of 160 acres on which he carries on general farming and stockraising.

On August 27, 1885, Mr. Pomroy was married to Martha A. Myers, a daughter of Charles H. and Anna (Dustman)Myers, Mrs. Pomroy was born November 30, 1865, and she has the following brothers and sisters: Herman, who lives at West Point, Ill.; Fred, who lives at Lowenville, Iowa; Henry, who lives at Lowenville, Iowa; Lewis, who lives in Pontoosic Township; Charles, who lives in Pontoosic Township; Hugh, who lives at Mendon, Ill.; Emma, who is a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Verge, who lives at Burlington, Iowa; Lena, who is Mrs. George Jones, lives in Rock Creek Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Fred Smith, of Pontoosic Township; Lizzie, who lives in Rock Creek Township; and Fay, who is Mrs. Lewis Griffiths, of Caldwell, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Pomroy have three children, namely: Mabel, who is Mrs. Vernon Miller, was born August 24, 1887, has two children, William H., born December 17, 1906, and Selma Aurelia, born September 14, 1914, and lives at Elvaston, Ill.; Eva L., who was born December 11, 1896, is at home; and Ruth M., who was born October 24, 1904, is also at home. The family all belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Pomroy is a Democrat. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

PORTER, William H., now living retired, is one of the highly respected men of LaHarpe. He was born in Champaign County, Ill., July 20, 1838, a son of Daniel P. and Edith (Bussey) Porter, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Daniel P. Porter was born in 1800 and died in 1882. His widow survived him, dying in 1889, at the age of eighty-eight years. A wagonmaker by trade, Daniel P. Porter was also for thirty years a minister of the Baptist Church, and so served while living in Champaign County, from whence he moved to Nauvoo, in 1847. In the latter city he worked at his trade and served as a circuit rider for the United Brethren Church. In 1849 he went to Blandinsville, Ill., continunig to divide his time between wagonmaking and preaching. While living at Nauvoo, he saw the Mormon temple burn. The fire was said to have been started in the dome of the temple by Joseph Agnew and three other Mormons.

William H. Porter remained with his parents until his marriage, October 13, 1859, when he was united with Mary J. Ward, born in Brown County, Ill., a daughter of William and Isabel (Ewing) Ward, natives of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Porter was engaged in clerking in a dry goods store at Blandinsville, Ill., for four years, and then moved to Mt. Sterling, Ill., and practiced as a dentist, having prepared himself for this calling by study. After seven years, he returned to Blandinsville, and on account of poor health did not follow his profession but learned the tinner's trade, and in 1870 moved to LaHarpe, where he was engaged in working at his trade for thirty years, then retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter became the parents of the following children: Quinton Edmund, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Elva E., who is Mrs. Hamline, of LaHarpe, has one daughter; and Garnett, who is Mrs. Ralph Johnson. Mr. Johnson at the time this is written, is serving his country as a soldier in the World War. Mrs. Porter died September 27, 1887, since which time Mr. Porter has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Hamline. In politics he is a Democrat.

POTTER, William Lemuel, now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and for a period prior to his demise was one of the highly respected residents of La Harpe. He was born in Adams County, Ill., March 26, 1845, a son of Pardon and Jane (Bartlett) Potter, natives of Virginia and Maine, respectively. They were married in Adams County, Ill., having come to that section in an early day. Following their marriage they continued to live in Adams County for a few years, and then moved to Hancock County, settling in Durham, Township, where she died. He then moved to Dallas City, where he passed away.

William Lemuel Potter was reared on his father's farm, and when his country had need of him during the Civil War, he enlisted in 1862, in Company M, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Following his discharge he returned to La Harpe Township. On February 17, 1870, he was married to Susan Phidelia Lincoln, born in Durham Township, August 21, 1843, a daughter of Nathan and Susan (Sears) Lincoln, natives of New York, who came as young people to Hancock County, where they were married. They then located on a farm in Pilot Grove Township, later moving to Durham Township. After his marriage Mr. Potter resided for a few years on a farm in Dallas Township, then moved to the town of Durham and became a general merchant, later moved to Disco, and one year after went to Colorado for his health but returned in a few months to Hancock County. Once more he tried a change, and entered land from the government in Pratt County, Kas., where he lived for two years and then came back to Hancock County, but after a time went to Lamar, Mo., and bought a farm, on which he spent seventeen years. Then he traded for land in DesMoines County, Iowa, eight miles north of Burlington, and was on that place eleven years. Selling that land, he went to Fulton, Mo., and then to Canton, Ill. The subsequent few years were spent at Dumferline, Ill., where he was engaged in general merchandising, and when he sold that business, he retired, moving to La Harpe, where he died April 16, 1914. Since then Mrs. Potter had made La Harpe her home. Their children were as follows: Zora, who is Mrs. Ira D. Whittlesby, of Ft. Madison, Iowa; William E., who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; and Arthur Lincoln, who is at home. Mr. Potter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Republican. The G. A. R. had in him a faithful member. Although his health was never robust, he always kept busy and managed his affairs so well that when he died he left behind him for his family a comfortable competency.

POWELL, Sydnor C., a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 241 acres of valuable land on section 5 and 8. He was born in this township, June 9, 1861, a son of William D. and Mary E. (Graves) Powell, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, who came to Hancock County at an early day, settling in St. Mary's Township, where both later died.

Sydnor C. Powell attended the schools of McDonough County, and remained with his parents. In March, 1885, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Cox, a daughter of John W. and Julia (Wilson) Cox, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Powell became the parents of the following children: Bertha, who is married to Edgar E. Earl, has two children, Juanita G. and Gerald W.; and Rolland L., who is at home.

In politics Mr. Powell is a Democrat and he served his township as supervisor for four years, of that time being chairman of the board for two years. For thirty years he has been a school director, and has always shown commendable zeal in the discharge of his official duties. St. Mary's Baptist Church holds his membership. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows. A hard working thrifty man, he has made a success of his undertakings and is well and favorably known in his community.

PRATHER, Lewis Marion, one of the progressive agriculturists of Hancock County, is engaged in a general farming, stockraising and dairying business on his fine farm in St. Albans Township. He was born in St. Albans Township, September 25, 1863, a son of William and Sarah (Kiger) Prather, born and married in Clark County, Ind., and came to Hancock County in 1860. They bought land in St. Albans Township, where he was engaged in farming for many years. He died at the home of his son, Lewis M. Prather, December 19, 1908, his wife having died April 9, 1902. Their children were as follows: Lewis M.; Laura, who died May 16, 1888, aged twenty years; Emory, who lives in

St. Albans Township; Florence, who is Mrs. Isaac McCabe of Wadena, Minn.

Lewis M. Prather attended the district schools and remained at home until he was married on April 8, 1890, to Laverna Lunt, born in Adams County, Ill., February 16, 1870, a daughter of George W. and Amy (Hartman) Lunt, natives of Missouri and Adams County, Ill., respectively. After his marriage, Mr. Prather rented land from his father for a few years, and then bought 110 acres in St. Albans Township. He rebuilt the house, making it a two-story, seven-room residence, and also erected a large barn, and otherwise improved the place until he now has a very valuable property. Here Mr. Prather carries on general farming and dairying, selling his cream, and he also raises Hereford and Short Horn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs and draft horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Prather became the parents of the following children: Guy, who lives in St. Albans Township; Edith, who is Mrs. Albert Whewell of St. Albans Township; Dena, who is Mrs. Clarence Blythe of St. Albans Township; Amy, who was Mrs. Virgil Neill, died in January, 1919, aged twenty years; and Nellie, who is at home. Mr. Prather and all the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as trustee. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to Stillwell Camp, M. W. A., and has been manager and sentry of it. On October 16, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Prather out of the kindness of their hearts took into their home a little boy, Union Waters, born June 9, 1905, whom they are rearing as their own. They are most excellent people and none stand any higher in their neighborhood.

PRENTISS, Silas Wright, one of the alert and successful realty dealers of Carthage, has made a study of salesmanship in his line, and is handling farm and city property upon an extensive scale. He was born on a farm, section 35, Fountain Green Township, September 21, 1842, a son of Daniel and Nancy (Hughes) Prentiss, he born at Weatherfield, Vt., in 1799, and she born in Clark County, Ind., in 1818. In 1832 Daniel Prentiss came to Hancock County, settling in Fountain Green Township, and Nancy Hughes was brought to Camp Point, Adams County, by her parents about 1830. After their marriage, on June 24, 1840, Mr. Prentiss and wife settled on their farm in Fountain Green Township, where at one time they owned 260 acres of land. He died in 1882. In 1852 Daniel Prentiss was made superintendent of the county poor farm and continued as such until 1856. Their children were as follows: George; Silas Wright; Laura, who is Mrs. E. E. B. Sawyer of Camp Point, Ill.; Fannie, twin of Laura, who is Mrs. Alexander McCandlas, of Moberly, Mo.; and William, who is deceased. Mr. Prentiss' father, about 1839, took a contract on what is now the Wabash Railroad to build a railroad roadbed. He then bought a steamboat of Joseph Smith, loaded this boat with pork, took this down the river to New Orleans. Finding no sale there for pork, he dumped the cargo into the river there, then came back. During this time he lived in Carthage.

Silas Wright Prentiss attended the common schools of his native township, and resided with his parents until in 1852 when his father was made superintendent of the Hancock County poor farm, a position he held for four years, his son assisting. In November, 1861, Silas W. Prentiss enlisted for service during the Civil War in the Yates Sharpshooters which, in 1862, became Company D, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Army of the Mississippi, but was discharged, in October, 1862, on account of disability incurred at Hamburg, Tenn. Returning home, he recuperated, and on March 4, 1864, re-enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Little Rock, Ark., and spent many months drilling recruits. During the summer of 1865, however, he was for sixty-three days in the general hospital at Little Rock, Ark. He received his honorable discharge from the army in October, 1865, returning then to Fountain Green Township.

On November 22, 1870, Mr. Prentiss was married to Fannie Mull, born at Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y., a daughter of Henry and Mary (Campbell) Mull, natives of New York. They came to Fountain Green, Ill., where Mr. Mull worked at his trade of wagonmaking. He died April 15, 1883, his wife having died November 20, 1867. There were the following children in the Mull family: Mrs. Prentiss; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. David Fortney, of Galesburg, Ill.; Antoinette, who is Mrs. Alexander Walker of Rock Island, Ill.; William, who lives at Monmouth, Ill.; Gussie, who is the widow of J. B. Yetter, lives at Galesburg, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss have no children.

After his marriage, Mr. Prentiss farmed on his father's farm for some years, and then bought a farm in Fountain Green Township, conducting it until 1900, when he moved to Carthage, and since then has been in a real estate business, buying and selling Hancock County farms and city property. Mrs. Prentiss attended Monmouth College, and for a few years prior to her marriage, was one of the popular and efficient educators of Fountain Green and Lacrosse, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and she belongs to the Church Circle and the Missionary Society. In politics they are Republicans. Not only is Mr. Prentiss a member of the local post of the G. A. R., but he has held all of its offices, including that of commander, holding the latter several terms. His family has an honorable military record. His grandfather and two of his brothers were in the Revolutionary War.

PRESCOTT, William, M. D., a veteran of the Civil War, and an honored resident of Dallas City, was for many years one of the leading physicians of Hancock County, and continued in active practice until 1908, when he retired. He was born at Phillips, Me., December 5, 1838, a

son of John and Rhoda (Marrow) Prescott, natives of Maine, where they lived and died, being farming people.

William Prescott attended the common schools and then took a one-year course at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. On May 25, 1861, he enlisted at Boston, Mass., in Company I, First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry for service during the Civil War, and was assigned to the eastern army, being in Virginia, and participating in the battles of Blackburn Ford, Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days battle of the Wilderness, and the campaign in front of Richmond. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was taken prisoner at the latter and confined in Libby prison until paroled, at which time he was sent to Annapolis, and kept there until 1863, when he rejoined his regiment. He was in the hospital at Washington for five months, and discharged May 25, 1864, with the rank of corporal. When he entered the service he weighed 175 pounds, but owing to hardships and sickness, at the time of his discharge he only weighed 118 pounds.

After a few months spent in Maine, Dr. Prescott went to Camp Point, Hancock County, Ill., and taught school during the winter of 1864-5, and then to Bowen, Ill., where he was in a mercantile business for seven years. Disposing of it, he entered the Keokuk Medical College, and took a year's course. Going to Weaver, Iowa, he was engaged in practice there for a time, and also homesteaded. At different times he took post graduate courses, and practiced at different points in Iowa until 1882, when he came to Dallas City, and remained in an active practice until 1908, when he retired.

In 1866, Dr. Prescott was married to Mattie Miller, born in Ashland, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Prescott became the parents of the following children: Harry B., who is a physician of Dallas City; Fay, who is Mrs. Yates Baker of Quincy, Ill. The Doctor attends the Congregational Church. He is a Republican, and has served as police magistrate of Dallas City for four years. He is a Mason, belonging to Dallas City Lodge No. 235, A. F. & A. M., and has been its secretary for many years. Not only is he a member of Allen Post, G. A. R., but he was one of its organizers and has served it as adjutant and commander. A man of the highest standing, Dr. Prescott is justly numbered among the most representative men of his community.

RADEL, Benjamin, a general farmer and stockraiser of Sonora Township, and a director of the State Bank of Nauvoo, is one of the highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., August 20, 1854, a son of Peter and Margaret (Seibert) Radel, born near the Rhine River, Germany. Prior to leaving Germany he was married, and by his first wife he had the following children: Peter, who is deceased; Nicholas, who is deceased; John, who lives in Sonora Township; Kate, who is Mrs. William Conn, lives at Nauvoo; and Mary, who is Mrs. Peter Schenk, of St. Joe, Mo. After his first wife died, Peter Radel was married (second) to her sister, Margaret Seibert, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he had located upon his arrival in this country. Later he came to Nauvoo, and soon thereafter bought a farm in Sonora Township, where he died in February, 1860, his widow surviving him until 1873. Their children were as follows: Benjamin; Margaret, who is deceased; and Michael, who lives in Sonora Township.

After his mother's death, Benjamin Radel lived with his brother John until his marriage, which occurred January 24, 1882, to Mary Weber, born in Sonora Township, October 15, 1862, a daughter of Gabriel and Julia Ann (Sonberon) Weber, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. After his marriage, Benjamin Radel lived on his father's farm on section 2, Sonora Township, for ten years, having bought out the other heirs to the eighty acres. He also bought 160 acres of land in Rock Creek Township, and lived on this farm for two years, and then traded it for 160 acres on section 14, Sonora Township, which was improved for those times, but not according to modern ideas. Since then he has replaced the buildings with new ones, and put in many other improvements until he now has a very fine and valuable property. Here he carries on general farming and raises Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Radel became the parents of the following children: Roy, who was born August 20, 1884, works the home place, and owns eighty acres in this township, attended the common schools and Ft. Madison Business College, was married to Valeria Krueger and they have two children, James, born April 20, 1914, and Edward, born September 13, 1917; Ida, who was born October 25, 1886, is Mrs. William Porth, of Appanoose Township; Ollie, who was born February 24, 1889, is the widow of Charles Lewis, and has two children, Thomas, born December 3, 1915, and Charles, born November 16, 1917; and Augusta, who was born July 6, 1892, was married to Carl Wilkins of Sonora Township, and they have one son, Ambrose, born July 11, 1916. In his youth, Mr. Radel attended the common schools of his district, and his wife attended St. Mary's Academy at Nauvoo. They are Catholics. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served as highway commissioner and school director.

RADEL, Peter, now deceased, was one of the enterprising and successful general farmers and stockraisers of Sonora Township. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 29, 1840, a son of Peter and Caroline Radel, who left Germany in 1854 on a sailing vessel, and came to the United States and by way of New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to Keokuk, Iowa. Soon thereafter they came to Nauvoo, where the father died.

Peter Radel attended the schools of Germany. After coming to this country he was engaged in farming, and in 1872 moved on an unimproved farm in Sonora Township, which he

bought. This he improved, erected new buildings, and added to its acreage until there are now 300 acres in the farm, of which 208 acres are in Sonora Township and seventy-six acres in Rock Creek Township. Here he carried on general farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred October 24, 1917.

In December, 1872, Mr. Radel was married to Louisa Huber, born at Nauvoo, on November 12, 1847, a daughter of Martin and Christine Huber, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to the United States, and settled at Nauvoo in the spring of 1847. Mrs. Huber died about 1850, and Mr. Huber married (second) a Miss Ritter. He was a wagonmaker by trade, but later in life became a farmer. Mrs. Radel attended the public schools of Nauvoo. She and Mr. Radel became the parents of the following children: Alvin, who died at the age of two years and seven months; Clara, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Orlando, who lives in Rock Creek Township; Minnie, who is Mrs. John Kelly, of western Mississippi; and Emma, who lives with her mother on the homestead, which Orlando conducts. The family are all Catholics. Mr. Radel was a very highly respected man, and stood high in his community, as he deserved to do.

RADEL, Orlando, one of the substantial farmers of Senora Township, owns and operates a farm of eighty acres. He was born in Senora Township, March 7, 1879, a son of Peter and Louisa (Hoover) Radel. Orlando Radel was reared in Sonora Township, and he attended the Christy district school. From boyhood he has been engaged in farm work, and far a time after his marriage in 1900, he rented land, but in 1902 he located on the family homestead of eighty acres which he owns. This farm, however, is not extensive enough for his operations, and so he rents additional land to the extent of 120 acres, and has it all in a high state of cultivation.

On August 26, 1900, Orlando Radel was married to Lucy Sanders, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Abraham and Sarah Jane (Marshall) Sanders. Mr. and Mrs. Radel have one son, Orville, who was born July 31, 1903. Mr. Radel is a Catholic. Fraternally he belongs to the Moose Lodge No. 671, of Madison, Iowa. Having been engaged in farming all of his life, Mr. Radel is very experienced and knows just how to get the results from his work that make him a successful man and useful citizen.

RAHN, Albert C., who conducts the only plumbing establishment at Nauvoo, is one of the representative business men of Hancock County. He was born at Nauvoo, September 18, 1868, a son of Justus and Eliza (Goodman) Rahn, natives of Germany. He started to the United States with his wife and four children, but had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died in mid-ocean. He with his four children, Fred, John and George, all of whom are deceased, and Marian, who is the widow of Ust Ort of Senora Township, located at Oquaka, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for a few years. In 1842 he located at Nauvoo, later buying a farm in Senora Township, where he was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil War. He then sold his farm, and returned to Nauvoo, where he bought land and conducted a vineyard until his death in 1893. He married the second time at Nauvoo, and his children by this marriage were as follows: Joseph, who lives at Princeton, Iowa; Addie, who lives at Nauvoo; Eliza, who is deceased; Albert C.; and Edward, who lives at Nauvoo. His wife died in 1886.

Albert C. Rahn attended the public schools of Hancock County, and from the time he was ten years old was self-supporting. When he was fifteen years old he began working for J. B. Ocking, general merchant, and remained with him for thirteen years, and then went into the plumbing business and was engaged in conducting plumbing establishments at various points until 1907, when he came to Nauvoo, and has given such universal satisfaction that no other plumber has found an opening here. Mr. Rahn has erected a fine modern residence at Nauvoo.

On October 10, 1893, Mr. Rahn was married to Irene Datin, born at Independence, Kas., a daughter of Valentine and Eliza (Black) Datin. Mr. and Mrs. Rahn have the following children: Inez, who is Mrs. Irvin Rimbold of Nauvoo; and Albert D., Harry J. and James J., all of whom are at home. Mr. Rahn is a Democrat and has served on both the high and graded school boards since 1910. Fraternally he belongs to Nauvoo Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F., and Modern Woodmen of America. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. A man of nigh principles, Mr. Rahn stands well in his community.

RAHN, George, a successful grape grower and general farmer of Nauvoo Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, April 4, 1870, a son of George and Mary (Chandler) Rahn, natives of Germany and England, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Justus and Elizabeth (Swigart) Rahn, came to Hancock County in an early day; while the maternal grandparents, Charles and Harriet (Bailey) Chandler, settled in Sonora Township in 1845. With the exception of a few years when they were at Des Moines, Iowa, the parents lived always in Sonora Township, and there the father died May 11, 1879, the mother surviving until in June, 1915. Their children were as follows: William, who is deceased; Charles, who lives in Sonora Township; George; and Warren A., who lives in Sonora Township.

George Rahn was reared in Sonora Township, and attended its district schools. When he was twenty-one years old he began working by the month. On September 28, 1902, he was married to Margarette Leininger, born in Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Marzolf) Leininger. Mr. and Mrs. Rahn have three chil-

dren, namely: Anita, Edgar and William. After his marriage, Mr. Rahn lived on rented land in Sonora Township for four years, and then bought twelve acres in the northern part of Nauvoo, which is all devoted to grapes. In addition to cultivating this land, for his vines, he rents other acreage, and carries on general farming. Mr. Rahn is a Lutheran, and is trustee of his church. He served as tax collector for several terms, being elected on the Democratic ticket, and he has also been a school director. An enterprising man he has made the most of his opportunities, and stands very well with his neighbors and associates.

RAICH, William P., now deceased, is remembered as one of the successful insurance men of Hancock County, with headquarters at Warsaw. He was born at Warsaw, November 15, 1858, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Ross) Raich, born in Germnay. Frederick Raich was a stonemason by trade, and in 1856 he came to the United States, and spent a short time at Louisville, Ky., soon afterward coming to Warsaw, where he died in 1882. His wife died in 1862.

William P. Raich attended the public schools of Warsaw, and when fifteen years old he began working in a grocery as errand boy, being promoted to a clerkship two years later. From 1876 to 1877 he worked as a grocery clerk for a Mr. Stroh, and in the latter year became bookkeeper for Eckbolm & Dross, remaining with that firm for fifteen years. During that time he became interested in insurance, in 1893 opened up an insurance office and became the representative of several of the leading fire insurance companies of the country, and when he died, June 17, 1914, his widow assumed the responsibilities of the business, now representing ten fire and tornado insurance companies.

On November 11, 1884, Mr. Raich was married to Louisa A. Schott, born in Warsaw, a daughter of John and Catherine (George) Schott, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when young and were married in 1855, at St. Louis, Mo., and then came to Warsaw. Mr. Schott conducted a brewery at Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. Raich became the parents of the following children: Bertha Frances, who died in infancy; Clara Catherine, who is at home; George W., who is in the coast artillery at Santiago, Cal.; Fred A., who is in the quartermaster's department at Newport News; Carrie P., who is a public schoolteacher; Laura Anna, who died at the age of two years; Edwin J., who lives at Warsaw; and Anna Louise, who died in infancy.

In addition to his insurance business, Mr. Raich was one of the organizers of the Warsaw Pickle Company, and continued a stockholder. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as alderman of the Second Ward in 1889; was collector of Warsaw in 1887; assessor of Warsaw in 1893, and held other local offices. For many years he was prominent in the Warsaw Lodge, I. O. O. F. When he died, Warsaw lost a fine citizen, and his friends and family a man of high character, whose every intention was to render them the best service that lay in his power.

RAMPLEY, Riley, now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial men of Hancock County, and an extensive landowner of Walker Township. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 25, 1835, a son of James and Elizabeth (Chaney) Rampley, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Ohio where they resided for some years, and then came to Walker Township, Hancock County, Ill., where they bought land and lived until claimed by death. On September 7, 1862, Riley Rampley enlisted for service during the Civil War in Company D, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 7, 1865, being under the immediate command of Capt. John B. Worrell. During one of the battles in which he participated, Mr. Rampley suffered from sunstroke.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Rampley resumed farming in Walker Township. On October 6, 1867, he was married to Nancy Newman, born in Rush County, Ind., July 8, 1846, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Tinsley) Newman, natives of Kentucky, came to Hancock County, and after several changes located in St. Albans Township, there buying a farm. Still later they moved to Sheridan County, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Rampley moved to a farm in Walker Township, cleared it off and improved it. There he lived until his death in 1893. Mrs. Rampley continued to live on the farm until 1904, when she bought eight lots, a residence and two and one-half acres of land at West Point, where she has since lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Rampley had the following children: William, who is living on the homestead; Charles, who lives at Mercer, Mo.; Laura, who is Mrs. Charles Markley, a widow, living at Wast Point, Ill.; Martha, who is Mrs. Ross Gillham, of Morristown, Minn.; Mary, who is Mrs. John Walker, of Walker Township; Sylvia, who died at the age of eighteen years; Louis, who lives at Bowen, Ill.; Flora, who is Mrs. Harry Sparks of Trueman, Minn.; Fannie, who is Mrs. Charles Neal, of St. Albans Township; Orpha, who is Mrs. Virgil Howard of Denver, Ill.; and Virgil, who served with the Fifth Ammunition Train in France during the Great War, is now at home. Mr. Rampley was a Republican. Both he and his wife early joined the Christian Church, and he died firm in that faith, having been a good man and loyal citizen, and one who worked hard to acquire ample means for his family.

RAND, Harry Stanley, one of the successful grain farmers of Pontoosuc Township, is interested also in several business concerns in Hancock County. He was born in Pontoosuc Township, September 12, 1884, a son of Edwin H. and Mary Louise (Harper) Rand, natives of Quincy, Ill., and New York state. The paternal grandparents were born in New Hampshire, but came in an early day to Quincy, Ill. Edwin H. Rand died December 28, 1916, his wife

having passed away November 12, 1913. Their children were as follows: Charles, who lives in Wyoming; Addie, who is Mrs. Berry Siens, of Dallas Township; Pearl L., who lives on the home place; Carrie, who is Mrs. John Barker, of Pontoosuc; Nellie L., who is Mrs. Claude Daley, is a widow who lives at Chicago, Ill.; Frederick E., and Harry Stanley. Frederick E. Rand has seen much military service. He enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, in 1898, and served through the war in the Philippines and in the trouble on the Mexican border, and during the Great War served in France as major in the One Hundred Thirty-second Infantry.

Harry S. Rand attended the common schools of his locality, and spent two years at the Pontoosuc High school. He then took a commercial course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. From the age of sixteen years he has worked on the home farm of 320 acres in the southern part of Pontoosuc and in Pontoosuc Township, and he now has a one-third interest in the farm. He carries on grain farming and raises Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and is very successful in his work.

On September 3. 1914, Mr. Rand was married to Lucile Moyes, born in Pontoosuc, a daughter of David and Cordelia (Leavitt) Moyes. Mr. and Mrs. Rand have no children. Mrs. Rand is a Presbyterian. In politics Mr. Rand is a Republican, and he is a member of the city council of Pontoosuc. He is a director of the Farmers State Pank of Dallas City, and has had other interests in both Pontoosuc and Dallas City. Experienced as a farmer, he knows how to get the best results from his land, and his advice is often sought and acted upon in agricultural matters.

RANDALL, Fred, one of the progressive young business men of La Harpe, is connected with the First National Bank of this city as assistant cashier, and is one of the reliable employes of this sound financial institution. He was born in La Harpe, March 28, 1879, the only child of his parents, Charles and Matilda E. (Sights) Randall. Charles Randall spent his life in Hancock County, for many years being a successful contractor located at La Harpe.

After attending the public schools of La Harpe, Fred Randall entered Gittings Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1896. Immediately thereafter he went into a printing office and learned the various branches of the business, and he also was engaged in clerking in a grocery store. On September 24, 1917, he became bookkeeper for the First National Bank of La Harpe, and his ability as an accountant has justified the selection of him by the bank officials. A Republican, he has been very active in his party and has served as tax collector and town clerk, and for one term he was mayor of La Harpe. An Odd Fellow he was secretary of the local lodge for ten years, and is now past grand and past chief patriarch. The Masonic order also holds his membership, he being a past master; also a member of the La Harpe Chapter Royal Arch Masons. A man of energy and talent, he has known how to make his efforts count and at the same time to render a loyal service to his community.

RANDELL, Virgil D., who owns and operates 200 acres of well improved land on section 18, Augusta Township, is one of the representative farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Missouri, September 30, 1894, a son of Theodore and Ella (Campbell) Randell, natives of Illinois, now living at No. 96 Fulton Street, Galesburg, Ill.

Virgil D. Randell attended the district schools at the Bowen and Quincy high schools, and remained at home with his parents until 1914 when he was married and moved on his present farm. Here he is successfully engaged in operating his land, and is doing general farming.

On December 23, 1914, Mr. Randell was married to Erma B. Trunwald, at Quincy, Ill. She was born on the farm where she and her husband now reside, and is a daughter of Fred and Lizzie Trunwald. Mr. and Mrs. Randell have one son, Paul G. In politics Mr. Randell is independent, preferring to vote according to his own judgment, and not be bound by party ties. He holds a policy in the Hancock County Mutual Life Insurance Company, his local pride leading him to give support to home projects. Both he and his wife are very popular in their community and are recognized as being among the leading young people of this section.

RAWSON, William Henry, a general farmer and stockraiser of Fountain Green Township, is one of the representative agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., August 7, 1858, a son of William and Keziah (Bonscer) Rawson, natives of Northampshire, England, and Schuyler County, Ill., respectively. The father was married in England, the mother of William Henry Rawson being his second wife, and the next day started for the United States with his wife, landing on Long Island, N. Y., later moving to Indiana, where Mrs. Rawson died. He and a brother-in-law then traveled on foot and horseback to Schuyler County, Ill., having but one horse, so that they alternated riding and walking.

After his arrival in Schuyler County, William Rawson met and married Keziah Bonscer, a daughter of Thomas Bonscer, a native of England, who had married a lady of Kentucky birth. William Rawson sold clapboards which he cut, marketing 10,000 of them at Frederick, Ill., using the money he received to buy the first horse he ever owned. Later he rented a farm, but continued to work in the timber during the winters until he was able to buy a farm. This he continued to operate until his death in 1905. Since then his widow has continued to live on her farm. Their children were as follows: William Henry; Mary E., who lives with her mother; Charles Wesley, who lives at Quincy, Ill.; Thomas, who lives at Lexington,

Neb.; James Adelbert, Frank, who lives at Wynoka, Okla., and Martha Ann, Fred and Alta May, all of whom are deceased.

William Henry Rawson attended the schools of his district, and remained on the farm until his marriage, which took place February 23, 1883, when he was united with Lydia Bell Clark, born in Brown County, Ill., March 16, 1865, a daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Wells) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson became the parents of the following children: Clarence, who was born July 26, 1884, died February 3, 1899; William Marion, who was born October 20, 1893, was married to Hazel Brooks, and they have one daughter, Clydell, and live in Fountain Green Township. After his marriage, Mr. Rawson rented land in Schuyler County for three years, and for one year in Adams County, and then came to Hancock County, where for four years he was a renter in Pilot Grove Township. He then moved to Fountain Green Township, where he rented land until 1901, at which time he bought 100 acres of improved land, on section 29, Fountain Green Township. He has built a fine modern residence on this farm, and otherwise improved the place. Mr. Rawson has always carried on general farming and stock raising, specializing on Poland-China hogs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics a Democrat, he has served his township as collector for three years, and assessor for one year. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors. An excellent farmer and good citizen, Mr. Rawson stands very high in his neighborhood, and deserves the prosperity which has come to him.

RAY, Daniel T. and George W. are numbered among the most progressive farmers of Hancock County, and they own and operate a highly improved farm on section 36, Dallas Township. Daniel T. Ray was born February 23, 1859, and George W. Ray was born April 22, 1865, they being sons of Thomas L. and Mary E. (Barr) Ray.

Thomas L. Ray was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., November 18, 1827, a son of Washington L. and Frances Ray, also natives of Kentucky, where Washington L. Ray was born in 1805. Mrs. Mary E. (Barr) Ray was born May 5, 1838, and on May 5, 1857, she was united in marriage with Thomas L. Ray. In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Ray came to Hancock County by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, arriving at Dallas City on November 14 of that year. At first they rented land in Dallas Township, but in the spring of 1857 bought forty acres of land in Pilot Grove Township. In the spring of 1870, they returned to Dallas Township and bought the farm now owned by their sons, where Thomas L. Ray died May 6, 1891. His widow survived him until July 9, 1914, when she too passed away. Their children were as follows: Daniel T. and George W., whose names head this review; Sarah E., the second child, who was born June 19, 1861, died March 17, 1907; Mary J., who was born June 1, 1863, died November 29, 1865; Emma E., who was born March 14, 1867, is Mrs. George Boyer of Fort Madison, Iowa; and Anna F., who was born October 27, 1875, died July 16, 1890.

The two surviving members of the family in Hancock County, have conducted the homestead since their father's death, and since 1888 have conducted a threshing outfit. They have made a number of improvements on their property, including the erection of a machine shop 26x42 feet; a corn crib 28x42 feet; a coal house 14x18 feet, with a nine foot slide; a hen house 12x22 feet; and have put in 1,040 rods of tiling. They do general farming and raise Barred Plymouth Rock and Orpington poultry. During the lifetime of Thomas L. Ray, considerable stock was raised on this farm, but the brothers confine themselves to general farming and poultry raising and the conduct of their threshing outfit, doing all the work of threshing in their neighborhood.

Both brothers attended the Oak Grove district school and the school sof Colusa, and the other children went to the Colusa schools. Thomas L. Ray and his wife belonged to the Baptist Church, but the sons do not belong to any religious organizations. They are Democrats, and Daniel T. Ray served for fifteen years as road commissioner and as a member of the school board. The brothers belong to Colusa Camp No. 3601, M. W. A., the Hancock County Mutual Association and the Illinois Bankers Association, and are well known and universally respected.

REA, Grant A., one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Rock Creek Township, is profitably engaged in general farming and raising running horses. He was born in Rock Creek Township, November 22, 1863, a son of John and Clestina (Huckens) Rea, he born in Chester County, Pa., and she on the border line between Vermont and New Hampshire. They came to Hancock County at an early day, and located on a farm in Rock Creek Township.

Grant A. Rea grew up on the homestead, and attended the Lincoln district school. In 1889 he was married to Minnie Bell, a daughter of James and Mary (Marshall) Bell, he born in Ohio or Indiana, and she in Hancock County, Ill. The Bell and Marshall families were early settlers of Hancock County. Mrs. Rea was born in Hancock County, and attended its schools. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Rea moved on section 20, Rock Creek Township, where he owns eighty acres of land. He has made all of the improvements on his farm, and carries on general farming, specializing on raising running horses upon an extensive scale. Mr. and Mrs. Rea have had the following children born to them: Clestina, who died at the age of two years; Emile and Dee, who now are at home; and Frank, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Rea's two sons, Emile and Dee, served as soldiers in the Great War,

Emile going to France with the American Expeditionary Force, and Dee being in training at Camp Grant, Ill. Both have been honorably discharged. In politics Mr. Rea and his sons are Republicans.

REAUGH, Hon. Ernest O., member of the Fiftieth General Assembly of Illinois from Hancock County, and one of the distinguished men of this part of the state, was born in Adams County, Ill., February 22, 1880, a son of Clark and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Reaugh, both born in Adams County, Ill., where they were reared, educated and married. Clark Reaugh was a clerk for a time, then engaged in farming and finally with his son Ernest O., bought the Bowen Chronicle and edited and issued it under the firm name of C. & E. Reaugh until the junior partner was elected circuit court recorder of Hancock County, in November, 1908. He was re-elected to the same office in 1912, and held these offices until December, 1916, he was elected a member of the Legislature, to which body he was returned in November, 1918.

Ernest O. Reaugh attended the grammar and high schools of his native county, and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. On November 19, 1913, Mr. Reaugh was married to Sarah Myers, a graduate of the Quincy Conservatory of Music, and a daughter of LeRoy and Margaret Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Reaugh belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reaugh also belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat and it is needless to say, has always been very active in public affairs, serving as a member of the Hancock County Central Committee for a number of years and holding some of the local offices, including that of tax collector of his township. While Mr. Reaugh has devoted a considerable portion of his time to serving the public, he has not neglected his private affairs, but was a successful farmer. He owned a fine farm in Carthage Township which he disposed of in March, 1918. Although still a young man he has progressed far on the road to success, and further honors doubtless await him, for his record shows that he is honorable, high-minded and capable, and these qualities are those most needed in public men, especially at a time when unusually important matters are being constantly brought up for their consideration.

REED, Johnson Wesley, a general farmer of Montebello Township, is one of the progressive agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in Appanoose Township, October 25, 1874, a son of William Wesley and Johanna (Johnson) Reed, both born in Appanoose Township. John D. Johnson, the maternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, but came at a very early date to Appanoose Township, as did the paternal grandfather. After their marriage, the parents settled in Appanoose Township, where they lived until 1882, at which time they moved to Sonora Township, and remained there until 1892. They then moved to another farm in the same township, and in 1902 went to Wythe Township, remaining there for two years, when they went to Montebello Township. In 1905 they made another change, locating in Prairie Township, where they remained until 1914, when they went to Nauvoo. Their children were two in number, namely: Johnson Wesley, and Nellie Emma, who died in December, 1907.

Johnson Wesley Reed attended the district schools and learned to be a farmer under his father's instruction. After he was married he went to Emmett County, Iowa, and lived there for two years on a farm. Returning to Hancock County, he rented land in Montebello Township until he bought his present eighty-five-acre farm. Since purchasing it, he has rebuilt all the buildings and made many other improvements. He carries on general farming.

On February 12, 1902, Mr. Reed was married to Emma Augusta Hamburg, born in Sonora Township, a daughter of Herman and Caroline Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have no children. In politics he is a Republican. A man well versed in agricultural matters, he has succeeded in his undertakings, and is numbered among the leaders in his neighborhood.

RHEA, L. J., M. D., who belongs to the older class of physicians in Hancock County, is one of the most successful and highly regarded of his profession in the county and in and about La Harpe, where he is engaged in an active practice. He was born in Hancock County, June 8, 1854, one of the five children of his parents, Calway L. and Sarah J. (Smith) Rhea. Calway L. Rhea was born in Tennessee, which state he left in 1830 for Illinois, and located in Hancock County. For a number of years he was successfully engaged in farming in Hancock Township, where he became a heavy landowner, and there he died May 15, 1886. The mother is also deceased.

L. J. Rhea attended the public schools of Hancock County, then entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, was graduated therefrom in 1882. He took a post graduate course at Chicago in 1900. Since 1883 Dr. Rhea has made Hancock County his home and is one of its best known citizens as well as professional men.

Dr. Rhea was married to Miss Susan M. Berry, a daughter of Acery Berry, and a member of one of Hancock County's old families. Dr. and Mrs. Rhea have the following children: Ollie E., who is a resident of Quincy, Ill.; Mamie B., who is the wife of Clyde B. Hull, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Atlee A., who lives at La Harpe. The Christian Church holds the membership of Dr. Rhea and his family. Politically a Democrat, fraternally he is a Mason. He is conveniently located in the First National Bank building, and his office is equipped with all modern appliances.

RICE, Absalom Kneeland, one of the business men of Dallas City, who is well known throughout the county, was born in Henderson County,

Ill., August 5, 1852, a son of Jonathan Hickman Peckenfew and Elizabeth (Scott) Rice, early settlers of Henderson County, Ill., who after a long residence in that section of the state, spent their last years at Dallas City, Ill., being engaged in conducting a hotel that was very popular with the traveling public.

When Absalom K. Rice was a small boy, his parents moved to Dallas City and he attended its schools, and then learned the harness-making trade. Later he embarked in a harness business and made harness and saddles for about ten years, then sold this business, and is now engaged in conducting a harness repair and a shoe shop.

On March 26, 1882, Mr. Rice was married to Laura Malissa Manifold, born in Durham Township, a daughter of Benjamin Jasper and Cornelia Van Dorn (Hutton) Manifold, natives of Tennessee and New York state. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Rice were George and Mary Manifold, and in 1836 they came from Tennessee, where they were born, to Durham Township and entered land from the government. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Rice were Samuel and Mary Hutton, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have always lived at Dallas City since their marriage. In 1896 they erected a fine residence, which continues to be their home. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have the following children: Elizabeth Van Dorn, who is Mrs. Ira P. Bowlin of Bussey, Iowa, has had three children, Keith M. Van Dorn, deceased, and Kenneth K., and Laura I.; Jasper Hickman, who lives at Kansas City, Mo., married Pearl Penrod, and they have one son, Richard S.; Charles Kneeland, who served in the United States army during the World War. Mr. Rice is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the representative men of his community, and he and his family stand very well in public estimation.

RICE, Clark H., now deceased, was formerly an extensive general farmer and stockraiser of Durham Township, and was a recognized authority on agricultural matters. He was born in Durham Township, August 30, 1866, a son of Fayette and Blair Counties, Pa.

On January 1, 1891, Clark H. Rice was married to Laura M. Bradfield, born at Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa, January 4, 1870, a Henry and Elizabeth (Stoner) Rice, natives of daughter of James N. and Ada (Wolf) Bradfield, natives of Virginia and Ohio, who, after being married in Ohio, went to Iowa, and from there, in 1870, came to Durham Township, where both died. After his marriage, Mr. Rice moved to his father-in-law's farm in Durham Township, but in 1893 went to Bradshaw, Neb., where he bought an improved farm of 160 acres, and conducted it for three years. He then sold his farm and returned to Durham Township, where he spent a year. For the subsequent six years he was engaged in farming his father's farm in Lee County, Iowa, but then returned to Hancock County and bought 160 acres of land in Pontoosic Township, that was improved. After seven years, he sold that farm and bought his father's homestead in Durham Township, comprising 160 acres of improved land, on which were modern buildings. He was a progressive farmer and large feeder and raiser of stock, and he continued to operate his land until his death which occurred March 5, 1916, since which time his widow and children have continued to conduct the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice had the following children: Bertha E., who was born October 25, 1891; died July 19, 1899; Charles L., who was born April 26, 1898, is at home; a son, twin of Charles, was born dead; Eulah E., who was born July 5, 1903, died August 29, 1903; and Earl B., who was born April 8, 1908, is at home. Mr. Rice attended the district schools, and Elliott's Business College of Burlington, Iowa, and was a well informed man. Mrs. Rice attended the district schools. A consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Rice was active in religious work, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. In politics he was a Republican.

RICE, Cyrus D., one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates the famous Hill Crest Stock Farm of Durham Township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., June 21, 1863, a son of John and Mary (Davidson) Rice, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in that state, and soon thereafter moved to Adams County, Ill., where he died in 1903, but she survives him and still resides in Adams County.

Cyrus D. Rice attended the district schools and grew up on a farm. In the spring of 1885 he came to Durham Township, and worked by the month for four years. In the spring of 1889 he went to York County, Nebr., and was engaged in farming in that region for a year. He then returned to Durham Township, and renting land began farming on his own account, remaining there until when in the spring of 1892, he bought 157 acres of improved land. Since then he has made many important changes on his farm, erecting modern buildings and putting in machinery that add very much to its value. He has added to his farm until he now owns 297 acres of finely improved land, and here he carries on general farming and raises upon an extensive scale draft horses, Poled-Angus cattle and Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs. His product is known throughout a wide territory and commands banner prices on account of superiority in every respect.

In February, 1889, Mr. Rice was married to Maggie C. Hurdle, born in La Harpe Township, a daughter of John and Elmira (Barr) Hurdle. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have the following children: Lloyd, who served in the National Army during the Great War, married Fern Strickler, and they have one daughter, Helen May; and V. Yale, who was also prepared for service in the National Army, but was not sent

to France, the signing of the armistice obviating the necessity for the shipment of any more troops. Mr. Rice is a firm believer in improving the public schools, in securing good teachers, and has served his district as a school director and trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership, and he has served it as steward and trustee, and for a number of years, has been superintendent of the Sunday school connected with it.

RICE, Cyrus Strickler, M. D., now deceased, was at one time one of the most successful professional and business men of Disco, and a man widely known and universally respected. He was born near Pennville, Pa., January 14, 1847, a son of Rev. Samuel and Frances (Strickler) Rice, natives of Fayette County, Pa. Rev. Samuel Rice was a minister of the Brethren in Christ denomination, and in 1866 moved to eastern Ohio. In 1868, his son, Cyrus Strickler Rice, left the parental roof and came to Disco, Ill. For the subsequent five years he taught school, and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and attended the medical department for one term, then returning to Disco, he resumed his educational duties, and taught for one term, when he returned to the university and completed his medical course, being graduated in medicine March 29, 1876. Coming back to Disco, he alternated practicing his profession and teaching school for one year, and then embarked in a drug business and continued it until his death which occurred December 28, 1899. He served for two whole terms and a part of a third as postmaster of Disco. At the time of his death, he owned 400 acres of valuable land in Durham Township as well as residence property at Disco.

On September 13, 1876, Dr. Rice was married to Ida L. Manifold, born in Durham Township, March 20, 1856, a daughter of Benjamin Jasper and Cornelia (Hutton) Manifold, who came to Illinois in 1836, and in 1845 to this county. They were natives of Tennessee and New York, respectively. Mrs. Rice is a granddaughter of George and Mary (Pursley) Manifold, natives of Tennessee, and Samuel and Mary (Bryan) Hutton, natives of New York. Timothy Hutton, great-grandfather of Mrs. Rice was a soldier of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Rice had the following children: Vilas Edwin, who married Jane Robertson, has one son, Vilas, E., who lives on Ferndale Farm in Durham Township; Virgil Samuel and J. Constance, both of whom are living with their mother; Benjamin Edison and Victor Manifold, who are both deceased, the former dying at the age of nine years, and the latter at the age of six years. The home at Disco owned by Mr. Rice is a magnificent one, and the residence on it is as convenient and modern as could be found in many of the large cities.

RICE, Thomas Scott, an honored resident of Dallas City, is one of the men who served his country during the Civil War. He was born in Mead County, Ky., January 27, 1843, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Scott) Rice, natives of Indiana and Kentucky. After their marriage, Jonathan Rice and his wife located in Kentucky, where they remained until the winter of 1847-8, when they came to Hancock County, Ill. He became a merchant of Pontoosic, although prior to that he had worked at his trade of carpenter. In 1861 he moved to Henderson County, Ill., and settled on a farm his father-in-law gave to him and his wife. There they lived for some years, then moved back to Hancock County, and he conducted a hotel at Dallas City until 1870, when he sold and retired. His children were as follows: Alice, who is now Mrs. G. Wibble; Susan who is Mrs. Roe Carper; Lina, who is Mrs. Monroe Schafner; Alfred Lear, who lives at Fairfield, Iowa; Melissa, who is Mrs. Charles Hallowell, of Dallas City; and Absolom, twin brother of Melissa.

In the spring of 1862, Thomas Scott Rice, who had been reared in Hancock County and attended its schools, enlisted in defense of his country, in Company H, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Dallas City, Ill., for service in the Civil War, and was sent with this regiment to Kentucky in pursuit of General Morgan. He was also at the siege of Fort Donelson, after which the regiment was sent to Tennessee and thence to Georgia, participating in all in thirty-six battles. He was twice wounded. At the battle of Chickamauga, he was shot in the shin bone, and also in the left breast near the heart. While with General Sherman on the march to the sea, he was taken prisoner, but fortunately he had been able to retain his revolver, and he shot the guard, and thus he and the other soldier whom the guard was holding, escaped and joined the command of General Kilpatrick, who was nearby with his cavalry. Mr. Rice participated in the Grand Review at Washington, and was dicharged in June, 1865. After this he returned to Dallas City and for some time thereafter worked by the month on neighboring farms, then rented land in Henderson County for two years, and then moved on a farm just north of Dallas City. After working on the construction of the C. B. & Q. Railroad for five years, he conducted a farm owned by his uncle Benjamin Burrington, in Knox County, Ill., for three years, when he returned once more to Dallas City and here conducted a fish market until 1914, when he retired.

On December 20, 1868, he was married to Elsie L. Baldwin, born in Warren County, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hopper) Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Rice became the parents of two children: William and Harry, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Rice is a Republican, and has held local offices, and could have been elected to others had he been willing to accept the nomination to them. The Allen Post No. 621, G. A. R. of Dallas City, has in him a faithful and useful member. During his long residence in and about Dallas City, he has won and retained the warm personal friendship of its leading men, and by them and all who know him, he is held in the highest esteem.

RICHARDS, Philip, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Rock Creek Township, is a man widely and favorably known. He was born on section 26, Rock Creek Township, November 4, 1859, a son of Josiah W. and Marian H. (Judy) Richards, he born in Virginia in 1822, and she in Grant County, Ky., in 1824. The paternal grandfather, William Richards, was one of the earliest settlers of Burton, Ill., coming to Adams County about 1840, and taking up a big tract of land, on which his son Josiah W. Richards was reared, and lived until his marriage in 1845. The maternal grandparents were William Winehark and Dosia (Tracy) Judy, the former of whom was born in Germany, but came to the United States and settled in Kentucky.

After their marriage, Posiah W. Richards and his wife lived in Adams County, until 1858, when they came to Hancock County, and bought 160 acres in Rock Creek Township, which were unimproved. While engaged in clearing the land, Josiah W. Richards was killed in an accident, a tree he was chopping down falling upon him, September 26, 1866. His widow continued to reside upon the farm until her death August 8, 1885. Their children were as follows: William F., who lives at Lamona, Iowa; Margaret A., who died August 26, 1871; Albert P., who died September 10, 1871; Armstead, who died in 1917; Docia C., who is the widow of Robert Cunningham, lives at Ferris, Ill.; Mary, who died in 1880; John A., who lives at Nashua, Iowa; J. B., who lives at Julesburg, Col.; Philip; Louisa J., who was Mrs. George D. Riel, is deceased; and Josiah W., who lives at Ferris, Ill.

Philip Richards attended the district schools, and remained at home. On December 20, 1885, he was married to Olena M. Thompson, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of Charles and Henrietta (Wilkie) Thompson, he born at Hopkinsville, Ky., and she near Cincinnati, Ohio. After his marriage, Philip Richards bought the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, but later sold eighty acres of the original 160 acres to his brother, J. W. Richards. Philip Richards also owns forty acres adjoining his home farm. In 1890 his barn was destroyed by fire, and he replaced it by a new one. The other improvements were made by his mother during her widowhood. Here Mr. Richards carries on general farming and raises Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have two children: Nellie M., who is Mrs. Robert Clark, of Montebello Township, and Merl B., who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Richards attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first trustee of the Village of Ferris, and has been police magistrate, tax collector, constable, school trustee and director, and has held other local offices, being elected on the Democratic ticket. His fraternal connections are with Ferris Camp, M. W. A.

RICHARDS, Sid, one of the enterprising farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns 105 acres of valuable land on section 14 of this township. He was born in Illinois, October 30, 1852, a son of Newton and Eliza A. (Van Dyke) Richards, natives of Indiana, who came to Illinois at an early day. Newton Richards was a farmer and he died when his son Sid Richards was eight years old. The widowed mother later passed away in Hancock County. The father was a Democrat, and served as a justice of the peace for some years.

Sid Richards was married in Hancock County, September 21, 1881, to Sarah J. Cloud, also a native of Illinois. They have three children, namely: Dr. Joseph L., who married Myrna Chapman, is practicing at Butte, Montana; Robert L., who married Ethel Johnson, lives in Macomb, Ill.; and Floyd N., who married Leola Cutler is a farmer of St. Mary's Township. Politically Mr. Richards is a Democrat, but he has never sought office, preferring to confine himself to his private affairs. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1902 he bought his present farm, which he has since improved, and here he carries on general farming and stockraising. He is a man who holds the confidence of his neighborhood.

RICHARDSON, William H., now deceased, was at one time one of the responsible men of Hancock County, and a well known figure in Rock Creek Township. He was born in Harrison County, W. Va., January 18, 1853, a son of George L. and Maria Richardson, of West Virginia. In 1869 they came to Hancock County and located near Elvaston, in Prairie Township, there buying land.

William H. Richardson lived with his parents on the home farm, and also worked for other farmers, later renting land for himself. In 1893 he bought a partly improved farm of seventy-six acres in Rock Creek Township, all within the city of Ferris, erected new buildings and made other improvements, and was engaged in farming the place until his death, August 19, 1914.

On October 18, 1877, Mr. Richardson was married to Alice Doud, born at Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., a daughter of Rev. Fayette and Ellen (Hartford) Doud, of Ohio. The father of Mrs. Richardson was a Methodist preacher. He died in July, 1891, his wife having passed away in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson became the parents of the following children: Edith L., who is a public school teacher, is living at home; Ada G., who is Mrs. A. L. Casburn; Ray, who died in 1900 at the age of sixteen and one-half years; and Cleo G., who is also a public school teacher. Mr. Richardson was a Republican. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee for many years. At one time he was a member of the order of Odd Fellows. A man of integrity and ability, he was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

RIEL, John G., one of the landowners of Hancock County, was formerly actively engaged in agricultural work, and his properties in Rock

Creek and Prairie township, are valuable. He was born in Prairie Township, November 26, 1862, a son of Mathias and Martha C. (Wagner) Riel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and west Virginia, respectively. In 1856 Mathias Riel came to the United States, stopped for two years at Chicago, and then came on to Hancock County. Martha C. Wagner was brought to Hancock County in childhood, by her parents. After their marriage, Mathias Riel and his wife located in Prairie Township, where both died. Their children were as follows: J. G.; a daughter, who died in infancy; Fred C., who is deceased; Mary E., who lives at Harvey, Ill.; Hermina, who is Mrs. Robert Anderson, of Harvey, Ill.; and Lena, who married H. D. Snider who is deceased.

John G. Riel was reared in Prairie Township, and attended its schools, remaining at home until he was married in January, 1886, to Louisa J. Richards, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Josiah and Marion Richards. After his marriage Mr. Riel rented a farm on section 3, Prairie Township for two years, and then bought eighty-eight acres of land, in Rock Creek Township, which was improved, paying $50 per acre for it. This land is now valued at $300 per acre. On it he erected new buildings, with the exception of the house, and that he modernized. He still lives on this farm, but rents it. While operating it he raised cattle and hogs, and was very successful. Mr. Riel also owns 121 acres of land in Prairie Township, which he rents. Of this farm, eighty acres are under cultivation and the balance is in pasture. Mrs. Riel died December 21, 1904, the mother of the following children: Florence M., who is Mrs. Jesse J. Wisehard, of Prairie Township; Ina, who died in infancy; and Mary L., who is Mrs. Joseph A. Brown, of Denrock, Ill. Mr. Riel is a member of the Christian Church, of which he has been a trustee since 1908. He is a Republican, and is now serving his third term as supervisor of Rock Creek Township. His fraternal connections are with Ferris Lodge No. 674, I. O. O. F., and Burnside Lodge A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association. A man of high principles, Mr. Riel has always done what he belived to be his full duty, and his fellow citizens appreciate him as is shown in his re-election to the most important office in the township.

RIGGINS, Homer Gardner, who is one of the prosperous modern general farmers and stock-raisers of Hancock Township, owns a finely developed farm on section 15. He was born in Hancock Township, May 1, 1875, a son of William Monroe and Martha Jane (Gibson) Riggins, natives of Hancock Township, where the paternal grandparents, Jesse and Sally Ann (McCubbins) Riggins, natives of Kentucky and Hancock County, respectively, located after their marriage, and where the maternal grandfather, James Gibson, became an early settler. William M. Riggins located in Hancock Township following his marriage, and was there engaged in farming. He died there January 12, 1917, but his widow survives and makes her home on the old farm. Their children were as follows: Homer Gardner; John Sylvestor, who lives at Monmouth, Ill.; Birdie, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was the wife of John King; and Cleveland, who is on the homestead with his mother.

Homer G. Riggins attended the Oak Grove district school, and remained at home with his parents until he began working for neighboring farmers, continuing to do so until March 18, 1901, when he bought seventy-eight acres of timber land, on which he built a shack, and lived there alone for a time, clearing off his land, and improving it. In 1902 he added forty acres to the farm, which was also timber covered, but since then he has cleared this too, with the exception of a few acres which he still keeps as woodland. He raises standard bred trotting horses, cattle, and hogs, and his produce commands the highest prices on account of the superior quality.

On November 25, 1902, Mr. Riggins was married to Sadie Ellen Jenkins, of Missouri, who died February 26, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Riggins had three children, namely: Anna and Leo, both of whom live with their paternal grandmother; and Mattie, who died in infancy. On November 9, 1916, Mr. Riggins was married (second) to Mrs. Della (Seybold) Clark, born near Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Jasper and Henrietta (Maclin) Seybold, widow of Robert Clark, born in Tennessee, near Chapel Hill. He died March 5, 1913, at Beardstown, Ill. During his active years he was a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Prior to her marriage to Mr. Clark, Mrs. Riggins was married to Archie Hernden, by whom she had a daughter, Estella Marguerite, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Riggins. Mr. Riggins is a Democrat, and he served for five years as a school trustee. He belongs to Webster Lodge No. 1000, I. O. O. F., and to the Rebekahs.

RIGGINS, William Monroe, now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial and highly respected farmers and citizens of Hancock Township, where he was born February 14, 1848, a son of Jesse and Sally Ann (McCubbin) Riggins, natives of Kentucky, who became early settlers of Hancock County, where they died. They had the following children: Mary, who is Mrs. Thomas Ruddle, of Hancock Township; Martha, who is Mrs. Stanley Maynard, of Carthage; William Monroe; and Sylvestor, who lives in Hancock Township.

William Monroe Riggins was married December 19, 1872, to Martha Jane Gibson, born in Hancock Township, April 2, 1855, a daughter of James and Mary L. (Dale) Gibson, early settlers of Hancock Township. The children in the Gibson family were as follows: J. W., who lives at Carthage; Clara, who is Mrs. Robert Dunn, of Dixon, Ill.; Margaret, who is Mrs. Samuel Mosley, of Ferris, Ill.; and Fannie, who is Mrs. George Decker of Monroe County, Mo.

After marriage Mr. Riggins moved into a log cabin on a 40-acre tract, all covered with timber, in Hancock Township, and began cutting down the trees and putting the land under cultivation. He kept on adding to the farm until he had 120 acres all in one body, all of which he cleared and cultivated, and made many improvements, including the erection of new buildings, fences, etc. As he was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, he conducted a shop on his farm, and after his sons became old enough to conduct the farm, he devoted himself to blacksmithing. His death occurred January 13, 1917, his widow surviving him and continuing to live on the old homestead. Their children were as follows: Homer Gardner, who lives in Hancock Township, is spoken of elsewhere in this work; John, who lives in Warren County, Ill., married Viola Ruddel, who is now deceased, has three children, Minnie, Arol and Pearl; Birdie, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was Mrs. John King; and Cleveland, who helps his mother conduct the farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Riggins attended the district schools of Hancock Township. He belonged to the Christian Church of which he was an elder. A Democrat, he served as a tax collector and a justice of the peace for many years. He was a man of unusual qualities, and his sense and good judgment were never questioned, so that many problems were brought to him to solve, outside of his magisterial office, and when his advice was taken, regret was seldom experienced. Scrupulously honest, he never demanded of any man more than he was willing to perform himself, and few if any men in the community were held in higher respect.

RILEY, David I., who lived retired at Colusa for several years, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, and was a man who was held in the highest respect. He was born in Adams County, Ill., on Big Neck Creek, December 16, 1856, and died January 27, 1919, his burial being in Union Cemetery. His parents were William and Anna (Byler) Riley, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, both of whom had been previously married. The first wife of William Riley was Sarah Groves, and she bore him the following children: Newton, who lives in Colorado; John, who lives in Henry County, Mo.; Jane and Melissa, who are both deceased; and George and James, both of whom live at Stafford, Kas. Mrs. Riley was first married to Calvin White, and they had one son, R. C. White, who lives at Camp Point, Ill. Her second husband was Herman Byler, but they had no children. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were married in Adams County, Ill., where they lived on a farm until 1864, when they bought a farm situated in Durham and Dallas townships. Their children were as follows: Mary, who is deceased; David I.; Alice, who is Mrs. James Gracey, of Dallas City, Ill.; Silas E., who is deceased; and Louisa F., who is Mrs. John Coleman, of Drexel, Mo.

On February 4, 1877, David I. Riley was married to Lucinda M. Kelley, born in Appanoose County, Iowa, September 27, 1857, a daughter of James M. and Margaret (Ritchey) Kelley, natives of Tennessee. Following their marriage, they lived for eight years on his father's farm in Dallas Township and then bought eighty acres of land partly improved, that was located in Durham Township, on which Mr. Riley erected a residence, and to which he first added 120 acres, and still later eighty acres more, all being on sections 30 and 31, Durham Township, and he also owned ten acres of timberland in Pilot Grove Township. In 1917 he erected a fine modern residence at Colusa, to which he retired, renting his farms to his two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Riley became the parents of the following children: James W., who lives in Dallas Township; Leona, who died in childhood; and Clarence A. and Victor N., who are on the home farm. Mr. Riley attended the Union district school, and he served as a school director for twenty years, as supervisor for two terms, and as tax collector for one term, being elected on the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he belonged to Dallas City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Colusa Camp, M. W. A. In every relation of life he was an honorable, worthy man.

RIST, Otho J., manager of the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company, the central offices of which are located at Carthage, is one of the substantial and representative business men of Hancock County, and one who stands very high in his community. He was born at Bowen, Ill., November 26, 1889, one of the two children born to his parents, John W. and Margaret E. (Sylvester) Rist. John W. Rist has long resided in comfortable retirement at Bowen.

Otto J. Rist attended the common schools and the high school of his native place, and was early taught habits of thrift and industry which have remained with him. When he was nineteen years old he entered the telephone business, and has ever since been connected with this line of endeavor, and was made manager of the Dallas City branch in 1913. Under him are four operators and he has every detail of his branch in excellent shape so that he can give the public a very satisfactory service.

Mr. Rist was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Stratton, a daughter of William Stratton, one of the well known men of Hancock County whose death occurred in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Rist have two children, namely: Louis R., who was born December 15, 1910; and Donald E., who was born February 15, 1914. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, while his fraternal affiliation is with the Odd Fellows.

ROATH, Jacob Clyde, who operates a fine farm of 160 acres of land in Rock Greek Township, is one of the progressive young farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Pilot Grove Townshp, April 5, 1880, a son of James A. and Jennie (Harned) Roath, he born in Fulton County, Ill., and she in Hancock County.

Jacob Clyde Roath was reared on his parents' farm and attended the schools of his district. On February 4, 1903, he was married to Nellie May Singleton, born in Rock Creek Township, October 13, 1882, a daughter of Thomas M. and Louisa J. (Harris) Singleton. Mr. and Mrs. Roath have two children, namely: Louisa Cheryl, who was born October 12, 1906; and Jennie Doris, who was born September 22, 1909.

After his marriage, Mr. Roath moved to this farm of 160 acres of land in Rock Creek Township, three-quarters of a mile east of Adrian, where he has since resided, carrying on general farming with marked success. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roath belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward since 1912, and of which he was a trustee for four years. They both take an active part in church and Sunday school work, and are teachers in the latter. Mr. Roath is an independent in politics.

ROATH, James Abraham, one of the substantial men of Carthage, is now living retired, but for many years a leading agriculturalist of Hancock County. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., March 20, 1843, a son of John Nelson and Sarah (Saunders) Roath, natives of New York and Gallia County, Ohio. After their marriage they moved to Fulton County, Ill., and bought a valuable farm, but sold it in 1851 and came to Hancock County, buying 400 acres in Pilot Grove Township, two miles from Burnside, where John Nelson resided until his death which occurred in 1882, when he was seventy-three years old. His widow died in 1890, aged seventy-three years. Their children were as follows: Samuel and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased; James E.; Rosalie, who is deceased; Estelle, who is Mrs. John Westbrook, of Hayes City, Kans.; and John, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.

On January 3, 1869, James A. Roath was married to Sarah Jane Harned, born in Pontoosic Township, a daughter of William S. and Sarah (McKaig) Harned, he born in Texas, and she in Troy, Ohio. Mr. Harned helped to drive out the Mormons from Hancock County, and then bought some of the land they had occupied. His father and uncle were at Alton, Ill., at the time the mob killed Elijah Lovejoy, and unable to give the noted abolitionist assistance, had to witness the atrocity.

After his marriage, Mr. Roath moved to an eighty-acre farm in Pilot Grove Township, on which there was a small house, and he continued to make improvements and add to his farm until he had 240 acres, eighty acres of which are across the line in Rock Creek Township. This land is now thoroughly improved and very valuable. He lived on it, engaged in farming and stockraising, until in January, 1909, when he retired, and moved to Carthage, where he has a modern frame residence on Main Street, which he had built, and also has two barns on the lot. He rents his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Roath have had the following children born to them: Edlie Helen, who is Mrs. George Phillippi, of David City, Neb.; Nellie B., who lives with her parents; Justus, who rents his father's farm; Jacob Clyde, who lives in Rock Creek Township; and Virgie Jane, who is at home. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Roath is a Republican. He is one of the highly respected men of Hancock County, and is entitled to a place among its representative men.

ROBBINS, Rollo R., member of the Illinois State Assembly, and one of the most distinguished men of Hancock County, who has a brilliant future before him, as well as honorable past, is editor of the "Augusta Eagle," one of the leading journals of this part of the state. Mr. Robbins was born in Schuyler County, Ill., May 2, 1883, one of the seven children of his parents, Francis and Sarah (Longston) Robbins. Francis Robbins, after a long and prosperous career as a farmer, is living retired at Rushville, being now over seventy-six years of age.

Rollo R. Robbins was reared on a farm, and sent to the public schools of Augusta until he was prepared for a course at the Macomb Normal School, which he also attended, taking a special course. In August, 1906, Mr. Robbins located at Augusta, assuming the editorial duties connected with the issuance of the "Augusta Eagle," one of the leading weeklies of this section, and very materially strengthened it by his aggressive policies. A stalwart Republican, his influence was soon felt, and he was nominated as the candidate of his party for the State Assembly and elected by a very large majarity, in November, 1916, running way ahead of his party on account of his personal popularity. In 1914 he was his party's candidate for county treasurer, and is now on the Augusta school board. A natural legislator and organizer, he will accomplish much for his community and state, and is looked to as a candidate for further honors. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ROBERTS, Thomas M., manager and part owner of the reliable shoe store at La Harpe, operated as the Royal Store, is one of the substantial business men of Hancock County, and is widely and favorably known. He was born at La Harpe, Ill., January 22, 1886, one of four children born to his parents, John R. and Clara M. (Gouchenour) Roberts. John R. Roberts was one of the highly esteemed merchants of La Harpe, who later in life was identified with large lumber interests of this region. He disposed of his lumber yards to John M. Lyons. His death occurred in 1914, and in his passing La Harpe lost one of her most valued citizens.

After attending the public schools of La Harpe, Thomas M. Roberts learned the shoe trade. He has been connected with the Mason Dry Goods Company for a number of years, his present establishment being a branch of the older concern,

which operates five different stores in Hancock County, and is one of the largest and oldest dry goods houses in this part of the state. In 1910 Mr. Roberts went to the West and remained a year, then returned to La Harpe and opened his present store, where he is carrying a full line of men, women and children's shoes, and men's clothing, and his trade is a very large and valuable one; the stock being valued at $15,000. Three clerks are constantly employed.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Miss Florence Ingraham, a daughter of Charles H. Ingraham, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, who is cashier of the First National Bank of La Harpe. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have had two children, Charles J., who was born July 4, 1914; and Dorothy, who died in 1918. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Union Church, and his wife also belongs to this religious organization. In politics he is an independent, while politically he affiliates with the Masonic order. One of the progressive young men of the county, he has risen high in public esteem, and merits the confidence he inspires.

ROBINSON, Davis Allen, now deceased, was for many years one of the most honored residents of Hamilton, and he is remembered as a man of high principles and upright living. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 2, 1826, the oldest son of Silas and Polly (Warne) Robinson. Leaving Ohio in 1848, Davis Allen Robinson came to Illinois, making the long trip by stage coach and steamboat, and he landed at Warsaw when it was nothing but a tiny village. Having had agricultural experience, he soon saw the possibilities of the rich lands adjacent to the village, and with his brothers, Brazillia and Abram, who had joined him, he acquired a farm which is still in the Robinson family. This he spent many years in developing, although he made his home at Hamilton, where an old fashioned hospitality was ever dispensed.

On January 8, 1856, he was married to Laura Chandler, who died before death claimed him, and he never recovered from her loss, but survived until May 7, 1917. Early in their married life Mr. and Mrs. Robinson joined the Congregational Church, later transferring to the Wythe Presbyterian Church, and they lived up to the spirit of their faith. Their children, seven in number, were as follows: Nira and Florence, both of whom live at Hamilton; Mrs. W. E. Albers, who lives at Warsaw; Mrs. C. A. McPheeters, who lives at Fulton, Mo.; Samuel Chandler Robinson, who lives at Winnebago, Minn.; David Allen Robinson, Jr., who occupies the family homestead, all of whom survive, and Mrs. Harriet Wood, who died May 14, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson reared two young men, namely: William Pemberton, who is now deceased; and George Voris, who lives at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Robinson made no display of his religion nor of his belief in a future existence, but he lived them all in his beautiful deeds, and left behind him a memory time cannot dim.

ROBINSON, Homer Ellis, who is engaged in general farming and stockraising in Hancock Township, owns eighty acres of land in Fountain Green Township, but rents his farm to a tenant. He was born in Hancock County, Hancock Township, March 1, 1870, a son of Marion and Martha (Mosely) Robinson, natives respectively of New York state and Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, Armstead Mosely, was born in Kentucky. After their marriage, Marion Robinson and his wife settled near Plymouth, Ill., on a farm, and lived there for a few years, but later bought a farm in the vicinity of Webster, Ill., where Mr. Robinson was engaged in farming for many years. A harnessmaker by trade, he also conducted a shop in Fountain Green and Webster. His death occurred August 10, 1909, but his widow survives and lives at Webster. Their children were as follows: John, who lives at Webster; Mary, who is Mrs. Frank Pennock, of Dallas City, Ill.; Homer Ellis, whose name appears at the head of this review; Myrtle, who is Mrs. G. L. Hutchens, of Carthage; and Ernest, who lives in Pilot Grove Township.

Homer Ellis Robinson attended the district schools and lived with his parents until his marriage which took place December 26, 1900, to Lillie Jane Thompson, born in Fountain Green Township, March 15, 1880, a daughter of Harvey and Ida E. (Berry) Thompson, he he born at Macomb, Ill., and she near Galesburg, Ill. The grandparents, John and Elizabeth Thompson, were born in New York, and Samuel and Jane (Tarbell) Perry, were natives of New York and New Hampshire. respectively. Harvey Thompson died November 27, 1918. His wife died June 25, 1918. Mrs. Robinson is the eldest in her family, the others being as follows. Lottie S., who is Mrs. Ernest Robinson, of Pilot Grove Township; Lester B., who is on the home farm; Leaffie M., who is Mrs. Tracy Wright, of Fountain Green Township; and Lorena M., who is Mrs. Gay Wright, of Pilot Grove Township.

Following his marriage Mr. Robinson rented land in Pilot Grove Township and other farms in various places until 1906, when he moved to the farm in Hancock Township, on section 1, belonging to his father-in-law, comprising 288 acres where he carries on general farming and stockraising. Some years ago he bought forty acres of land in Fountain Green Township, later adding forty acres to it, but rents this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have the following children: Opal Forrest, who was born September 29, 1905; and Maxine Lottie, who was born December 24, 1916. Mr. Robinson belongs to Colchester Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Hancock County Mutual Association. He is a Democrat, and has served as school director and trustee with efficiency and honor.

ROSEBERRY, Isaac John, one of the highly esteemed residents of Elvaston, was formerly engaged in a restaurant business, and is well known throughout this part of the county. He

was born in Adams County, Ill., June 12, 1840, a son of Isaac and Margaret (Henderson) Roseberry, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of John and Margaret (Roseberry) Roseberry, and Isaac and Mary (McIlhaney) Henderson, also natives of Pennsylvania, all of whom were early settlers of Adams County, Ill. In addition to owning 300 acres of land in Adams County, John Roseberry was a pilot for Mississippi River boats. Isaac Roseberry and his wife were married in Adams County and lived there until 1850, when they came to Hancock County, and bought a farm in Prairie Township, and there both of them died.

Isaac John Roseberry was reared in Adams and Hancock counties, and attended the district schools in both counties. On February 13, 1868, he was married to Mary Adeline Emery, born at Utica, N. Y., a daughter of Joel Albert and Jane (Adams) Emery, natives of New York. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Roseberry lived on the Roseberry homestead until 1882, carrying on general farming, and then moved to Elvaston and he bought and conducted a restaurant, but sold it in 1912 on account of ill health. However, as he is naturally very industrious, he has a shoemaking shop and repairs shoes to employ his time.

Mr. and Mrs. Roseberry became the parents of the following children: Nellie, who is Mrs. George Ellison, of Prairie Township; Orville, who lives at Peoria, Ill.; Ella, who is Mrs. Myron Church, of Peoria, Ill.; Wesley, who lives at Elvaston; Jennie, who is Mrs. Edward Strader, of Carthage; Adeline, who is Mrs. B. Roberts, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles, who lives at Low Point, Ill.; Cleveland, who lives at Chilicothe, Ill.; and Veta, who is Mrs. Harry Whitcomb, of East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. Roseberry is a Democrat.

ROSENSTENGEL, William, D. D., pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Carthage, and a very learned and earnest clergyman, was born in the village of Asel, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Damstadt, Germany, December 25, 1846, a son of John and Catherine (Best) Rosenstengel who were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt. The father conducted a hotel in the village of Asel, and he and the mother never came to America, but died in their native land.

William Rosenstengel is the only surviving member of the family of five children born to his parents. He was reared and educated in his native place, and came to America on an old fashioned sailing vessel, the Adler, which took five weeks to make the trip, and he landed in New York in 1867. Immediately leaving New York, he came to Illinois and was employed by a farmer until 1871, when he entered Carthage College, spending five years there as a student. Later he matriculated at the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated after a three years' course, and he was assigned to a charge in Fulton County, Ill., which he held for three years. While there he was married to Margaret Walter, born in Illinois, October 4, 1854, a daughter of George H. and Catherine (Muhl) Walter, both natives of Germany. Her father was a tradesman in Germany, but became a farmer after coming to America. Mrs. Rosenstengel is one of a family of ten children, six of whom survive, namely: Catherine, who is the wife of Philip Rock, of Fulton County, Ill.; Ernest, who lives at Canton, Ill.; George, who lives in the vicinity of Canton, Ill.; Peter, who died in 1915; Philip, who lives at Des Moines, Iowa; Henry, who lives at Bushnell, Ill.; and Mrs. Rosenstengel. Mr. Walter and his wife belonged to the Lutheran Church for a number of years and he was on the church council. In politics he was a Democrat.

After leaving his first pastorate, Mr. Rosenstengel was sent to a charge at Nebraska City, Neb., and was later stationed at Grand Island, Neb. From there he went to Albuquerque, N. M., where he organized and erected a church. Upon his return north, he was called to the First Lutheran Church of Beardstown, Ill., where he also erected a fine church. In 1899 he came to Carthage, where he has since remained as pastor of the German Lutheran Church and is doing great good among the people with whom he labors for character development and spiritual advancement. He is editor of a German paper known as the Lutheritcher Zions Bote which in English means Zion's Messenger, a paper of sixteen pages published bimonthly, and devoted to church work. He is untiring in his efforts for the church and the dissemination of principles of the Christian religion, and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial.

Dr. and Mrs. Rosenstengel have had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Marie, who was graduated from Carthage College in 1905, was a successful teacher in the Plymouth schools, and is now the wife of Charles Sanford; Margaret, who was graduated from the Carthage High school, attended Carthage College for one year, and then took a year's business course, is now studying art at Chicago; and Mina, who was graduated from the Carthage High school, is now a public school teacher at Herscher, Ill. When Dr. and Mrs. Rosenstengel celebrated their Silver Wedding anniversary, the members of their church were present and in token of their high esteem presented them with a fine silver tea set. In his political views Dr. Rosenstengel is a Republican, and he adheres firmly to the principles of his party. He is an honored trustee of Carthage College, having held that position for many years, and he is president of the German Wartburg Synod. At a meeting of the latter body at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., he was for the sixth time elected chief executive official. At the commencement exercises of Carthage College in 1905, the board of trustees conferred upon him the degree of D. D., an honor which was well merited. Dr. Rosenstengel is a pleasant, scholarly gentleman who is held in high esteem by all who know him. Mrs. Rosenstengel is a lady of culture and refine-

ment and ably assists her husband in his many labors.

ROSS, Herman F., one of the enterprising farmers of Augusta Township, owns 140 acres of valuable land in sections 16 and 17, and rents eighty acres additional, carrying on general farming and stockraising, and specializing on Berkshire hogs, Guernsey cattle, and Barred Plymouth Rock poultry. His estate is known as the Golden Rod Farm, and its products meet with a ready sale at good prices because of their excellent quality. He was born at Littleton, Ill., March 16, 1872, a son of George W. and Letha J. (Hale) Ross, natives of Illinois, and farming people, the former of whom is deceased, but the latter survives and makes her home with her son, Herman F.

Herman F. Ross attended the schools of Schuyler County, and remained at home until his marriage, when he began farming for himself. He bought his present farm in 1908 and since then has made a number of improvements. On March 20, 1902, Mr. Ross was married to Luella Leneke, born in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two children, namely: Mildred L. and Opal J. Mr. Ross is a Republican and has served in several of the township offices. The Methodist Church holds his membership. He is a man who understands his business and has been able to make his efforts count for something substantial, and his standing is an enviable one in his community.

ROWE, S. Guy, cashier of the Farmers State Exchange Bank of Dallas City, and one of the able financiers of Hancock County, is held in high esteem by his associates and the patrons of the bank. He was born in Iowa, January 2, 1887, the only child of his parents, George B. and Ollie (Narver) Rowe. George B. Rowe was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, but had retired when death claimed him on January 9, 1913. The mother survives.

S. Guy Rowe attended the grade and the high school of his native place, and completed his studies in the Penn College. His first venture in the business world was in a real estate business, and he conducted it very profitably until he was offered his present position, March 3, 1910. His fitness for the duties pertaining to it, has been so ably demonstrated that the bank has made it desirable for him to remain with it, and has benefitted by his connection therewith. Recognition of his financial knowledge and business standing has been demonstrated by his election to the presidency of the Hancock County Bankers Association.

On October 21, 1916, Mr. Rowe was married to Miss Nellie Noyes, a daughter of David Noyes, who belongs to one of the prominent families of Illinois. Mr. Rowe is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner. Politically he is a Republican. A man of sound judgment, he has risen to his present position through his own merits and deserves the confidence and respect he inspires.

RUGER, Michael J., now deceased, was during life one of the successful farmers of Prairie Township, and his widow still resides on the homestead. He was born in Prairie Township, June 19, 1861, a son of John and Elizabeth (Riel) Ruger, natives of Germany. They located at Chicago, Ill., where John Ruger conducted a grocery for a short time, and then they moved to Hancock County, buying a farm in Prairie Township. He was very successful in his farming, became the owner of a large amount of land, and had the reputation of being an extremely hard worker.

Michael J. Ruger attended the district schools and grew up on his father's farm. On April 29, 1886, he was married to Mary Foltz, born in Prairie Township, March 24, 1855, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Richtscheid) Foltz, born in Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Foltz were married in Germany, August 12, 1862, and immediately thereafter came to the United States. They spent five years at Hamilton, Ohio, and in 1857 came to Hancock County, and that same year, they bought a farm in Prairie Township, where both died. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ruger located on a farm owned by his father and rented it for fifteen years, when they purchased it. This farm comprised 140 acres of land in Prairie Township, and Mr. Ruger later added 160 acres to it, and conducted his homestead until his death, which occurred December 23, 1908. He erected the present buildings and made many other improvements, so that the farm is now very valuable. Since his death, Mrs. Ruger and her son have continued to operate the property. Mr. and Mrs. Ruger became the parents of the following children: John Adam, who is at home; and Myrtle E., who is Mrs. Paul Cutler of Donaldson, Iowa. Mr. Ruger belonged to the Lutheran Church. He was a Republican, and served as a school director. Like his father, Mr. Ruger was very industrious, and deserved the prosperity which attended him. He also won and retained the confidence of his fellow citizens and his death was a distinct loss to his community.

RUGGLES, Charles Oscar, a successful general farmer and stockraiser who has won his present prosperity through his own efforts, is recognized as one of the representative men of Hancock Township. He was born in Carthage Township, February 11, 1862, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Watkins)Ruggles, natives of Lewis County, Ky., who came to Hancock County at an early day, buying a farm in Carthage Township upon which they lived until they died, he passing away in 1890. He became a prominent man in his township and held a number of the local offices. The children born to him and his wife were as follows: Thomas, who lives in Scotland County, Mo.; William, who is deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. Alonzo Carter, of Clark County, Mo.; James, who is deceased; John, who lives in Carthage Township; Charles Oscar, whose name heads this review; Snowden,

who lives in Kansas; Ellen, who is the widow of James Hackett of Carthage; Joseph, who lives in Kansas; and Walter and Sadie, both of whom are deceased.

After the death of his father, Charles Oscar Ruggles began working by the month for neighboring farmers, and was so engaged for ten years, when he bought 120 acres of land on section 16, Hancock Township. This farm was improved, sixty acres being cleared and the balance in pasture, and here he has since resided, his care and skill greatly increasing the value of the land.

On May 4, 1893, Mr. Ruggles was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Anderson, born in Hancock Township, a daughter of William Norris and Susan (Timberman) Anderson, natives of Butler County, Ohio, who came to Hancock County in 1857, just after their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles have one son, Burton, born October 25, 1894, who lives in Hancock Township. He married Vera Booz and they have one daughter, Nettie. Mr. Ruggles is a Democrat, but has not held any offices. He belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association. An excellent farmer and good citizen, Mr. Ruggles is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

RUGGLES, John L., who owns and operates a very highly cultivated farm of eighty-five acres of land in Carthage Township, is numbered among the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County June 27, 1860, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Matthews) Ruggles, who had eight sons and three daughters, of whom John F. was the fifth in order of birth. Seven of these children survive, and three are now living in Hancock County, they being: John L.; Charles, who is a farmer, living near Webster, Ill., is married, has one son, Benton, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church; and Dora Ellen, who is the widow of James Hackett. Her four living children are as follows: Edward B., who is serving in the United States army oversea; Martin, who is serving the government at the Rock Island arsenal; Lelia, who is a graduate of the Carthage High school, is in the employ of a Carthage dry goods establishment; and Flossie, who is a graduate of the Carthage High school.

Charles Ruggles was born in Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. He came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Hancock County when pioneer conditions prevailed. He accumulated 150 acres of land on which there was a log cabin, and in it the Ruggles had their first home in the county. John L. Ruggles distinctly remembers his mother cooking the corn cakes in the fireplace, and he operated the old fashioned double-shovel plow and corn cultivator. Charles Ruggles was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and active in his party. He died in Hancock County and is buried in the Franklin Cemetery, his wife lying by his side, she having died about 1890. She was also a native of Kentucky, where she lived until her marriage.

John L. Ruggles early began to be self supporting, but even before leaving home, he was encouraged to earn money. He and his brothers picked blackberries, and sold the fruit and with the money paid for a calf. After he left home he received $13 per month for some time, as he became more useful, his wages were increased, and he saved his money, and in time invested it wisely.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Ruggles was married to Miss Sadie Lydia Ervin, and they became the parents of four children, of whom the living are as follows: Jessie Mabel, who attended the public schools, and since completing her studies, has lived at home with her parents; Ada Pearl, who received her diploma from the common schools in the class of 1905, and then took a four-year course in the literary department of Carthage College, afterward did clerical work for the government in connection with the Red Cross and W. C. T. U.; and Ruth Amanda, who is also a graduate of the common schools and Carthage College, is now teaching in Carthage Township, having completed a course at the Macomb State Normal school. The only son of the family is deceased. Mrs. Ruggles was born in Hancock County, December 13, 1863, and is the third living child of her parents' family of ten children. She is a daughter of Edward O. and May Ann (Yetter) Ervin. She has one brother and one sister, namely: Willis, who is a farmer of Carthage Township, is married; and Amanda, who is the wife of Meredith Kimbrough, lives at Spokane, Wash., where Mr. Kimbrough is a merchant, and they have two daughters, Bertha, who is the wife of Walter Cooper; and Jessie, who is the wife of Charles Allen, both being resident of Spokane, Wash. Edward O. Ervin was a native of Kentucky, and he died in 1887, having been a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for thirty years was a class leader and a great church worker. During his life here he accumulated 220 acres of land in Hancock County. Mrs. Ervin was born in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles located on their present farm in 1891, since which time they have erected their residence and other buildings. The farm is located four and one half miles from the courthouse, and it is all clear of debt. Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles and their daughters are members of the Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church. Owning their own automobile, they are able to travel about considerably, and their daughter, Miss Ada Pearl is an expert driver of this automobile. They are people who exerted themselves to the utmost since this country entered into the Great War, to give loyal support to the government, and their efforts proved very effective.

RUNYON, Charles A., M. D., one of the efficient and successful physicians of Hancock County who is engaged in practice at Elvaston and Hamilton, residing at Elvaston, is specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and nose, his practice having so increased as to

necessitate the maintenance of two offices. He was born in Washington County, Iowa, August 6, 1861, a son of W. C. and Emily (Hood) Runyon. W. C. Runyon was a large landowner in Washington County, and divided his time between cultivating his land and discharging the duties pertaining to a professorship in Grand View College, where he taught scientific agriculture, in which he was an expert, and he was very well posted on other subjects.

Dr. Runyon grew up in a scholarly atmosphere and after attending the district schools, took a course at Washington Academy, and after being graduated from that institution studied medicine at Keokuk, Iowa. During 1883 and 1884 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which he was graduated, and he then went into active practice at Ferris, Ill., where he remained until 1886, at which time he came to Elvaston. Until 1914 Dr. Runyon was engaged in a general practice, but in that year he took a post graduate course in diseases of the eye, ear and nose, and since then has confined his practice largely to the treatment of these ailments.

Dr. Runyon was married June 29, 1882, to Miss Emma Miller, a daughter of Dr. J. R. Miller, of Elvaston, Ill., where Mrs. Runyon attended the grammar school and the high school at Elvaston. Dr. and Mrs. Runyon have had the following children: R. S. Runyon, who is a dental surgeon at Carthage; W. C. Runyon, who is in practice at Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., was graduated in 1906 in medicine; Gretta M., who attended the Western University at Oxford, Ohio, is the wife of J. A. Califf, of Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Runyon, Jr., who was graduated from Carthage Academy, later attended Carthage College 9 years and is now at Bushnell, Ill., with John Brandt Co.; and Willard Miller, who is now attending the Elvaston High school. Dr. Runyon is a Mason and also belongs to the Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen and several other orders. In politics he is a Republican.

EMRICK, Edward E., president of the Emrick & Owsley Clothing Company, and president of the Emrick, Owsley & Helfrich Company of Carthage, is one of the substantial representatives of the business life of Hancock County, and a man who is known all over his section of the state. He was born at Fountain Green, Illinois, August 19, 1864, a son of Jacob H. and Nancy (Comegys) Emrick. Jacob H. Emrick was born in Rheinish, Bavaria, January 18, 1835, and his wife was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 28, 1841. In 1849 Jacob H. Emrick located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1854, and in the latter year moved to Fountain Green, Illinois. The latter place continued his home until 1876 when he located permanently at Carthage, and there he lived until his death which occurred in 1887. Mr. Emrick was a merchant tailor. His widow survives him and is still in excellent health.

Growing up in Hancock County, Edward E. Emrick attended the public schools of Carthage and Carthage College, and in 1882 entered the post office at Carthage as assistant postmaster, holding that office until 1886, under Dr. W. H. D. Noyes. In 1886 he went to Chicago and for a year was in the employ of Marshall Field & Company, and he spent two years in the mercantile business at Grand Junction, Colorado. Returning to Carthage in 1889 he once more became assistant postmaster, this time serving under Mr. Charles S. DeHart, but resigned at the end of his third year to enter the mercantile field, in which he has achieved so gratifying a success. The two concerns with which he is connected as chief executive, are numbered among the most dependable of the county, and much of their solidity and prosperity is due to his energy, foresight and knowledge of the mercantile business.

On July 3, 1895, Mr. Emrick was married at Aledo, Illinois, to Nannie Love, who was born at Aledo, September 23, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Emrick became the parents of the following children: Katherine Emrick Blazer, who was born December 6, 1896; John J., who was born January 6, 1900; Philip O., who was born June 2, 1902, died May 22, 1917; Doris E., who was born February 1, 1904; Edward E., Jr., who was born February 17, 1909; and Nancy E., who was born January 30, 1912.

Well known in Masonry Mr. Emrick belongs to Aledo Lodge No. 252, A. F. & A. M.; Cyrus Chapter No. 211, R. A. M.; Aledo Council No. 94, R. & S. M.; Rock Island Commandery No. 18, K. T.; Peoria Consistory, and Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, both of Peoria, Illinois. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and liberal in his donations to the local congregation of that denomination. While he gives his loyal support to the candidates and principles of the Republican party, he has not cared to enter politics, his time and attention being fully occupied with his business responsibilities. Mr. Emrick has long had the welfare of Carthage at heart, and has given practical expression to his faith in its future by investing in its realty, at present being the owner of business buildings in the center of the city.

While Mr. Emrick is identified with Carthage business interests as above stated, and frequently visits his early home of Carthage, it is proper to state that he now lives, and for many years has lived, at Aledo, Illinois, where he has a large mercantile establishment. The active management of the Carthage enterprises is under the immediate control of his partner.

SALISBURY, Arthur Gay, who has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, is one of the native sons of Hancock County, and is now engaged in conducting his family homestead in Pilot Grove Township. He was born in Carthage Township, July 1, 1889, a son of James F. and Mary L. (Roush) Salisbury, natives of Pilot Grove Township; and grandson of Solomon J. and Margaret (Swisher) Salisbury, and James

D. and Mary A. (Griest) Roush. The paternal grandparents were Mormons who came with Joseph Smith to Hancock County. The maternal grandparents, natives of Ohio, who came to Hancock County at an early day, first settled at Augusta, but in 1875, located in Pilot Grove Township. After their marriage, James F. Salisbury and his wife established their home in Pilot Grove Township, where he died July 5, 1914, his widow surviving him until November 8, 1916. They had two children, namely: Arthur Gay; and Ila Eva, who makes her home with her brother.

Until April 24, 1912, Arthur Gay Salisbury made his home with his parents, but on that date he was married to Ada M. Pearce, born at Bowen, Hancock County, October 20, 1886, a daughter of William F. and Anna (Pearce) Pearce, natives of Baltimore County, Md. After his marriage, Mr. Salisbury moved to a part of the homestead, where he lived until his mother's death, when he took up his residence on the homestead of 110 acres of cultivated land, and twenty acres of timberland, where he carries on general farming and stockraising. Mrs. Salisbury is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which Mr. Salisbury contributes. He is a Democrat, and at present is clerk of the school board in his district, No. 87. His fraternal connections are with the Burnside camps of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. A hard working, thrifty young man, he has made a success of his undertakings and stands well in public estimation.

SALISBURY, Clara (Crow), of Carthage, was born in the northwestern part of Pilot Grove Township, Hancock County, Ill., July 28, 1885, a daughter of John and Margaret (Long) Crow, the former born November 3, 1837, and the latter, born in Tennessee, December 9, 1847. They were married March 18, 1878. His death occurred on his farm in Pilot Grove Township, October 2, 1905, and his wife died May 12, 1916. John Crow was a consistent member of the Methodist Church and was noted for his hospitality and his unswerving hatred of shams and hypocrisy.

The Crows were early settlers of St. Charles County, Mo., going there from Kentucky with Daniel Boone about 1796, being among the first American colonial settlers in Missouri. The male members of the family took part in the War of 1812, and in company with the Boones, Zumwalts and Callaways, fought during the Black Hawk War. John Crow was born in St. Charles County, and his father, Jonathan Walker Crow, born in 1808, was also a native of the county, as was his mother, Mary (Zumwalt) Crow, whose birth occurred in 1815. The maternal grandfather, George C. Zumwalt, was born in 1782, and the maiden name of his wife was Steele. His father was Adam, or Adams, Zumwalt, a soldier from Virginia in the American Revolution, who drew a pension as such after he came to St. Charles County, Mo., where he arrived in 1797, bringing his family, household goods, horses, cattle and sheep on a flat boat, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He settled near the present town of Flint Mill, where he erected two stillhouses and made whisky to sell to the Indians who camped near his place. The great Indian chief, Black Hawk, was a frequent visitor at the Zumwalt home, and while sometimes getting drunk, it is said, always behaved like a gentleman. According to the work of W. B. Stevens, entitled "Missouri, The Center State," Black Hawk was so charmed with the four lovely daughters of Adam Zumwalt that he offered him twelve horses for one of them. Black Hawk used to attend the pioneer social gatherings and danced the "French Four" with the Zumwalt girls. When the British made him a general at Detroit, in 1812, he asked permission to march on St. Charles County, Mo., and capture the Zumwalts, but the British command sent him elsewhere. Mr. Zumwalt's old house near O'Fallon's Station, is called "Zumwalt's Fort," and is now used as a chapter house for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Jonathan Zumwalt, son of Adam Zumwalt, was an accurate marksman by the time he was six years old, at that age going into the woods and shooting a large buck, which struggled so that the child became scared and throwing away his rifle, ran home. An incident of pioneer days of that section was the murder by the Indians, of a family of twelve persons near Mr. Zumwalt's home. When an Indian chief died at the fort, he was buried by his followers with a loaf of bread in one hand, a butcher knife in the other, and his dog, which was killed for the purpose, was buried at his feet so that while on his long journey to the "Happy Hunting Ground" he might have food and a dog to hunt for him. It is recorded that the first Methodist sacrament in Missouri was administered at Adam Zumwalt's house, in 1807, by Rev. Jesse Walker. The wine used was made by Mrs. Zumwalt and Mrs. David Bailey, wife of Colonel Bailey, from pokeberries, and corn bread was used as there was no wheaten loaf.

Adam Zumwalt's father, Jacob Zumwalt, was owner of the land in Pennsylvania, on which the town of Little York was afterward built. He moved to Georgetown, Va., and his sons took part in the Revolutionary War.

From the above record it can be seen that Mrs. Clara (Crow) Salisbury is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Missouri State Historical Society. Both she and her husband, Albert Salisbury, dispense delightful hospitality to their relatives and other friends at their farm three miles south of Burnside. Mrs. Salisbury has two brothers, namely: John Wesley Crow, who lives at Carthage; and Robert Harvey Crow, who lives at Lone Tree, Iowa. The son of Robert Harvey Crow, Albert Wayne Crow, makes his home with Mrs. Salisbury.

SALISBURY, Don Carlos, for many years one of the most highly esteemed men of Hancock

County, was prominent in its history, as a Free Mason, member of the G. A. R., township officer in Carthage, Fountain Green and Pilot Grove townships and was high in the councils of the Republican Party. He contributed liberally to building the Presbyterian Church at Fountain Green. He was born at Plymouth, Ill., October 25, 1841, and died April 6, 1919. He was a son of Wilkins Jenkins Salisbury, son of Gideon Salisbury who served in Col. Morris Graham's Regiment of New York Militia in the Revolutionary War. The Salisburys have been noted as soldiers and statesmen in England and the United States, and Mr. Salisbury's ancestor, Sir Henry Salisbury, received a coat of arms from Richard Coeur de Leon, King of England, in 1192, for "valour" in the Third Crusade, consisting of a siver lion, ducally crowned wtih gold, between three gold crescents on a red shield.

Don Carlos Salisbury's parents were married at Kirtland, Ohio, June 8, 1831. His mother, Catherine (Smith) Salisbury, was a sister of Joseph Smith the Mormon Prophet, and bore witness to the day of her death in Hancock County, in 1900, that her brother was against polygamy, and that Brigham Young, the usurper, was its author. Polygamy was never practiced except by Brigham's followers in Utah. Catherine Smith Salisbury was one of the first members of the Latter Day Saints Church and her husband was a member of the First "Seventy" of that church. She was of Puritan descent, the Smiths being prominent founders of Massachusetts. Her great grandfather, Samuel Smith, gentleman, was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, was captain of Colonial militia, and was chairman of the local "tea" committee before the Revolution, and was representative from Topsfield, Mass., in the First, and Second Colonial Congresses of Massachusetts. Her (and Joseph Smith's) grandfather was Captain Asahel Smith, who marched his company at the Lexington Alarm, in 1775. Asahel Smith's mother, Priscilla Gould, was the granddaughter of Captain John Gould of Topsfield, Mass., who served in the Pequot War, and King Philip's War, was an ensign in 1679, lieutenant in 1674, and captain in 1693; and served in Lieut. Wiliam Hasey's Three County Troop in King Philip's War. Catherine Smith's maternal grandfather, Solomon Mack, of Connecticut, and New Hampshire was of Scotch Covenanter descent, served in the French and Indian War under Israel Putnam, and was afterwards a soldier and privateer in the Revolution. His ancestors the Gates, Olmsteads, Loomis, Colbys, etc. were prominent as officers in colonial times. The ancestors of Joseph Smith were holders of titles of nobility and coats of arms in England.

Catherine Smith Salisbury and her family came with her brother and the church to Jackson County, Mo., from whence they were driven on account of their Abolition sentiments, like John Brown, in the late thirties. They returned to Nauvoo, Ill., where they had a city twice as large as Chicago was in 1844, with a university, and a fine school system. Nauvoo was the only prohibition city in the world then. Abolition principles were unpopular in Hancock County in the forties and they were mobbed and scattered; but Joseph Smith's sisters and family stayed in Hancock County, where Don Carlos Salisbury was born at Plymouth, October 25, 1841.

Mr. Salisbury was married January 27, 1870, to Sibian Weinman born in Fountain Green Township, February 2, 1842, a daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Evitts) Weinman of Franklin County, Pa., who came to Fountain Green in 1836. Mrs. Sibian Salisbury, is a great granddaughter of Joseph Evitts, who served in the Revolutionary War in Capt, Robert McCurdy's Company of Lancaster County (Pa.) Militia. His oldest son, Herbert Spencer Salisbury, of Independence, Mo., is general historian of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints Church, and professor of modern languages in the Independence Institute. He is a graduate of Carthage College, and a post-graduate of the University of Illinois, has been president of Graceland College, of Lamoni, Iowa, and has the degree of both Bachelor and Master of Science. He is a member of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, The Topsfield (Mass.) Historical Society, etc., and is past president of the Hancock County Historical Society. He was county surveyor of Hancock County 1904-1908. His wife, Leona G. Scott Salisbury, is a past officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Carthage. She is descended from David McKinly, ancestor of President McKinly. They have children: Winfield Weinman Scott. Albert and Beatrix Enid. His second child, Mary (Mrs. J. E. Dean) of Carthage, is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and has three lovely daughters: Roma, and Ruby, students of Carthage College, and Dorothy, in the high school. Mr. Dean is a man of affairs, a prominent Democrat, and a descendant of the Lee family of Virginia.

The third and fourth children of Don C. and Mrs. Salisbury, Joseph A., and Earnest, died of diphtheria in infancy. The fifth is Emma Hale Salisbury-Peterson, M.D., Daughter of the American Revolution, club woman, and successful physician and surgeon of Chicago. Her husband is also a practicing physician and surgeon. The sixth is Albert Salisbury, successful farmer and stockraiser of Carthage Township, Hancock County. His wife, Clara Crow Salisbury, is a descendant of the noted Zumwalt family of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were soldiers in the Revolution, and first settlers, along with Daniel Boone, of Missouri, where they built and defended Zumwalt's Fort in St. Charles County, Mo., in the Black Hawk War and the War of 1812. The seventh, Florence, deceased, was the wife of Dr. R. R. Loomis of Burnside, Ill. The eigth is Grace, the wife of W. E. Monfort, editor, Honolulu, Hawaii. They have two small children, Mary Barbara, and an infant son. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All of Mr. Salisbury's children attended Carthage College to some extent and

were schoolteachers Emma is a medical college graduate, and Grace was a student in Journalism in Northwestern University, was society editor of the Ottumwa Courier, and held the same position on papers in Springfield, and Peoria.

Don C. Salisbury was very modest, and never would recount the exploits he performed in the Civil War. After the battle f Pittsburg Landing, he saved Lieut. W. W. Porter of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, at the imminent risk of his own life, from drowning. Liut. Porter and his brother, of Bridgeport, Conn. wrote him letters of thanks in the 90's. He repaid the pro-slavery fiends of Missouri, who were so cruel to his people in the 30's by leading the charge of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry at the batttle of Utica, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joe Ry., near Grand River, Mo., which routed the Confederates and Salisbury captured their flag, which is credited to him now in the Flag Museum at Springfield, Ill. He also rescued several women and children from drowning, but he would never talk of those things. He was a member of Captain Smith's Cadet Company, in McDonough County, Ill., and became a member of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, May 24, 1861, the first regiment organized at Quincy, Ill., and was promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer for gallantry at Utica, Mo. He was in the battle of Island No. 10., where he helped to capture 6,000 of the enemy. He was also in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Resaca, Rome and Farmington, and was honorably discharged at Rome, Ga., Gen. Sherman, commanding, after three years and one month of service, in which he suffered hardships and brought on sickness from which he never recovered. He was a U. S. pensioner.

After the war he went West as far as Nevada and after their marriage, Don C. Salisbury and his wife moved to the farm owned by her parents in Fountain Green Township and there spent thre years, then removed to Burnside, next to his excellent farm in Carthage Township, and finally to Ferris.

SALISBURY, Herbert Spencer, born in Fountain Green Township, Hancock County, Ill., Oct. 20, 1870. University Professor. Graduated from Carthage College Academy, 1896, Carthage College, B. S. 1899. Entered Graduate School, U. of Illinois, 1900. Master of Sciences in 1918. County Surveyor of Hancock County, 1904-1908. President Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa, 1902. President of Hancock County Historical Society, 1917-1918. Historian of Re-organized L. D. S. Church, 1919, Independence, Mo. In Carthage College, was Pres. Cicero Lit. Soc.; Vice Pres. C. C. Alumni Association. At University of Illinois was member Y. M. C. A. and Pres. Adelphic Lit. Soc.

Has written and published much Hancock County history; and is member of Topsfield Historical Society and many others. Is member Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, by descent from Capt. Samuel Smith, and Capt. Asahel Smith, of Topsfield, Mass., Solomon Mack, of N. H., Gideon Salisbury, N. Y., and Joseph Evitts, Penna. Recently elected to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars; also the Missouri Valley Historical Society. Is son of Don Carlos Salisbury and Sibian (Weinman) Salisbury of Hancock County. Is Professor of Geology in the University of Texas, at College Station, Texas. Married Leona G. Scott, Graduate of Graceland College, in 1902. She was Treas. Domestic Sci. Club, Carthage, 1917; Sec. Shadrach Bond (Carthage) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916-1917; member C. W. B. M. of Carthage; a descendant of the Scott family; grandniece of Walter Scott; a co-founder of the Church of the Disciples; a descendant of David McKinley, a Revolutionary soldier, who was an ancestor of President McKinley. They have three children, Winfield Weiman, Scott Albert and Beatrix Enid.

SALM, John Frederick, Jr., one of the representative financiers of Hancock County, and county treasurer, is a man of substance in his neighborhood, and one of the most influential citizens of Carthage. He was born in Appanoose Township, June 21, 1884, a son of John Frederick Salm, Sr., and his wife, Anna (Gnann) Salm, both of whom were also born in Appanoose Township. The Salm family originated in Switzerland and the Gnann family in Germany. None of the Salm family held public office, except some small township ones, prior to the election of John Frederick Salm, Jr., to the office of county treasurer. John Frederick Salm, Sr., was for many years a successful farmer of Hancock County, but he is now living in retirement.

Growing up on his father's farm, John Frederick Salm, Jr., remained at home until he reached his majority, in the meanwhile attending the local schools. Ever since he left the farm Mr. Salm has been in the banking business, and at present he is vice president of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Nauvoo; a director of the State Bank of Adrian, and is also carrying on a farming business in the northeast quarter section 2, Wythe Township.

Mr. Salm is a Democrat because he believes in the Democrtaic principles, and past accomplishments of his party for the good of the country, and has always taken an active part in local matters. He was elected treasurer of Hancock County, November 5, 1918, on the Democratic ticket. He has never failed to take an active interest in every movement for the good of his home and community, and has served on the school board for some years. At present he is secretary of the County Treasurers Association of Illinois; chairman of Group 8 Illinois Bankers Association; director of the Carthage Commercial Club; director of the Lake View Motor Club; and treasurer Hancock County Fair. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Odd Fellows and the Masons, belonging to the Consistory and Shrine of the latter fraternity. The Evangel-

ical Lutheran Church holds his membership. His high standing and ability as a financier has led many to seek his services in positions of trust and responsibility, and he is, and has long been, guardian, conservator, executor and administrator of numerous estates.

On April 18, 1906, Mr. Salm was married at Dallas City, Ill., to Myrtle Nola Shaw, a daughter of Lee W. and Euphemia (Babcock) Shaw. Mr. Shaw is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he enlisetd and served for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Salm have no children of their own, but they have taken into their home and hearts two boys, namely: John Dean Salm, who was born April 14, 1917, who has been with them since he was eleven days old, and whom they adopted, April 16, 1920; and William Brooks Salm, who was born July 1, 1920, whom they have had since he was three days old, and whom they will soon adopt. It would be difficult to find a man who stands any higher in the confidence and respect of his county than Mr. Salm. Both he and his wife are very benevolent, and their names are always to be found among those who are giving a practical support to philanthropic enterprises. As a banker, Mr. Salm has long been recognized as one of the most astute and experienced in the state, while as a public treasurer he is but fulfilling the expectations of his associates, and giving the county a wise and economical administration.

SAMPLE, John, one of the prosperous residents of Carthage is now living retired, but in former years was actively associated with the building operations of Hancock County. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., August 28, 1828, a son of Robert and Jane (Hawthorn) Sample, he also born in Lancaster County, in 1803, and she born in County Down, Ireland, in 1806. The paternal grandparents, John and Anna (Carnike) Sample, were born in County Down, Ireland, and the maternal grandparents, George and Mary (Black) Hawthorn, were also born in County Down, Ireland. All settled in Lancaster County, Pa. The parents of John Sample were farming people, and in 1849 they moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., later taking a boat on the Ohio River to the Mississippi River, up which they came to Illinois, landing at Canton, where they spent a year. They then came to Hancock County, bought land in Fountain Green Township, which is now included in Hancock Township, and there spent the rest of their lives. They had twelve children and John Sample is the only survivor.

John Sample first worked at cabinetmaking for a year at Peoria, then came to Carthage, and after making furniture for a time, began branching out, and finally became a builder, his contracts covering a territory extending from the Mississippi River to McDonough County. Since 1912, however, he has lived retired. In October, 1854, Mr. Sample was married to Clarissa M. Collins, born at Auburn, N. Y., and they have had the following children: Sarah Emma, who is the widow of a Mr. Darrough of Red Bluff, Calif.; Alice Ione, who is Mrs. Charles R. Leonard, of Butte, Mont.; Lore, who is deceased; George, who lives at Butte, Mont.; and Bert, who lives at Butte, Mont. Mrs. Sample died in November, 1896, since which time his son George and his family have lived with Mr. Sample The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Formerly a Republican, Judge Sample later became a Democrat, but is very liberal in his views. He was a member of the Carthage village board, and in 1911 was elected police magistrate and has served continuously, being re-elected in 1919 for his third term. He is held in the highest respect by all who know him, and deserves the prosperity which he now enjoys.

SANDERSON, William H., now retired, was formerly one of the most active agriculturists of St. Albans Township, where he still resides. He was born in Clarion County, Pa., January 7, 1851, a son of David and Catherine (Quigley) Sanderson, natives of Jersey Shore and Lock Haven, Pa. They were married in their native state, and he was engaged in practice as a physician in Clarion County until his death in 1855. In 1856 his widow with their three children went to the vicinity of Fort Scott, Kans., and in 1861, they came to Hancock County, after pre-empting land in Kansas. She was married (second) to John Crays of St. Albans Township, who had eighty acres of land. She had three children by her first marriage, namely: James P. and David, who are deceased, and William H. There were no children by her second marriage. She died on March 10, 1897, her husband dying in 1864.

William H. Sanderson attended the common schools, and lived with his mother until he was married in October, 1875, to Amelia Wisch, born in St. Albans Township, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Lanver) Wisch, natives of Germany. After his marriage Mr. Sanderson moved to 100 acres of his present farm, to which he added until he now owns 505 acres, about one-half of which is under cultivation, and the balance in pasture and woodland, it being known as Sanderson Ranch. Here he carried on farming and the raising of Hereford cattle until 1910, when he became afflicted with rheumatism, and on June 25, 1915, he was kicked by a horse and so injured that since then his nerves have been in a serious condition and he hires his farm work done outside of the assistance rendered him by his sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson became the parents of the following children: Lulu K., who is Mrs. William Huddleson of Fall View, Wash.; Helen A., who is Mrs. Clark L. Murbach of Almira, Wash.; David D., who is an ear, eye and throat specialist of Lincoln, Neb.; Fannie A., who married Dr. A. J. Boren, also an ear, eye and throat specialist of Hastings, Nebr.; Harvey L., who is cashier of the State Bank of Parks, Nebr.; Mercy K., who is Mrs. Thomas Z. Lowry of

Houston Township, Adams County, Ill.; and William H., who is now at home, having been an electrician in the U. S. Navy; and Robert Burns, who is also at home. Mr. Sanderson is a Methodist and has held all the offices of the church and Sunday school. A Democrat, he was a justice of the peace for two terms, supervisor for eight years, and has been a school director continuously for thirty-six years. Belonging to Loraine Lodge No. 641, I. O. O. F., he has passed all the chairs, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He assisted in organizing the State Bank of Loraine, of which he was a director for four years, and he organized the Farmers State Bank at the same place, and built the building in which it is located, for his two sons.

SARGENT, William Henry, a very prosperous general farmer of Rock Creek Township, is one of the widely known and highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born at Rushville, Ill., June 28, 1859, a son of John and Sarah (Potter) Sargent, natives of England. About 1856 John Sargent came to Rushville, Ill., and a year later his wife and eight children joined him, and they lived in that town for a few years. He died in 1905, aged eighty-five years, and she died in 1908, aged eighty-five years.

William Henry Sargent attended the public schools of Rushville, and remained at home until he left it for a home of his own. He was married February 16, 1881, to Jennie Dewitt, born at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., who died in 1892. She was a daughter of Edwin and Ellen (Snyder) Dewitt, born in one of the eastern states. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent lived in Schuyler County on a farm for some years, and then went to Tennessee Township, McDonaugh County, where he bought a farm and conducted it for ten years. He then moved back to Schuyler County and for five years rented land. In 1907 he sold his farm in Tennessee Township and came to Rock Creek Township and bought the old Akin homestead, of his second wife's parents. This farm contains 160 acres of very valuable land, highly improved. Mr. Akin came to it in 1863, and died on it about 1890. Following his death, Mrs. Akin built a fine residence and substantial barn, and Mr. Sargent since he bought the place enlarged the house and built other barns. He put in 60,000 tile on the farm, and made many other improvements which add to its value. He sold the farm in 1918 and now resides at Adrian. Mrs. Akin died in 1914. She was a remarkable woman in many ways. She was reared by an aunt, who had come from Ohio, and by her was taken to Minnesota, and later to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1837, when but a few months old. She was married to Mr. Akin in Sangamon County, Ill. Her grandfather Northcott, was ordained in Kentucky as a minister of the Methodist Church by Richard Whatcoat, born in England, who came to the United States with John Wesley and Francis Asbury.

To Mr. Sargent's first marriage the following children were born: Effie, who is Mrs. Edwin Smith, of Adrian, Ill.; Everett, who lives at St. Charles, Ill.; and Grace, who is Mrs. Charles Tucker, of Montana. In March, 1896, Mr. Sargent was married (second) to Fannie Akin, born on her father's farm in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of James and Hulda (Pettyjohn) Akin, he born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and she in Brown County, Ohio. Their marriage took place in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have three children, namely: Frank, Fred and Hugh, all of whom are at home. Mrs. Sargent attended Heading College, the old Normal school at Macomb, Ill., and the Illinois State Normal at Normal, Ill., after being graduated from the Tennessee High school. Mr. Sargent and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a trustee of the church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School for eight years. In politics he is a Democrat, and while in Tennessee Township was supervisor, and was a justice of the peace in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, while he is now a road commissioner of Rock Creek Township. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to Burnside Lodge of that order.

SAUGIER, Joseph, whose farm in Montebello Township is one of the best kept and carefully cultivated in the county, has a reputation of being one of the most industrious men of this locality. He was born in Alsace, France, January 26, 1835, a son of Joseph and Frances (Duppain) Saugier. In 1855 Joseph Saugier came to the United States by sailing vessel from France, and landed at New Orleans, La., from whence he came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent six months. He then entered the employ of a United States government surveying party which was making the surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Denver. Four months later he returned to New Orleans, and kept a boarding house for about two years. Once more he went up the river to St. Louis, and thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked as a carpenter for a time. Going then to Chicago, he was there married, and following that event, went to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he alternated farming with carpenter work, for twelve of those years being in the employ of Camille Dadent, president of the Bee Growers Association of the United States, and he built Mr. Dadent's first residence at Hamilton, Ill. Coming to Montebello Township, Mr. Saugier bought twenty-five acres of land, later adding to it forty acres, and is now carrying on fruit growing and general farming. He has erected all of his present buildings, which are neat and modern.

On February 28, 1859, Mr. Saugier was married to Josephine Broier, at Chicago. She was born in Alsace, France. They became the par-

ents of the following children: Josephine, who is Mrs. Joseph David, of Montebello Township; Joseph, who is of Montebello Township; Mary, who is Mrs. Walter Parson, of Montebello Township; Leon, who lives in Montebello Township; and George, who died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Saugier was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, although not a communicant. His educational training was received in his native land, but he learned the English language after coming here. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal connections are with Festina Octorias Lodge No. 237, A. F. & A. M. A man of high principles, he has always lived up to them, and is held in the highest regard by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

SCANNELL, John Francis, who for many years was a successful general farmer in Sonora Township, was well known in Hancock County and was respected and esteemed for his many good qualities. He was born in New Brunswick, June 24, 1862, and died on his farm in Sonora Township, Hancock County, Ill., December 23, 1905. He was a son of Daniel and Catherine Scannell, who were natives of Ireland. They went to New Brunswick and lived there until 1869, when they came to Hancock County, Ill., where Mr. Scannell found work in a stone quarry and at other places where his industry made him a valued helper.

John Francis Scannell was seven years old when he came to Hancock County and this country always seemed home to him, especially after he married and had a family of his own, and had acquired a farm through his thrift and industry. Farming was his business all his life and he was numbered with the successful men in his township in this line. Following his marriage he rented land in Montebello Township until 1896, when he bought a tract of thirty-seven acres in Sonora Township which he carefully cultivated during life, also renting other land and making his business profitable. He had been educated in the district schools and was an intelligent, practical and sensible man and always was ready to assist in movements for the betterment of the community. In politics he was a Democrat. The only public offices he would ever consent to hold were those of road commissioner and school director.

Mr. Scannell was married in October, 1893, to Miss Emma Belle McGregor, who was born in Sonora Township, Hancock County, August 29, 1869. Her parents were James and Sarah (Coon) McGregor, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Greene County, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Scannell five children were born, namely: Adah, who is the wife of Forrest Gabel, of Carthage, Ill.; and Viola, Elva, James and John, who reside with their mother. The family belongs to the Christian Church at Goldens Point Nauvoo.

SCHENCK, John G., now deceased, was one of the early settlers of Hancock County, and a man widely known, especially in Sonora Township, where he became a prosperous agriculturalist. He was born in Switzerland in 1842, and when he was six years of age, his parents crossed the ocean to New York City, where they made a permanent location. John G. Schenck lived with his parents until he enlisted for service during the Civil War, in October, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged January 30, 1863. Soon afterwards, he came to Hancock County, and worked for others until his marriage, when he bought land on the northern boundary line of Sonora Township, and there he lived until his death, December 28, 1904.

On December 4, 1865, Mr. Schenck was married to Anna Salm. She was born at Fartheim, Switzerland, in 1844, and when she was nine years old, her parents brought her to Highland, Ill., where the family lived for six months, then moving to Nauvoo. Still later they went to Appanoose Township where she was reared. Mrs Schenck died November 24, 1916. She and her husband had the following children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighteen years; John, who is a farmer of Rock Creek Township; Henry, who is a farmer of Sonora Township; Minnie, who is Mrs. Roy Bruegger, of Nauvoo; Ella, who is Mrs. William Gehle, of Appanoose Township; Millard Fillmore, who is a farmer of Sonora Township; and William, who is also a farmer of Sonora Township. The Schenck family is one of the old and honored ones of Hancock County, and its present representatives are all respected and esteemed.

SCHENCK, John William, formerly an extensive breeder of Percheron horses, is one of the progressive farmers of Rock Creek Township, and has the distinction of owning and operating the finest and most modern farm in Hancock County. As a man he stands well in his community. He was born in Sonora Township, September 6, 1868, a son of John Godfrey and Anna (Salm) Schenck, natives of Germany.

John William Schenck lived with his parents until he left them for a home of his own, and attended the Maple Grove and Elliott district schools. On February 9, 1892, he was married to Dillie Rebecca Wilson, born in Appanoose Township, a daughter of Alexander and Isabella (Griffin) Wilson, natives of Ireland and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck have two children, namely: Elsworth James, and Sadie May, both at home.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck rented 120 acres of land from his father in Rock Creek Township, and at the same time Mr. Schenck bought forty acres of land in Rock Creek Township, to which he has later added eighty acres. He has erected new buildings, tiled the land thoroughly, and has it under a high state of cultivation. Later he bought eighty-four and eighty-eight acres in Prairie Township. This farm, too, is highly improved

and all tiled, and is conducted by Mr. Schenck's son, Ellsworth James. For nineteen years he was a large breeder of Pecheron horses and jacks, continuing until December 15, 1915, when he had a public sale, at which time he sold his stock and closed his breeding business, but still owns some thoroughbred mares. Mrs. Schenck and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Schenck is an independent Democrat. Ferris Lodge, I. O. O. F. holds his membership. There are few men who stand higher in agricultural circles than Mr. Schenck, does pay to put in improvements and develop and he has proven in his own operations that it the land to its utmost capacity.

SCHENCK, Millard Fillmore, one of the representative men of Hancock County, was born in Sonora Township, where he still resides, September 2, 1879, a son of John G. and Anna (Salm) Schenck, natives of Switzerland, where they were born in 1842 and 1844, respectively. They came to Hancock County when young, and were here married, afterwards settling in Sonora Township, where the remainder of their lives were spent. A full history of the Schenck family is given elsewhere in this work.

Millard Fillmore Schenck attended the Elliott district school, and resided with his parents until his marriage March 31, 1904, when he was united with Lena Young, born in Sonora Township, October 12, 1877. She is a daughter of Lorenzo and Catherine (Yung) Young, the former a native of Baden, Germany. Catherine (Yung) Young, was born at Lambsborn, Bavaria, Germany. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Young settled in Prairie Township, later going to Sonora Township. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Young enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War, and received his honorable discharge at the close of hostilities. Mr. Young died September 18, 1908, but Mrs. Young survives, and makes her home in Sonora Township.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck located on an eighty-acre farm on section 11, Sonora Township, and since then Mr. Schenck has remodeled the house, making it thoroughly modern. He has also erected new buildings, and otherwise improved the property. Later he bought forty acres adjoining his farm on the east, and he carries on general farming, and raises Shropshire sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck have one son, Leslie Millard, who was born May 23, 1915. The Presbyterian Church holds Mr. Schenck's membership. He is a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 704, of Keokuk, Iowa. A modern farmer, Mr. Schenck is able to make his business pay him, and he is never too busy to take an intelligent interest in civic matters, although he has never cared for public honors.

SCHILSON, George, one of the progressive farmers of Hancock County, owns eighty acres of very well improved land in Montebello Township. He was born at Nauvoo, Ill., June 12, 1867, a son of John and Angeline (Lanfer) Schilson, natives of Germany. They were married in their native land, and in 1869 came to the United States, spending some months in Pennsylvania before coming to Nauvoo. In Germany, the father was a miner, but after locating in Hancock County, he worked at stone quarrying, and was one of the men who quarried the stone for the Des Moines canal by the rapids. Later on in life he became a grape grower at Nauvoo. His death occurred in June, 1917, when he was seventy-seven years old. The mother survives and makes her home at Nauvoo. Their children were as follows: Angeline, who is Mrs. John Rose, of Nauvoo Township; George; Henry, who is deceased; Rose, who is Mrs. Amos Davis, of Appanoose Township; John, who lives in Montebello Township; Joseph, who lives at Nauvoo; Lena, who died when twelve years old; and Ernest, who lives at Sonora Township.

In February, 1891, Mr. Schilson was married to Agnes Helen Donald, born in Montebello Township, a daughter of John and Jenette (Lemon) Donald, natives of Scotland and Indiana, respectively. After marriage, Mr. Schilson lived on the farm of his father-in-law for a year and then rented a farm in Sonora Township for a year. He then went to Makaska County, Ia., where he conducted a rented farm for six years. Returning to Hancock County, he bought the homestead of his father-in-law, consisting of eighty acres of land, on section 16. Since then he has remodelled the house and built new barns, and put in many improvements. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising. Mr. and Mrs. Schilson have had the following children born to them: Erwin, who is at home; George Dewey, who lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Venetia Bell, who is Mrs. Ray Emert, of McCall, Ill.; Melbourne Carroll, who is at home; and Lawrence Delbert and Clarence Dorcey, twins. Politically Mr. Schilson is a Democrat, and he has been highway commissioner for seven years, and a school director since 1910. His fraternal relations are with the W. of W. at Nauvoo, and the M. W. A. of Hamilton. A man of enterprise, he has kept on making improvements, and his farm is now one of the model ones of the county.

SCHILSON, John, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser of Montebello Township, comes of one of the oldest families of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, October 15, 1873, a son of John and Angeline (Loufer) Schilson, natives of Germany who came to Nauvoo about 1858 or 1859. While in Germany, the father was a miner, but after coming to Hancock County he became a quarryman, and for twenty-seven years worked in

the Patterson quarry, which is located in Sonora Township, along the Mississippi River. After leaving the quarry, he engaged in farming. His death occurred June 5, 1917, but the mother survives and makes her home at Nauvoo. Their children were as follows: Anna, who is Mrs. John Rose, of Nauvoo; George, who lives in Montebello Township; Rose, who is Mrs. Amos Davis, of Appanoose Township; John; Joseph, who lives at Nauvoo; and Ernest, who lives in Sonora Township.

On September 7, 1896, Mr. Schilson was married to Anna Herold, born in Montebello Township, a daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Herbert) Herold, natives of Germany and Hancock County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Schilson have had the following children born to them: Villette, who is Mrs. Henry Summers, of Sonora Township; and Herold, Herbert, Elton, Dolores, Lorrell and Joy, all of whom are living at home. Mrs. Henry Summers has a son, Floyd and a daughter Ruth who are the fifth generation living on the maternal grandmother's side, and in the fourth generation on the maternal grandfather's side. Mrs. Herold, the grandmother of Mrs. Schilson, is still living and makes her home at Hamilton.

After his marriage, Mr. Schilson rented different farms for sixteen years, and then he bought 124 acres of land on section 9, Montebello Township, which was well improved. Here he has since carried on general farming and raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as a school director since 1906. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Hamilton, and the Odd Fellows of the same place. A man of excellent principles and high character, he stands very well in his community.

SCHMIDT, John M., one of the substantial business men of Nauvoo, is well known through Hancock County. He was born in Rocky Creek Township, March 1, 1878, a son of John C. and Anna (Tanner) Schmidt, he born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and she in Hancock County, Ill. The grandparents, Michael Tanner and wife, were born in Switzerland, and became early settlers of Hancock County. About 1870 John C. Schmidt came to Hancock County, joining relatives here, and he settled on a farm in Rocky Creek Township, after his marriage. In 1895 he left the farm, moved to Nauvoo, and bought a vineyard, still being engaged in growing grapes. His wife died in April, 1913. Their children were as follows: Emma, who is Mrs. John Burmeister of Nauvoo; John M.; and George, who died in 1911, aged thirty-five years.

John M. Schmidt attended the district schools, and assisted his father until 1901, when he started in a transfer business, running between Keokuk, Iowa, and Nauvoo. After a year he sold this business, and for six months was fireman for the C. B. & Q. Railroad. He was then employed by the Atlas Cement Works for six months, and then worked for the Star Shoe Company for a year. Returning to Nauvoo he became interested in a retail business which he still continues.

On December 12, 1906, Mr. Schmidt was married to Louisa Weber, a daughter of John and Barbara Weber. They have no children. A Republican, Mr. Schmidt served as alderman of his ward for one term. In religious faith he is a Lutheran. A man of keen business judgment, he has forged ahead, and has made a success of his undertakings.

SCHOWALTER, Clarence C., manager of the Burnside Lumber Company, is one of the substantial and leading business men of Burnside. He was born at Halstead, Harvey County, Kas., September 28, 1887, a son of Edward H. and Eliza (Koehn) Schowalter, he born in Donnellson, Lee County, Iowa. They were married and settled at Halstead, Kas., where Edward H. Schowalter was in general merchandise business for a few years, later moving to Donnellson, Iowa, where he bought a farm, which he still conducts.

Until he was seventeen years old, Clarence C. Schowalter attended the public schools of Iowa, and he then engaged in farming with his father. Between the years of twenty-one and twenty-two, he took a commercial course at Elliott Business College, and then went to New Berlin, Ill., and worked as assistant manager for the Alexander Lumber Co., remaining there for four months, leaving to go with the Hamilton Lumber and Mill Company as assistant manager. Four months later he came to Burnside as manager of the Burnside Lumber Company, and he still capably holds that position.

On July 3, 1913, he was married to Willa Loomis, born at Douds Leando, Iowa, a daughter of L. C. and Elizabeth (Duncan) Loomis. Mr. and Mrs. Schowalter have no children. He is independent in politics, and has served Pilot Grove Township as clerk. The Burnside Methodist Church holds his membership, he is a trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. His fraternal relations are with the Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been senior deacon since 1911; and he also belongs to the Quincy Consistory, and the Shrine at Peoria, Ill. He is a member also of Webster Lodge No. 1000, I. O. O. F. A live, enterprising young business man. Mr. Schowalter has made his own way in the world, and thoroughly deserves the confidence and respect he has always commanded.

SCHRAMM, John M., now deceased, was for many years a capable farmer of Pontoosic Township, where his daughter Miss Amelia Flora Schramm still resides. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 19, 1847, a son of Christopher Schramm, who, in 1837, came to the United States on a sailing vessel, and coming as far west as Ohio, spent nine years in Pickaway County. He then moved

to Iowa, and after spending a short time in Keokuk, located at Burlington, where he built a flouring mill, and conducted it for a year, when he returned to Keokuk. In 1846 Christopher Schramm came to Hancock County, and bought land in Pontoosic Township, where he built a large flouring mill and operated it for many years. He also built a large storehouse on the bluffs overlooking Pontoosic, and this was on a portion of his farm of seventy acres. He died in 1899, and was born in 1809. His widow died January 16, 1903. Her maiden name was Anna Eliza Clifton, and she was born in Ohio, February 11, 1816. She was the widow of Peter Swinehart, and had two children by her first marriage, both of whom are now deceased. Prior to his marriage with her, Christopher Schramm had been married in Ohio, in 1841, to Annie Miller, who died in 1843, having borne him two children, both of whom are now deceased.

Prior to coming to Illinois, John M. Schramm worked as a bookbinder, but after his arrival here, was interested in the milling business until he took up farming. His children were as follows: Matilda E., who was born May 9, 1847, is Mrs. Isaac Gates, of McCall, Ill.; Charles T., who was born November 7, 1849, died November 22, 1915; William H., who was born March 19, 1851, died July 3, 1904; Amelia Flora, who was born October 16, 1853, in Pontoosic Township, has spent her life here. She looked after her parents and brothers as long as they lived, and inherited the homestead, which she now rents to tenants. She attended the schools of her native township. Miss Schramm is a member of the Christian Church. Her father was steadfast in his adherence to the principles of the Democratic party.

SCHUPP, Arthur D., who owns and operates 200 acres of valuable land in Augusta Township, is one of the leading farmers of Hancock County. He was born in Missouri, March 12, 1884, a son of Edward Swaringel, but was adopted by Anton and Mary Schupp, of Pettis County, Mo. Arthur D. Schupp was reared in Missouri, there attending the common schools and learning to be a farmer. In 1915 he came to Hancock County, buying his present farm on section 1, and here he is carrying on general farming.

In 1912 Arthur D. Schupp was married to Miss Anna Masters, a daughter of William Masters. There are no children of this marriage. Mr. Schupp is a Republican, but he confines his political service to casting his vote and giving his support to the candidates of his party, as his time and attention have been too much occupied for him to consent to go on the party ticket for any office. An experienced farmer, he knows how to operate his land so as to reflect credit on his ability and to gain for himself a fair return on his investment of time and money.

SCHUPP, Lawrence, now deceased, was for many years one of the prosperous men of Nauvoo, whose efforts were directed toward market gardening. He was born in Germany, September 25, 1840, and grew up on his father's farm. On March 5, 1870, he was married to Saloma Sturm, who was born May 13, 1850, and they came by steamer to New York City, and thence to St. Louis, arriving in that city on July 4. Two days later they went to Scott County, Mo., and there spent two weeks, then located at Velie, Iowa. In 1881 they came to Nauvoo and bought five acres of land north of town, and here they engaged in fruit growing, specializing on grapes. In 1893 they sold that place and bought eighteen acres in the Second Ward, Nauvoo, where they raised fruit and vegetables, placing all of the land under fine cultivation. Mr. Schupp died February 24, 1908. Since his death, his widow and children have continued to operate the land. Prior to coming to this country, Mr. Schupp served for three years in the German army, taking part in the Franco-Prussian War, and was a soldier under Maxmillian in Mexico. In religious faith he was a Lutheran.

Mr. and Mrs. Schupp became the parents of the following children: Philip, who was born in Germany, November 24, 1870; Carolina, who was born January 20, 1872; and Ida, who was born at Nauvoo, May 7, 1888, was married on May 7, 1907, to James Edward Foster, a son of John William and Matilda (Hibberd) Foster, born at Chicago, Ill., November 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have four children, namely: Saloma M., who was born April 6, 1908; Madeline C., who was born April 12, 1909; Leona, who was born August 20, 1911; and Harry Philip, who was born December 14, 1913.

SCHWANKE, Charles F., assistant cashier of the Tri-County State Bank of Plymouth, and one of the reliable business men of this section, stands high in public favor. He was born in Adams County, Ill., one of the six children born to his parents, Augustus C. and Ella (Eggen) Schwanke. Augustus C. Schwanke was born in Germany, where he learned the trade of shoemaking. Early in the fifties, he came to the United States and located in Adams County, Ill., where he died in 1890, the mother surviving him until 1897.

Charles F. Schwanke attended the common and high schools of his native county, and for two years was engaged in teaching school, and then learning telegraphy, he was employed by several railroads until he formed his present connection with the Tri-County State Bank, in October, 1917. A man of systematic methods and good habits, he is a desirable addition to the working force of the bank.

Mr. Schwanke was married to Miss Lula Workman, a daughter of John Workman, of Augusta, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Schwanke have two children, namely: Paul W., and Orrin F. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schwanke is a member of the Modern Wood-

men of America. In politics he is a Republican.

SCOFIELD, Judge Charles J., was born at Carthage, Illinois, on December 25, 1853. When but little more than three years of age, his father died, and thereafter he and his brother, then a babe of ten months, were taken by their mother to the home of her parents, Harrison and Alice Crawford, with whom they lived on the farm about one mile south of Carthage until the spring of 1869. During his boyhood, Mr. Scofield attended the public school of Carthage. In September, 1868, he was sent by his mother to Canton, Missouri, to become a matriculate in what was then known as Christian University, but is known at the present time as Culver-Stockton College. Mr. Scofield took the classical course, as it was then called. He was at the university three years, receiving at the expiration of his course the degree A. B. This was in June, 1871. He received the degree A. M. from the same institution in June, 1874.

On May 9, 1871, Mrs. Scofield and her two sons moved on the premises in Carthage where Judge Scofield now resides, and where he has lived since that date.

In September, 1871, Mr. Scofield became high school teacher in the Carthage public school, of which Mr. John T. Illick was principal or superintendent, and continued teaching for three years, reading law, in the meantime, as opportunity afforded, under the instruction of his uncle, Bryant T. Scofield, Mr. (afterwards Judge) William C. Hooker, and Judge George Edmunds, who were officing together during those years, although they were not, in fact, partners.

Mr. Scofield was admitted to the bar of this state on June 4, 1875, and began at once the practice of his profession. At the October term, 1875, of the Circuit Court of this county, he was appointed Master in Chancery, an office which he held from that time until he became judge of the Circuit Court in June, 1885.

At first, Mr. Scofield officed with Mr. William E. Mason (state's attorney), although they were not partners. Afterwards, in February, 1879, he entered into partnership with Henry W. Draper, under the firm name of Draper and Scofield. Mr. Draper was a very able lawyer, and then in the maturity of his powers. This partnership continued until July 8, 1881, upon which day Mr. Draper died at Denver, Colorado, where he had gone for the transaction of certain business pertaining to the estate of Bryant T. Scofield, who had died on March 19, 1881.

A few weeks after Mr. Draper's death, Mr. Scofield formed a partnership with his brother, Timothy J. Scofield, now of Chicago, Illinois, and these two, under the firm name of Scofield and Scofield, practiced law in Hancock County until the fall of 1884, when a partnership was formed by them with Apollos W. O'Harra, who had read law with Mr. Scofield a few years before. The new firm was known as Scofield, O'Harra and Scofield. This partnership was of brief duration, for in the following spring Mr. Scofield became a candidate for judge in what was then the 6th Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Hancock, Adams, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Fulton. Among the ardent supporters of Mr. Scofield in his candidacy were his partners (his brother and Mr. O'Harra), Mr. William E. Mason, and George A. Anderson, a prominent young attorney of Quincy. The three judges elected in June, 1885, were William Marsh of Quincy, John C. Bagby of Rushville, and Charles J. Scofield of this county.

Upon the election of Mr. Scofield as judge, his brother and Mr. O'Harra continued to practice law in this and adjoining counties, under the firm name of O'Harra and Scofield.

At the end of his first term as judge of the Circuit Court, Judge Scofield was re-elected for another term, thus holding that office for a period of twelve years, his tenure thereof ending in June, 1897.

In the summer of 1893, Judge Scofield was appointed one of the judges of the Appellate Court of Illinois for the 4th District, holding its sessions twice a year at Mt. Vernon in the southern part of the state. He filled out the unexpired term of Justice Jesse J. Phillips, as Appellate Court Judge. At the end of this term, and in June, 1894, Judge Scofield was re-appointed Appellate Judge for the term of three years, which term ended when his second term as Circuit Judge terminated.

The General Assembly in the early part of 1897 re-districted the state, forming new judicial circuits, and placing Hancock County in the new 9th judicial circuit, with McDonough, Fulton, Knox, Warren and Henderson. The new circuit was strongly republican, and Judge Scofield, although nominated by the democratic party, declined the candidacy, deeming the election of a democrat in the new circuit as practically impossible.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Scofield resumed the practice of the law at Carthage, Illinois, first, in partnership with Mr. O'Harra and his brother, Timothy J. Scofield, then residing at Chicago, under the old firm name of Scofield, O'Harra and Scofield. This partnership was dissolved about February, 1899, after which Judge Scofield formed a partnership with Mr. Argyll J. McMahan, under the firm name of Scofield and McMahan, this partnership being continued until Mr. McMahan left Illinois. For some years Judge Scofield practiced alone. In the spring of 1909 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. Paul Califf, a promising young attorney, who had read law in his office, and this partnership has continued to the present time, interrupted by the addition for brief periods of other lawyers to the firm, but without change as far as Judge Scofield and Mr. Califf are concerned. For a short time Mr. George V. Helfrich of Bushnell was associated with this firm; later Mr. William H. Hartzell, a prominent Carthage lawyer; and for a short time Mr. Hartzell, Mr. Bert M. Cavanagh and

Mr. Edward S. Martin were included. This firm was dissolved in September, 1920, and two new firms resulted by rearrangement after such dissolution. Franklin M. Hartzell, oldest son of William H. Hartzell, had been admitted to the bar, and in December, 1920, Earl N. Bell of Carthage was admitted to the bar. These two young men had read law in the offices of the old firm. The firms as now constituted are, Scofield, Califf and Bell, with offices in the Spitler Block, and Hartzell, Cavanagh, Martin and Hartzell, with offices in the Marine Trust Company building.

During his career in his profession, Judge Scofield has enjoyed a wide association with eminent lawyers in other counties and states and in many courts in important business transactions and litigation.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on him by Christian University, now Culver-Stockton College, of Canton, Missouri, and by Eureka College of Eureka, Illinois.

In 1912, Judge Scofield was elected one of the Wilson electors in Illinois, and had the pleasure of voting for this distinguished American for President.

When the United States entered into the World War in 1917, Judge Scofield was appointed one of the members of the Local Board of Hancock County. The other members were Mr. Philip Dallam of Warsaw and Dr. S. M. Parr of Carthage. Mr. Dallam was elected chairman, and Judge Scofield secretary. The arduous service incident to this position continued from the early part of July, 1917, until the spring of 1919. It is a matter of congratulation to the citizens of Hancock County that, in the lists of deserters now being published, there is not a single name from Hancock County.

During his career, Judge Scofield has done meritorious work of a literary character, having published two volumes of fiction entitled respectively "A Subtle Adversary" and "Altar Stairs." He has also had editorial charge of this History of Hancock County.

Judge Scofield has delivered numerous lectures and addresses in many localities, and is still active in this line of work as well as in the practice of the law.

In order to help along a weak church of the Disciples at Carthage, Judge Scofield acted as pastor of the congregation for about twenty years, during which time a small membership was greatly increased, and the congregation assumed its equal standing among the other churches of the community. Throughout this time Judge Scofield earned his living, part of the time as a member of the judiciary and part of the time in the practice of his profession as an attorney, accepting no compensation for his services in the pulpit, any remuneration received being applied to the work of the congregation, either in the erection of a church-building, or in some other department of the congregation's activities.

On September 12, 1876, Judge Scofield was married to Miss Rose Spitler, and since their marriage they have resided in Carthage, Illinois, on the premises where Judge Scofield had been living since 1871. Mrs. Scofield was born at Tioga in Hancock County, on January 24, 1858. Orphaned at a tender age she was soon received as a foster-daughter into the home of Dr. and Mrs. Adam Spitler at Carthage, Illinois, who bestowed on her that wealth of yearning affection which so often characterizes the hearts of the childless.

Dr. Spitler was born at Buckhannon, West Virginia, on October 19, 1816, and Mrs. Carrie A. Janney Spitler at East Nottingham, Maryland, on August 22, 1825. They were married on July 1, 1851, and moved to Carthage on May 8, 1857. Their lives were dominated by the highest ideals and the influence of their home was beneficent and far-reaching. After years of service to mankind the Doctor was called up higher on June 21, 1890, Mrs. Spitler lingering to bless the lives of those whom she had befriended until the glad summons came to her also on October 2, 1911.

So truly was the affection of her foster-parents reciprocated that Mrs. Scofield has given little attention to tracing records of her own blood-ancestry. However a casual investigation seems to justify the family traditions relative to ties of consanguinity with men of note in national history.

Her mother, Mardisha Allen, born May 8, 1835, was a daughter of Robert Scott Allen who was born May 28, 1797, living at Covington, Kentucky, where as a very young boy he enlisted for his Country's service in the War of 1812, and her great-grandfather, John Watson Allen, was associated in many youthful exploits with his kinsman Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga.

Mrs. Scofield's father, John Nash, was born at Gerry, Chautauqua County, New York, on February 9, 1830, living in youth only eight or ten miles distant from the boyhood home of Judge Scofield's father. The Nash family achieved distinction during the Revolutionary War, the most cherished memory being that of the gallant General Francis Nash who fell in the battle of Germantown, and after whom the city of Nashville, Tennessee, was named.

For two years Mrs. Scofield was a pupil of Judge Scofield in Carthage High School. She then matriculated in Carthage College from which institution she was graduated on May 4, 1876, receiving in due course the degrees A. B. and A. M. She has been active in church work, having particularly served the cause of the local auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions of the Carthage Christian Church, serving as Treasurer for a period of fifteen years, and has been an active member of the Carthage Woman's Club from its beginning in 1896. She was one of the charter members of this organization and its first president, and has recently been re-elected to the presidency for the year 1921-2. As a young girl she was organist of the M. E. Church of Carthage, of which she was a member. After marriage her

membership was transferred to the Christian Church. Until recently, she was for many years the organist of this church, showing marked ability in the interpretation of sacred music. In literature and art she has exhibited an exact, correct and discriminating taste and judgment. She has written occasional articles for local publication, and private circulation, most of which have been published anonymously.

Judge Scofield holds membership in the fraternal orders of I. O. O. F. and K. P., and both he and Mrs. Scofield are members of the Rebekah Lodge.

The father of Judge Scofield was Charles Rollin Scofield, who was born at Dewittville, Chautauqua County, New York, on October 4, 1821. The old home is about five miles from the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. Charles Rollin Scofield taught school in New York, reading law in the meantime, and, in 1851, moved to Carthage, Illinois, whither his brother, Bryant T. Scofield, had preceded him. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1851. He was associated as a partner with his brother and with Mr. David Mack among the ablest of Hancock County lawyers at that time. Charles Rollin Scofield was married to Miss Elizabeth Crawford at Carthage on February 23, 1853. There were three children of this union, one of whom, named Harrison, died at the age of about six months. The other two are Judge Scofield and his brother Timothy of Chicago.

Judge Scofield's father died on January 9, 1857. The fall preceding his death he had purchased at Quincy Freeman's Digest of the First Fifteen Volumes of the Illinois Reports, and Purple's Statutes, which had just been published. At the present time there are nearly 300 volumes of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports and more than 200 volumes of the Decisions of the Appellate Court.

Judge Scofield's grandparents on the Scofield side were Darius and Sarah Scofield. The maiden name of Sarah Scofield was Glenny. She was born at or near Newry, Ireland, being from the Ulster Province.

The Scofield family came from County Kent, England. One of the ancestors was knighted for distinguished services when the Spanish Armada threatened England. The ancestors of the American branch of the family came to Connecticut at an early day, about 1639, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and from that locality their descendants have moved into other parts of the country, some of them spelling the name with an "h," others without it, and some having dropped both the "c" and the "h," but all belonging to the same family, though widely separated, and related, in many cases, in a most remote degree. The ancient method of spelling the name was as Judge Scofield spells it.

The great-grandfather of Judge Scofield, Seely Scofield, when eighteen years of age, and in the year 1776, entered the Continental Army in the American Revolution and continued in the service without interruption for about six years, six months and eight days, and until the termination of the war.

Judge Scofield's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Scofield, was born in Kentucky on September 18, 1834. She came to Carthage with her parents, brothers and sister in 1850, and was married to Charles Rollin Scofield on February 23, 1853. She was one of the charter members of the Christian or Disciples Church of Carthage, which was organized on April 13, 1864, and continued her labors in that congregation until her death, which occurred on May 27, 1877. She was a most devoted mother, never leaving her children in their early boyhood for a single night. She gave them every opportunity of education which it was within her power to confer. She was beloved by everybody who knew her, because of her Christian graces and ministrations to those needing assistance or encouragement, and any worthy qualities in her two sons are to be attributed to her training and influence. She was beautiful in person, gracious and dignified in manner, a model of Christian womanhood and motherhood.

Judge Scofield's mother was very much like her own mother, Mrs. Alice Crawford, in disposition and temperament. Mrs. Crawford was a splendid character. She was born in Kentucky in 1807, and died at Carthage on April 23, 1865. Her maiden name was Thompson.

Mrs. Eliza Taylor, who was the mother of Mr. Harrison Taylor and Mr. Charles W. Taylor and other children, formerly well-known in Carthage, was a sister of Mrs. Crawford. Her only brother, Stephen Thompson, lived at Carthage in the early fifties, married a splendid woman of the Wilson family, and moved to Texas, where some of his relatives are still living. The other children of Harrison and Alice Crawford, excepting one who died in infancy in Kentucky, were Dr. Josiah Joplin Crawford, who died at Carthage on November 23, 1856, Mrs. Margaret Hill, who died at Carthage on September 3, 1907, and Mr. James B. Crawford, now living in that city.

Mr. Harrison Crawford was distantly related to the Crawfords who came with the parents of Andrew Jackson to the Carolinas in the early settlement of this country, one of whom was a brother-in-law of Andrew Jackson's father. This may be one of the reasons why Harrison Crawford was such an uncompromising Jackson democrat, voting for Jackson for president in 1828, without challenge, when he was only twenty years of age, and celebrating the 8th day of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, with much fervor, until the time of his death. Harrison Crawford died at Carthage, on December 11, 1870.

James B. Crawford, the only child of Harrison and Alice Crawford now living, was born in Kentucky on March 9, 1836. He has resided in Carthage or vicinity since 1850. On April 1, 1858, he was married to Miss Josephine E. Davies of Carthage, then and now beloved of all acquaintances. On April 1, 1921, they celebrated their 63d wedding anniversary. They

have been blessed with nine children, of whom Joppa, Edith, James and Nellie have passed Beyond. Nellie's husband, Mr. Charles W. Patchin, died prior to her death. She left surviving her one splendid son, Gould Patchin. The five living children are: Mrs. Alice E. Sanford of Palo Alto, California, wife of Professor Fernando Sanford of Leland Stanford University; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Taylor, widow of Mr. Charles W. Taylor, who was a prominent Carthage citizen; Miss Evaline Crawford of Carthage; Dr. Edward C. Crawford of Oshkosh, Wisconsin who married Mrs. Elnora Morgan Rounds; and Mrs. Josephine E. Cole of Macomb, Illinois, wife of Rev. Addison L. Cole.

Judge Scofield is a man of broad culture with a decided taste for antiquarian research—the satisfying of which has compensated in some slight degree for the gratuitous labor connected with the editing of this History of Hancock County.

A genial personality coupled with exceptional talent as a raconteur have distinguished him in social circles.

But his pet hobby is the acquisition of books and he possesses a large and valuable private collection which is being constantly augmented.

Since he is a man of unquenchable vitality his better half cherishes the opinion that should serene old age arrive it will be blissfully spent with a treasured book in a shady nook or by the leaping flames of his own fireside, undaunted by the vanishing of youthful vigor.

SCOFIELD, Timothy J., one of the prominent attorneys of the Chicago bar, who was formerly engaged in the practice of his profession at Carthage, Quincy and Springfield, is specializing in railroad corporation litigation, as a member of the able firm of Chicago lawyers known as Loesch, Scofield, Loesch and Richards. He was born at Carthage, Illinois, March 20, 1856, a son of Charles Rollin and Elizabeth (Crawford) Scofield, and a brother of Judge Charles J. Scofield. Charles Rollin Scofield was one of the Hancock County attorneys in the early fifties, and was a distinguished lawyer and a prominent citizen of that day. A brief sketch of him appears in connection with the biographical sketch of Judge Scofield.

Growing up in the vicinity of Carthage and under the care of his mother and her parents (his father having died when he was an infant), Timothy J. Scofield enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his home town of Carthage, attending Carthage College and graduating on May 4, 1876, receiving the degree A. B., and later, the degree A. M. Following his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar of this state, and since that time has devoted himself to the active practice of his profession.

At first he was associated in the practice of the law with J. J. Williams, youngest son of the Hon. Jesse C. Williams of Carthage.

In the summer of 1881 he entered into partnership with his brother under the firm name of Scofield and Scofield, to which firm was added Apollos W. O'Harra in the fall of 1884, the firm name being thereupon changed to Scofield, O'Harra and Scofield. This partnership was dissolved as to Charles J. Scofield in June, 1885, when he was commissioned judge of the Circuit Court. Thereafter Timothy J. Scofield and Mr. O'Harra continued to be partners in the practice of the law until February, 1899, during part of which period Mr. William H. Hartzell was a member of the firm. At the time of dissolution Judge Scofield was a member of the firm.

In 1891, Timothy J. Scofield moved to Quincy, and remained there in the practice of the law for two years, during which period he and Mr. O'Harra maintained offices both at Carthage and Quincy.

In 1893, Timothy J. Scofield was appointed first assistant attorney general of the state, and moved to Springfield. He served in that capacity for the term of four years during which time the Hon. Maurice T. Moloney was attorney general.

In the latter part of the year 1896, Mr. Scofield moved to Chicago, where he has remained ever since, actively engaged in the practice of the law. From 1897 to 1899, he was local attorney for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. For a short time he was an assistant in the office of the city attorney, resigning that position to take charge of the trial department of the Chicago Union Traction Company, at first as the chief assistant, later as the principal attorney in charge, which position he held from 1901 to 1906, when he voluntarily gave up this position to become a member of the firm with which he is now connected, being Loesch, Scofield and Loesch, to which firm Mr. Richards was afterwards added.

While Mr. Scofield was in charge of the trial department of the Union Traction Company, there were from 1200 to 1400 personal injury cases pending against that company at any and every time. On an average three or four such cases were commenced every day. The trial business was reduced to system, and Mr. Scofield's work in superintending and directing, as well as in the trial of the most difficult of the cases in court, was in all respects satisfactory to the company. Upon the organization of the firm of Loesch, Scofield and Loesch, now Loesch, Scofield, Loesch and Richards, these attorneys became the general attorneys for the Pennsylvania lines of railway, west of Pittsburgh, as well as of other corporations, and are still acting in that capacity.

On October 31, 1877, Timothy J. Scofield was married at Carthage, Illinois, to Georgia A. Edmunds, a daughter of Judge George and Electa E. Edmunds. On July 29, 1914, Mrs. Scofield died suddenly at Detroit Harbor, Wisconsin, where she and her son Junius were spending the summer. She left her husband surviving her, and their six children: Dr. Charles J. Scofield, Mrs. Jesse J. Boyle, Mrs. Cora K. Hand, Junius C. Scofield, Thomas E.

Scofield, and Mrs. Edith E. Newton. All of these children are married and residing at Chicago. Another daughter, Virginia La Veta Scofield, died September 23, 1893, while the family was living at Springfield.

On January 5, 1918, Mr. Scofield was married to Stella M. Stenberg of Chicago.

Well-known in Masonry, Mr. Scofield is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Almoner Commandery, K. T., of Augusta, Illinois; Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Chicago, Illinois; and socially he maintains membership with the Illinois Athletic Club and the Union League Club, both of Chicago. Politically, he is a democrat. He has membership in the Bryn Mawr Community Church, on Jeffery Avenue, 70th Street, Chicago. He owns his residence at 7225 Jeffery Avenue, and a number of lots in that vicinity.

Mr. Scofield is an able attorney and a good business man. He has been especially successful in corporation litigation and as a corporation adviser. He is orderly and systematic and persistent in his professional work. He is a reasoner and an orator of a high order.

SCOTT, John Edwin, owns and operates a fine farm of 182 acres on sections 28, 29 and 33, Pilot Grove Township, and is one of the highly respected men of the county. He was born in Bear Creek Township, January 24, 1861, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bush) Scott, he born in St. Albans Township, and she in Morgan County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Larkin and Sallie (Foreman) Scott, natives of Tennessee, started in 1834 from Morgan County, Ill., where they had lived for a time, and drove to Hancock County. While living in Morgan County, Larkin Scott assisted in laying out what is now Jacksonville, and the story is told that in the party was a colored man named Jackson, for whom the new town was named. The maternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth Bush, who drove overland from their native state of Pennsylvania to Morgan County, Ill., in 1827, later moving to Brown County, Ill. While living in Morgan County they saw no white people, although the Indians were numerous. Both the Scotts and Bushs participated in the movement against the Mormons. All taking part in this were volunteers and had no regular organization. The four grandparents lived to be over eighty years of age, and were held in the highest esteem by their neighbors.

After their marriage, the parents of John Edwin Scott, settled in Bear Creek Township, where they lived for two years, and then went to Brown County, Ill., and spent two years, then returned to Hancock County, and for four years lived in Chili Township. In 1870 they went back to Brown County. The mother died in 1888, and in 1890, the father came back to Hancock County, and was married to the widow of Dr. Hawkins, and they lived at Basco, Ill., for six years, when they moved to Carthage, which continued their home until 1917, when Mrs. Scott died, and Mr. Scott went to live with his son, John Edwin Scott. His children by his first marriage, were as follows: John Edwin; Harvey, who is deceased; Gilbert, who is deceased; Hershel, who lives at Dwight, Ill.; Bell, who is Mrs. David Hoover, of Buckhorn, Brown County, Ill.; Jennie, who is the wife of Dr. Henry Briggs, of Versailles, Ill.; and Viola, who is Mrs. Arthur Job of Lewistown, Mont.

John Edwin Scott attended the local schools and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred February 21, 1884, when he was united with Gertrude Briggs, born in Brown County, Ill., April 19, 1859, a daughter of Richard M. and Jane (Morgan) Briggs, natives of Brown County, Ill., and Ohio, respectively. After his marriage, Mr. Scott moved to Chili Township, where he bought a farm and conducted it until 1902, and then sold it. He then bought his present farm, moving upon it in 1903, and since then has carried on general farming and stockraising, specializing on registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, and Poland-China hogs which have been crossed with the Duroc-Jersey breed. Since buying the place he has remodeled all the buildings and made other improvements, and has a fine property.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two children: Joseph E., who lives at Harlowton, Mont.; and Jessie Edna, who is Mrs. Elmer Smith, of Fountain Green Township. Mr. Scott is a Republican and served as road commissioner for five years. He belongs to the Carthage Lodge, I. O. O. F. and to the Hancock County Mutual Association.

SCOTT, John F., circuit clerk of Hancock County and a man widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state, is one of the substantial men of Carthage. He was born at Warsaw, Ill., March 1, 1856, a son of John and Louisa J. (Frazen) Scott. John Scott was born in North Carolina in 1801, and came to Warsaw, Ill., in 1833. In 1837 he was married. During all of his residence at Warsaw, which continued until his death, he was engaged in a mercantile business, was also active in political matters and prominent in many ways. Of his three children, John F. Scott is the only survivor, and he was the youngest son.

Reared at Warsaw, John F. Scott attended the schools of his native place and in September, 1874, he came to Carthage as deputy county clerk under George J. Rogers, and served for three years under him and for nine years under John R. Newton. He was then elected county clerk and served for eight years. Following that he served for six years as deputy county treasurer. The development of the southwest attracted him, and for some time he devoted himself to taking parties to Oklahoma to secure homes, as secretary of the Hooker, Wishart Investment Company, capitalized for $100,000, maintaining this connection for ten years, during which period he was eminently successful. Retiring from this line, Mr. Scott went into an insurance business at Car-

thage. In 1916 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder, and is the present incumbent of these offices.

On November 16, 1882, Mr. Scott was married to Julia Stepp, and they have four children, namely: Mary L., who was graduated from the Carthage High school, is the wife of Roy T. Wasson; Frank, who was married to Madeline Curtis, is deputy circuit clerk; Eugenia J., who was graduated from the Carthage High school, is the wife of William L. Hayes; and Elizabeth, who is attending the public schools.

Mr. Scott belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and it was while he held that office that the lodge was built. He also belongs to Carthage Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest, and he is a member of Ingelow Commandery No. 75, K. T. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always been active in his party, serving as chairman of the county central committee as well as giving of his time and attention to the promulgation of Democratic doctrines. There are few men of his age who enjoy the distinction that is his of having been in office in the service of his county for thirty years. This proves that his ability, honesty and public spirit are unquestioned and that the people appreciate his efforts in their behalf or they would not continue to return him to important positions within their gift.

SCOTT, William H., M. D., one of the honored physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in a general practice at Dallas City. He was born in Hancock County, May 21, 1858. His father had fourteen children, six of them being born to his first marriage, six of his second, and one by his third marriage. Of these children, ten survive. The mother of Dr. William H. Scott, Caroline (Dickey) Scott, died in 1860. The father, William Scott, who died in 1886, was a well known educator, and for a time served as county superintendent of schools of Hancock County. Later on in life, he was a farmer. His youth and young manhood were spent in Pennsylvania, his native state.

William H. Scott attended the grade, the high school and Carthage College, and later was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia. Immediately thereafter he took up post graduate work at Chicago. During the period he was securing his medical education, he taught school for two years. After receiving his degree, Dr. Scott began the practice of medicine at Dallas City, where he has been located since June 23, 1885. Professionally he belongs to the Hancock County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, having reached the Chapter. A Democrat, he was elected to the office of supervisor of Hancock County and served for two years. He was appointed under the Cleveland administration to membership of the Hancock County Pension Board of Examiners, and served until the administration closed.

Dr. Scott was married to Miss Isabella Owings, a daughter of Edwin Owings. While they have no children of their own, Dr. and Mrs. Scott have adopted a son, Joseph M., to whom they are giving a tender and wise parental care. All the family belong to the Christian Church. There are few men of his profession who are more universally respected than Dr. Scott, and many of his patients hold for him a genuine affection inspired by his faithfulness and cheery friendliness as well as his professional skill.

SEARS, George W., one of the successful farmers of Durham Township, was born in Pilot Grove Township, January 6, 1841, a son of Herman and Almira (Lincoln) Sears, born in New York state. Both came to Pilot Grove Township in 1830, and there they met and were married, settling on sixty acres of timber land, that he had entered from the government. This he cleared off and improved. He died in 1906, aged seventy-three years, and she survived, dying in 1905, aged seventy-one years. Their children were as follows: George W., who was the eldest; Hiram and Clarissa, both of whom are deceased; Edwin, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Gilbert, who lives in Dallas Township; Herman, who lives in Missouri; Frank, who lives in Colorado; and Orville, Laura and Louisa, who are all deceased.

George W. Sears resided at home until he attained his majority, and attended the schools of his district. For some years he worked on farms by the month, and then commenced farming on his own account, and rented land for twelve years in Rock Creek Township. In August, 1863, he was married (first) to Angeline Yates, and they had the following children: Grace, who is Mrs. Snyder, is a widow and lives at Cawker City, Kas.; Bernard H., who lives at Los Angeles, Cal. In 1873, Mr. Sears was married (second) to Melvina Myers, born in Pontoosic Township, and they had two children as follows: Mary, born September 24, 1870, died July 25, 1897, was Mrs. John Richey, and was married Nov. 24, 1888, issue Carl and Grace; and Laura, also deceased, married John K. Turner, issue Vivian M., Mary E., and Marie. In September, 1887, Mr. Sears was married (third) to Harriet (Cassingham) Butler, born in Muskington County, Ohio, September 25, 1835, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morrison) Cassingham, who in 1854 located in Durham Township. She was the widow of Baxter Butler, and they had the following children: Thomas C., who lives in Durham Township; Charles, who lives in Maryville, Mo.; George, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; and Milton, who lives in Fountain Green Township.

After his last marriage, Mr. Sears bought the interests of the heirs to twenty-four acres of improved land in Durham Township and has added to it until there are now forty-one acres

in Durham Township and fifteen acres in Pilot Grove Township. He also owns a farm of thirty acres in Durham Township, and twenty acres in Pilot Grove Township. Mr. Sears belongs to the Christian Church, and Mrs. Sears belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was constable and school director one year.

SELLERS, Emmitt H., senior member of the well known hardware house operating under the name of The La Harpe Hardware Company, has associated with him in business John L. Kerr and Charles H. Barnes. Mr. Sellers was born in Schuyler County, Ill., June 10, 1871, and is one of two children born to his parents, George W. and Margaret (Gammon) Sellers. George W. Sellers was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where he became a prosperous farmer and well known man.

E. H. Sellers attended the schools of his native county and grew to manhood, assisting his father on the homestead farm. In 1889 Mr. Sellers came to La Harpe, where he has since been connected with its business life, and in December, 1916, he and his partners founded their present house. They carry a stock aggregating $10,000, and have already built up a large and flourishing business.

In August, 1891, Mr. Sellers was married to Miss Lizzie F. Snyder, a daughter of William F. Snyder, and they have four children. In politics Mr. Sellers is a Democrat, but he has not cared to enter public life. He and his family belong to the Christian Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and he and Mrs. Sellers are members of the Rebekahs. They are very well and favorably known, and stand high in their community.

SHAIN, Clarence L., D. D. S., who is admittedly the leading dental surgeon of Dallas City, with offices over the First National Bank, is one of the rising young men of Hancock County, and belongs to one of the honored families of this section. He was born in Hancock County, August 1, 1890, one of the four children born to William F. and Carrie M. (Bliss) Shain. William F. Shain was born in Kentucky, and is now identified with the United States government in the postal service at Dallas City.

Clarence L. Shain attended the public schools of his native county, and was graduated from the high school in 1908, following which he took a course at the Northwestern University Dental School, from which he was graduated in 1913. Immediately thereafter he established himself in his profession at Dallas City, and has built up a very valuable practice.

In 1916 Dr. Shain was married to Miss Beulah V. Bennington, a daughter of Asa L. Bennington, and they have one daughter, Harriette L. Dr. Shain belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Both he and Mrs. Shain are members of the Congregational Church. Socially he and his wife are leaders at Dallas City, and their pleasant home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

SHEPHERD, John Wesley, now deceased, was one of the highly respected men of Warsaw, and a person of more than average ability. He was born at Bentonsport, Iowa, November 15, 1847, a son of William and Susan (Havelin) Shepherd, natives of Ohio, but early settlers of Iowa, who spent practically the balance of their lives on a farm in that state.

Growing up on the homestead, John Wesley Shepherd attended the district schools, and early learned to be helpful about the place, remaining with his parents until his marriage, which took place December 27, 1871, when he was united with Annie Shepherd, born at Bloomington, Ind., a daughter of Ebenezer David and Mary Ann (Kennedy) Shepherd, he born in New Jersey and she at Bloomington, Ind. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd kept a general store at Pleasant Hill, Iowa, for two years. They then sold and went to Vernon, Iowa, where Mr. Shepherd was employed in a woolen mill, and he also conducted a store, but sold it and moved to Warsaw. Here he became foreman in the woolen mill, leaving that position to go on the road as a traveling representative for a St. Louis clothing house, and was thus engaged at the time of his death, September 23, 1916, since which time Mrs. Shepherd has resided at Warsaw. Their children were as follows: Paul D., who lives at Quincy, Ill.; and William Chauncey, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Shepherd was educated at Warsaw. The Methodist Episcopal Church had in Mr. Shepherd a faithful member. A strong Republican, he took a deep interest and an active part in politics. Not only did he found the Warsaw Building & Loan Association but he held the various offices in it for a number of years. He belonged in Warsaw Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and held some of the offices in it, and he lived up to the highest conception of Masonry. His example in right living and kindly word and action, has led others to so direct their lives, and although he has passed from this world, the effect of what he accomplished is not lost.

SHIELDS, Lyman Brown, formerly supervisor of Hancock Township, and one of the prosperous farmers of the county, is one of the most representative men of his locality. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, March 23, 1857, a son of James and Electa (Brown) Shields. James Shields was born in Ohio. His first wife died about 1860, and he was married (second) to Jennie Hartman, and in 1866 they came to Hancock County, spending four years in Fountain Green Township before permanently settling in Hancock Township, where they bought a farm, and there he died in 1893.

When he attained his majority, Lyman Brown Shields began farming for himself on rented land, and was a tenant for twelve years, but then bought sixty acres of land, now included in his present farm. Later he and his brother John bought eighty acres adjoining, and he now has 140 acres and his wife eighty acres in an-

other part of the township. Mr. Shields usually cultivates ten to fifteen acres of oats, twenty acres of corn, ten to fifteen acres of rye, and many vegetables. He also raises horses, cattle and hogs, and has been very successful in his operations.

On November 10, 1887, Mr. Shields was married to Louisa Sammons, born in Hancock Township, October 5, 1867, a daughter of James and Sarah (Way) Sammons, born in Illinois, and early settlers of Hancock Township. Mr. and Mrs. Shields had one son who died in infancy, and they have reared two children, one being Bessie Kimbrough, born April 7, 1890, whom they adopted. She married Earl Denton of Carthage Township as her second husband. Her son, Lyman Hasten, born August 20, 1907, by her first marriage, has lived with Mr. Shields since he was an infant. A Democrat, Mr. Shields has served as road commissioner one term, school director and trustee many years, and was supervisor two terms, and while he was on the board the new courthouse was built. He belongs to the Masons of Carthage Township, and the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of kindly heart and generous impulses, Mr. Shields has many warm friends all over the county, and he is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

SHIPTON, John S., a retired cabinetmaker and farmer of Carthage, Ill., was born in Beavertown, Pa., August 16, 1831, a son of John and Elizabeth (Swengel) Shipton. The parental grandparents came from England to the United States during the Revolutionary War, the grandfather deserting from the English army to the Colonial cause. John and Elizabeth Shipton were both born in what was then Union, but is now Snyder County, Pa., as were the parents of Mrs. Shipton. John Shipton was born March 22, 1789, in Centerville, now Snyder County, Pa. He worked in the armory at Carlisle, Pa., during the War of 1812. His death occurred when he was nearly seventy-nine years old, his widow surviving him for some time. He was independent in politics, and was so fortunate in making his decisions that he always had the satisfaction of having his candidate elected president. Mrs. Shipton was a member of the Lutheran Church. They had ten children, two of whom survive, namely: John S., and Elizabeth, who is the widow of B. Riegle.

John S. Shipton attended the subscription schools of Pennsylvania, and learned the carpenter trade, and followed it and cabinetmaking until 1857, when he went to Kansas, and remained until 1861. From then on until 1898, he engaged in farming, and owned first a farm in Tazewell County, Ill., which he sold to buy 260 acres in Hancock County, which he still owns. Times have changed since he first worked on a farm, receiving 62½ cents per day, and later $1.25 per day, but upon those meagre wages he managed to save money. In 1898 he retired, moving to Carthage, and is still residing in that city.

On October 9, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth J. Hummel, born in Snyder County, Pa., but reared in Mifflin County, Pa. She died at Carthage November 14, 1916. Her parents were John and Hannah (Shawver) Hummel, also natives of Pennsylvania. Her parental grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and rose to official rank. Her brother George was a soldier during the Civil War and served for three years. John Hummel was a farmer who came to Lewistown, Ill., in 1854, and died a month later, but Mrs. Hummel survived until 1899. Five children have been reared by Mr. Shipton, and they are now caring for him in his old age, being as follows: Luther H.; Aurelia, who is the wife of Jesse G. Waggoner; Elizabeth, who is the wife of E. S. Martin; Carrie, who is the wife of Samuel Wingert; and John, who died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Shipton is a man who is well known in Hancock County, and is beloved by all who know him. In 1906 he made a beautifully carved hymn board for the Lutheran Church, which contains 150 different kinds of woods, gathered together by him. It was later presented to Carthage College, which he had served as a trustee for two terms. He is a man who reads to a considerable extent, and is well posted on all subjects of interest, and is regarded as an authority on many subjects by his friends at Carthage and elsewhere.

SHIREY, Arthur Eli, one of the progressive young farmers of Hancock County, is operating the magnificent Shirey homestead in Pilot Grove Township, where he was born August 21, 1893, a son of Eli and Sarah E. (Pieree) Shirey, natives of Pennsylvania and Hancock County, respectively. The grandparents of Arthur Eli Shirey were John Shirey of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Pierre of Maryland. After their marriage, Eli Shirey and his wife located in Pilot Grove Township, where they lived until 1917, when they retired to Carthage. A sketch of the Shirey family is given elsewhere in this work.

Arthur Eli Shirey attended the Jubilee district school, and was reared upon the homestead where he learned farming in all its details. In June, 1916, he was married to Bertha Butler, born in Durham Township, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McGrath) Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Shirey have a son, Russell, who was born in August, 1917. With the exception of six months, when he was employed by H. Pettitt, Mr. Shirey has remained on the homestead, and when his parents moved to Carthage in the fall of 1917, he took charge of the homestead, cultivating a portion and having the balance in pasture, and here he carries on general farming. Mr. Shirey is a member of the Christian Church. His political views make him a Democrat. Interested in his work, he is making a success of it, and is alive to its importance and dignity, especially at this time when there is so urgent a need of banner crops to feed the world.

SHIREY, Eli, one of the highly esteemed men of Carthage, now living retired, was formerly actively engaged along agricultural lines in Pilot Grove Township, where he still owns two farms, one of 240 acres, and the other of 120 acres. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 25, 1848 a son of John and Louisa (Lancaster) Shirey natives of Pennsylvania. After their marriage, they lived in Ohio until about 1854, when they came to Illinois, and after some years spent in Adams County, came to Bowen, Ill., where they died. Their children were as follows: Eli; Roswell H., who lives at Burlington, Iowa; Mary, who lives at Carthage; Lou, who is Mrs. Thomas Pierce, of Fountain Green, Ill.; Mattie, who is Mrs. Felix Harden of Carthage, Ill.; and Julia, who is Mrs. John Woods, of Carthage, Ill.

Eli Shirey attended the common schools, and was reared to farm work. On December 13, 1888, he was married to Sarah Pierce, born in Maryland, a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Dailey) Pierce, also natives of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Shirey became the parents of the following children: Fred, who lives on his father's farm; Cora, who is Mrs. Damon Fletcher, of Carthage, Ill.; Arthur, who is on the home farm; Ethel, who is Mrs. Merlin Furrow, of Pilot Grove Township; and Pearl, who is Mrs. Fred Dunsworthy; and Nellie, who is still at home. Mr. Dunsworthy served in the United States army, in the Great War and has been honorably discharged.

After his marriage, Mr. Shirey rented a farm near Denver, Ill., but soon moved to his farm of 240 acres in Pilot Grove Township, to which he added 120 acres and there he carried on general farming and stockraising, and fed cattle, horses and hogs until September, 1917, when he left the farm, moved to Carthage, and since then has lived retired. He is a Democrat. The Christian Church of Carthage holds his membership. For some years he has belonged to Burnside Lodge, I. O. O. F. A man of sound principles, he has lived up to them, and carried on his business dealings in accordance with them, thus winning the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

SHOLL, Jacob, now deceased, was for many years a prominent figure in the financial life of Carthage, and widely and favorably known all over Hancock County. He was born at Waynesburg, Pa., November 30, 1805, a son of Peter and Susan Sholl. Peter Sholl was a soldier during the War of 1812, and died while serving in defense of his country, having been under the command of General Burns.

In 1835 Jacob Sholl moved to Middletown, Ohio, and there embarked in a dry goods business that he conducted for three years, and then went to Winchester, Ohio, where he was engaged in the same line of business, in partnership with Alexander Mack. In March, 1853, Mr. Sholl came to Carthage, Ill., landing at Warsaw, from whence he drove across country to his destination with wagons. He took charge of a general store at Carthage, which had been previously established by William Mack, a brother-in-law. but disposed of the business in 1863, and was otherwise actively engaged here. When the banking house of Cherrill, Sholl & Co. was founded at Carthage in 1876, Jacob Sholl became the senior member of the firm, and so continued until his death, September 14, 1888.

On October 21, 1841, Mr. Sholl was married to Maria Mack, a daughter of Alexander Mack, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: William and Charles, who died in infancy; David, who fell fighting for his country during the Civil War at Vicksburg, May 1, 1863; Capt. Alexander, who was one of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois-Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, died at Quincy, Ill., December 22, 1915; Jacob Mack, who died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 29, 1913; and Mrs. Sue A. Cherrill, of Carthage, who is the only surviving member of the family.

As a man Mr. Sholl possesed marked traits of character which under the favoring providence of God gave him that wordlly success which he achieved. These were integrity and uprightness, united with a sound judgment, a rare discretion, firmness and the courage of his convictions, with wisdom to plan and skill and perseverance to carry to successful execution whatever he undertook. His relations with his fellow men were marked by honesty in his dealings, affability and kindliness in his neighborly intercourse, and charity in speech and conduct. He was thoughtful for the poor, and sought unobserved ways to aid them and to do them good. He was a devout follower of the Presbyterian faith, and was chiefly instrumental in the erection of its first house of worship at Carthage. A pillar of strength in the church, he also possessed an undaunted faith which expressed itself in an upright, symmetrical and well balanced Christian character and life.

SHOLL, Jacob Mack, now deceased, was for many years a leading hardware merchant of Carthage, and a man whose reputation for honorable dealing and public spirit was unquestioned. He was born at Winchester, Ohio, September 28, 1851, a son of Jacob and Maria (Mack) Sholl. In 1853 the family came to Carthage, Ill., where the parents died, and here Jacob Mack Sholl spent the remainder of his useful life.

Growing up at the county seat, Jacob Mack Sholl attended its excellent schools, and later Monmouth College, and he also took some courses at Carthage College, in this way becoming so attached to the local institution that he thereafter always gave it a loyal and generous support. In 1874 Mr. Sholl embarked in a hardware business in partnership with his brother Alexander, and this association continued for two years, when Mr. Sholl assumed full charge. His standing in the community was recognized by his appointment on March 5, 1901, as state bank examiner, and he held the position until

he resigned it some years later. In 1912, he was elected mayor of Carthage but was never able to take the office on account of illness.

Mr. Sholl was married at Carthage, Ill., September 3, 1879, to Elizabeth Wilson, born December 28, 1857, a daughter of George T. and Mary (Heath) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Sholl became the parents of two children, namely: Roxana Laura and Agnes Heath. The latter died June 21, 1901. Mrs. Sholl died November 4, 1910, and Mr. Sholl never fully recovered from the loss of his two dear ones, suffering for eighteen months prior to his own death, in June, 1913. The elder daughter was married to Dabney Lewis of Carthage and they have a son, named for his grandfather, James Mack Sholl Lewis. Mr. Sholl is survived by his daughter and grandson and a sister, Susan, who is Mrs. Edward Cherrill, of Carthage, his only surviving brother, Alexander, having also passed away.

Mr. Sholl was a man of a very sensitive nature, able to understand the beautiful and poetic, and his tastes made of him a great reader. The classics were his favorites, and many happy hours were spent by him in company with the immortal works of Charles Dickens. It is thought that he named his younger daughter for Agnes, the heroine of David Copperfield. The home life of the Sholls was almost perfect, and the tie between Mr. and Mrs. Sholl was particularly strong, so that when she was taken from him, the better part of his life was gone, but he bore his loss and ill health uncomplainingly and to the very last was anxiously planning for the happiness and welfare of those dear to him. Although he had been so prominent in civic matters, when he was laid to rest, there was no ostentatious funeral, for he had specially requested that all undue ceremony be avoided. However, the services were largely attended by those eager to pay their last respects to one whom they so highly honored and loved, and they gathered not only from Hanoock County, but from other states.

SHORT, William F., now deceased, was formerly one of the successful farmers of Hancock County, and a man universally honored and respected. He was born in St. Albans Township, June 15, 1847, a son of James and Sarah (Harris) Short, the former born December 25, 1818, and the latter, January 11, 1814, both being natives of West Virginia. They were among the very earliest settlers of St. Albans Township.

William F. Short grew up on the home place and April 1, 1869, was married to Mary E. Gabel, born in Adams County, Ill., August 1, 1849, a daughter of George and Isabell (Crays) Gabel, natives of Germany and Ohio. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Short settled on their farm of eighty acres of land in St. Albans Township, where he died January 28, 1894. Mrs. Short continued to live on this farm, which was well improved, until 1911, when she rented it and moved to Stillwell, her present home. Mr. and Mrs. Short became the parents of the following children: Charles E., who was born January 12, 1870, died in February, 1919; James I., who was born September 5, 1873, lives at Pawnee, Okla.; George B., who was born March 11, 1876, lives with his mother; Guy H., who was born October 8, 1878, lives at Chatcolet, Idaho; Lula May, who was born May 17, 1881, is Mrs. Austin DeLatt, of Crookston, Minn.; Maggie Ann, who was born August 16, 1883, is Mrs. James McCade, of Prosser, Wash.; and Willard, who was born December 5, 1885, is on the home farm. Mr. Short was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Short belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he was a Republican. A man of sterling integrity he lived up to his ideals and when he died his community lost a good citizen.

SHOUP, Solomon J., now deceased, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Prairie Township, his descendants still residing in Hancock County. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., in March, 1848, a son of Abram and Sarah Ann (Curtiss) Shoup, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Fulton County, Ill., but moved from there to Harmony Township, Hancock County, where they died.

Solomon J. Shoup attended the common schools, and lived with his parents until he enlisted for service during the Civil War on February 14, 1865, in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged January 24, 1866. Soon after his release from the army he went to Leavenworth, Kans., and worked for a time on a farm, but then returned to his parents' homestead in Harmony Township, and rented land until about 1883, when he bought sixty acres in Prairie Township, two miles west of Carthage. He thoroughly improved the place, and farmed it until his death, which occurred April 11, 1911.

On June 24, 1873 Mr. Shoup was married to Isabelle Langford, born at New Hartford, N. Y., a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Fossett) Langford, natives of Ireland, who, in 1857, moved to Harmony Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup had the following children: Adda Olive, who died in January, 1917, was a nurse and was a graduate of St. France's Hospital at Macomb, Ill.; Stephen Archibald, who lives at Windham, Ohio; Thomas and Melvin, both of whom died in infancy; Grace Bell, who is Mrs. Frank I. Felger, of Bowen, Ill., has a daughter, Ada Olive; and Stephen Archibald, who married Edith Thorpe, has a son, Kenneth LeRoy. Mr. Shoup was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Shoup is also a member. In politics a Democrat, he held some of the township offices and was a man of prominence in his community. His fraternal connections were with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows, both of Carthage, and he also belonged to the

Carthage Post, G. A. R., and served as commander of the post. When he died his community felt his loss was almost a public calamity for he could ill be spared from the ranks of good citizens.

SIEGEL, Simon, one of the leading business men of Bowen, is engaged in conducting a merchant tailoring establishment in that village. He was born in Germany, a son of Leopold and Duvena (Schmide) Siegel, who came to the United States when their son Simon was thirteen years old, lived first in New York and later spent some time at Cincinnati, Ohio, going from there to St. Louis, Mo., where both later died.

Simon Siegel attended school in Germany, and since then has learned much in his adopted country. In 1862 he moved to Macomb, Ill., and for three years worked for a merchant tailor there and has followed this trade ever since. In July, 1917, he established his present business at Bowen, where he has been very successful, is doing well and has many friends.

While living at Macomb, Mr. Siegel was married to Abigail J. Gunn, on June 7, 1864, she being a daughter of John Gunn. Mr. and Mrs. Siegel became the parents of the following children: Henry, who is deceased; Bertha, who is the wife of John McAdair; Elmer, who is married to Amanda Kates; Amelia, who is Mrs. Charles Nelson; Etta, who is deceased; John M., who is married to Cora Wilhite; Ralph, who is married to Venice Libby; and Lizzie, who is deceased. Mr. Siegel is a Republican. During the time Mr. Siegel has been in business at Bowen, he has won the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and he stands very well in the community. He owns a small farm in Adams County, Ill., six miles south of Bowen.

SIEGFRIED, Isaac, a highly respected resident of Ferris, and a retired farmer of Hancock County, is now enjoying well earned leisure. He was born in Northampton County, Pa., August 12, 1843, a son of Charles and Susanna (Laub) Siegfried, natives of the same county. In 1857 the family came west to Hancock County, and located on a farm in Carthage Township, where for some years the father was a renter, but he later bought a farm of seventy-four acres in Rock Creek Township, living on it until he died in 1884, the mother surviving him until 1902. They had eleven children, they being as follows: Samuel, who lives in Rock Creek Township; Henry, who died in the Union army; Isaac; Charles W., Mary and Augustus, all of whom are deceased; James, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.; Jacob, who lives at Denver, Col.; Lewis, who lives at Ferris; Sarah Jane, who died in childhood; and Ellen, who is also deceased.

When he was fourteen years old, Isaac Siegfried began working for neighboring farmers, and consequently had but little opportunity to attend school. After about twelve years he began farming for himself in Sonora Township, renting land for six years, and then buying eighty acres of improved land in Rock Creek Township, where he lived until 1889. At that time he bought another farm of 160 acres, to which he moved, continuing to operate the other one as well, and doing general farming. In the fall of 1914 he rented his land to his sons, moved to Ferris, where he had bought property, and here he still resides. Still later, he bought the old farm of his father, consisting of seventy-four acres, and also rents it.

In February, 1871, Mr. Siegfried was married to Mary H. Thornber, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Henry Thornber, who came to Hancock County in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried had the following children born to them: Henry, who is deceased; Lucy, who is Mrs. C. C. Neff, of Sonora Township; Eva, who is Mrs. E. H. Walker, of Sonora Township; May, who died at the age of one year; Lee, who lives in Rock Creek Township; Laura, who died in infancy; and Ernest, who lives in Rock Creek Township. In politics, Mr. Siegfried is an independent Democrat.

SIENS, Vinton, senior member of the well-known and reliable firm of Siens Bros., dealers in ice, coal and cement of Dallas City, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, October 7, 1872, one of the six children born to his parents, Thomas and Sarah (Enwirk) Siens. Thomas Siens for many years was profitably engaged in farming in Hancock County, but later in life he retired and he died in April, 1899. His widow survives.

Vinton Siens attended both the common and high schools, and has always been engaged in handling coal and ice, going into this line when he was eighteen years old. He was also engaged in a contracting business at one time, and some years ago he formed his present connection with his brother, Perry Siens, and then added the handling of cement and all articles manufactured of cement. Their business aggregates $20,000 annually, and employment is given twenty men.

Mr. Siens was married to Miss Vallie V. Kelley, a daughter of John L. Kelley, of Pontoosuc Township. Mr. and Mrs. Siens have two children, namely: Leah A. and Bernice E., both of whom are at home. Mrs. Siens belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Siens is a Democrat and he has served as township clerk of Pontoosuc Township and also as supervisor of the same township. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. A man of energy and foresight, he has forged ahead and has now a flourishing business and enjoys the confidence and respect of his associates.

SIMMONS, William Luther, agent and secretary of the Wythe Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, owns considerable land in St. Albans Township, and was formerly a very

prominent figure in agricultural circles. He was born on the line between Montgomery and Galaway counties, Mo., September 2, 1861, a son of Isaac and Matilda Catherine (Morrow) Simmons, he born in Scott County, Ill., and she in Montgomery County, Mo. The paternal grandparents, Hiram and Nancy (Calkins) Simmons were born in Kentucky and New York, and William Morrow, the maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia. At an early date the Morrow family came to Missouri and the Simmons family to Scott County, Ill. In 1848 the latter family moved to Hancock County, Ill., settling in Bear Creek Township. For a year after marriage, Isaac Simmons and his wife lived in Missouri and then, in 1862, came to Bear Creek Township. He enlisted in defense of his country, during the Civil war, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died January 10, 1867. Later his widow was married to D. E. Biggs, who is also deceased, Mrs. Biggs now residing at Basco, Ill. She and her first husband had three children, namely: William Luther; E. B., who lives at Basco; and Clinton, who died at the age of nine years.

William Luther Simmons attended the Basco common schools and when nineteen years old began teaching school, being engaged in that line for nineteen years in five adjoining districts. On April 11, 1888, he was married to Ruth Emma Clark, born on section 5, St. Albans Township, August 4, 1866, a daughter of Henry and Abbie (Stryker) Clark, natives of Jefferson County, N. Y. After his marriage, Mr. Simmons taught school for eleven years, but quit to confine his attention to operating the farm of his wife's parents. He bought out the other heirs to the 120-acre homestead, to which he added eighty acres, and improved it all. Since 1906, he has been devoting the greater portion of his time to the fire insurance business, maintaining his office at his residence. He is also on the auditing board of the Hancock Mutual Life Association. A strong Methodist, he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school since 1910. Politically a Republican, he was township assessor in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have two children, namely: Jessie, who is Mrs. Arlet Hopson, has one daughter, Ruth L.; and William Everett, all of whom are on the homestead. A man of more than usual ability Mr. Simmons has developed his natural talents, and is a well informed man on many subjects, and his advice is often sought by those less educated than he.

SIMPSON, Cassius A., a successful farmer and stockraiser of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm of 160 acres on sections 4 and 5 Montebello Township. He was born in Montebello Township, February 17, 1866, a son of Sylvanus and Sarah E. (Read) Simpson, he born in Ohio, January 25, 1823, died January 19, 1904; and she born in Ohio in 1832, died in September 1886. They were married in 1861 and located in Montebello Township, coming here in the fall of that year. Here Sylvanus Simpson engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1853, he had made a trip overland to California, and thence to Mexico, and returned to this country in 1857, having in the meanwhile served in the Mexican War, during which conflict he was taken prisoner, but was soon released. He and wife had the following children: Ensign, who lives in Montebello Township; Empire, who also lives in Montebello Township; and Cassius A.

Cassius A. Simpson attended the district schools and was reared on the homestead. On May 21, 1889, he was married to Jennie Little, who was born in Pontoosic Township, Hancock County, September 25, 1868, a daughter of Daniel A. and Elizabeth (Tull) Little, he born May 28, 1824, near Manchester, Va.; and she born, March 21, 1833 at Cincinnati Ohio. The grandparents Martin and Sarah (Rittimore) Little, came to Hancock County in 1847, while John R. and Nancy (Langford) Tull, natives of Maryland and Delaware, respectively, came to Pontoosic Township in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson became the parents of the following children: Ruby, who is Mrs. Barton Swartz, of Hancock County; Kenneth, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; Wilbur who lives at Nauvoo; Lila, who is Mrs. James Sherill, of Niota, Ill.; Neva and Harry, twins, who are at home; Emma and Erma, twins; and Ruth, who is deceased.

Until 1889 Mr. Simpson lived on his father's homestead, but in that year moved to his present farm, and here he has since carried on general farming and stockraising. He has erected all the buildings and has put in many improvements including the tiling on all of his land. His farm is now a very valuable one, and he is numbered among the leading agriculturists of the county. In politics he is a Democrat. The Christian Church holds his membership.

SIMPSON, Silvanus E., now deceased, was one of the early settlers of Hancock County, and a man thoroughly representative of the best elements of his day and locality. He was born in Ohio, January 25, 1823, and died in Hancock County, January 19, 1904. His parents were Silvanus L. and Susanna A. (Harrington) Simpson, and his grandfather was Alexander Simpson, a soldier during the American Revolution.

In 1853, Silvanus A. Simpson went by the overland route to California, and while there the war with Mexico was declared, and he was one of the brave Americans who enlisted for service against the enemy. While in the service he was taken prisoner, but fortunately was released shortly thereafter. After his exciting experiences, he returned to his old home in 1857.

In the spring of 1861, Silvanus Simpson was married to Sarah E. Read, born in Ohio, in 1832, and in the fall of that same year, they migrated to Hancock County, and bought land in Montebello Township. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock raising for many

years. His faithful wife passed away upon this farm in September, 1886. They were the parents of three sons, namely: Ensign, Empire and Cassius A., all of whom are prosperous farmers on valuable land in Montebello Township. Like so many of the older settlers, Silvanus Simpson has passed to his last reward, but the good influence of his blameless life remains, and his descendants are reaping the harvest of his hard work and thrift, while his community is all the better for his having lived for so many years in its midst.

SINGLETON, Thomas, one of the leading men of Hancock County, is a resident of Dallas City, but owns a valuable farm in Rock Creek Township. He was born in Rock Creek Township, January 13, 1858, a son of George and Rebecca (Wilson) Singleton, natives of Ireland, whose parents died in that country. They came when young to the United States and met and were married at Philadelphia, Pa. For the subsequent eight years, George Singleton had a position as coachman, and he also conducted a general store. When he left Philadelphia in 1851, he came to Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, where he bought a farm and lived upon it for a few years, when he moved from it to another farm in the same township. At the time of his death he owned 800 acres of land in that vicinity. Both he and wife died in Rock Creek Township. Their children were as follows: Sarah A., who is Mrs. John R. Bailey, of Colusa, Ill.; Margaret, who lives at Adrian, Ill.; Rebecca J., who is Mrs. R. J. Netherly, a widow, of Quincy, Ill.; Thomas; Elmira, who is Mrs. P. A. Hubbard, of Pontoosic Township; George W., who lives in Rock Creek Township; and William J., who lives at Quincy, Ill.

Thomas Singleton attended the Mt. Vernon district school, and grew up in Rock Creek Township. On December 15, 1881, he was married to Louisa J. Harris, who was born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Jackson and Louisa (Hardy) Harris, also a native of Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton had one daughter, namely: Nellie May, who is Mrs. Clyde Roath of Rock Creek Township. Mrs. Singleton died August 7, 1888. In October, 1891, Mr. Singleton was married (second) to Mary L. Hughes, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Elijah and Martha Hughes, natives of Adams County, Ill. There were two sons born of this marriage, but they died in infancy. The second Mrs. Singleton died in July, 1897. On October 31, 1912, Mr. Singleton was married (third) to Mrs. Jennie (Rhea) Bartlett, born in Dallas Township, a daughter of Isaac and Abbie (Potter) Bartlett, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Singleton was the widow of Thomas J. Rhea and had two sons by her first marriage, namely: Jesse L.; Rhea, of Durham Township; and William J., of Pilot Grove Township.

After his first marriage, Mr. Singleton lived for a year on a farm in Rock Creek Township owned by his father, and then moved to one adjoining, but several years later this farm of eighty acres was given to him by his father. To this he added until he now owns three quarter sections on section 12, Rock Creek Township, and eighty acres on section 17, all of which land is finely improved. In 1912 Mr. Singleton moved to Dallas City and bought a residence which he remodeled and made thoroughly modern. This is on the line of Hancock and Henderson counties, but he retains his residence in Rock Creek Township. Since 1914 he has rented his farms and devotes himself to looking after his interests. In politcs he is a Republican, and served as a school director for two terms. For some years he has been a member of Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Adrian Camp, M. W. A., while Mrs. Singleton belongs to the Royal neighbors and the Eastern Star. A man of high standing in his community, he has earned it through unvarying good citizenship.

SKINNER, Charles Stanley, a general merchant at Burnside, has long been recognized as one of the representative men of Hancock County, and one who deserves the confidence and respect he commands. He was born in Tazewell County, Ill., June 25, 1862, a son of Charles William and Mary Louisa (Flemming) Skinner, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who came to Illinois when young people, and after their marriage located in Tazewell County. He died in 1875, and her death followed a few weeks later. By a previous marriage, Charles William Skinner had a daughter, Margaret, who is now deceased. By his second marriage, the children were as follows: Julia, who is Mrs. Edward Gordon, of Tazewell County, Ill.; Charles Stanley; and Frank, who lives at Pekin, Ill.

After the death of his parents, Charles Stanley lived with his brothers and sister until his marriage, which took place October 14, 1885, to Elizabeth Cunningham, born in Kansas, a daughter of John and Mary (Bradley) Cunningham, natives of Ireland. For the eight years subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Skinner lived in Tazewell County, and then moved to Mason County, Ill., and was engaged in farming for ten years. For two years he was in Pike County, Ill., and then came to Hancock County, and the first year here was engaged in farming in Rock Creek Township. He then moved to Pilot Grove Township, and was engaged in farming until 1908, when he came to Burnside, and on November 10 of that year opened a general merchandise store, which he has since conducted, building up a desirable and reliable trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner became the parents of the following children: Charles, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Louisa, who is Mrs. John Markey, of Pilot Grove Township; Roy, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Lloyd, who is attending Carthage College; and Laura, who is at home. In politics Mr. Skinner is a Democrat, and he has served

as a school director and road commissioner. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Burnside. An excellent business man he has made a success of his undertaking, and is numbered among the good citizens of his neighborhood.

SMIDDY, Andrew Jackson, now living retired at Adrian, Ill., was for many years one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in La Harpe Township, Hancock County, a son of Green Smiddy, who, in 1844, left his native state of Tennessee, and came in a boat to La Harpe Township. During the Civil War, Andrew Jackson Smiddy enlisted in defense of his country, in Company M, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of hostilities, being a brave and gallant soldier.

In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth Haines, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of Elijah Haines. The Haines family came to Illinois about 1848, and after a period spent in Adams County, moved to Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, and bought a farm. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Smiddy moved on a farm in Durham Township, leaving it in 1891 and moving to Appanoose Township, where they spent three years, and there Mrs. Smiddy died. In 1908 Mr. Smiddy retired and moved to Adrian, Ill., where he is now living. He and his wife had the following children: Margaret Elenore, who is Mrs. T. E. Lincoln, of Rock Creek Township; Charles Irvin, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; James Edison, who lives in Pilot Grove Township; Mary E., who died at the age of eighteen years; Evelina, who died at the age of four years; Elijah H., who lives at Waterloo, Iowa; Myrtle, who is Mrs. Edward Kelly, of Adrian, Ill.; and Lillie, who is Mrs. Frank Brown, of La Harpe, Ill.

SMIDDY, James Edison, proprietor of the grain elevator at Lacrosse and dealer in grain, coal, feed, and agricultural implements at Lacrosse, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in Durham Township, February 18, 1871, a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Haines) Smiddy, and grandson of Green Smiddy and Elijah Haines, both early settlers of Hancock County.

After attending the schools of his district, James Edison Smiddy went to Gittings Seminary at La Harpe. From the time he was fifteen years old he worked by the month on farms, so continuing until he was twenty-six years old, at which time he began farming on rented land. In 1913 he came to Lacrosse to enter his present business, and has been very successful in it.

On November 9, 1898, Mr. Smiddy was married to Bertha Eunice Gracey, born in Dallas Township, and died November 26, 1918. She was a daughter of James H. and Alice Virginia (Riley) Gracey, natives of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Smiddy had two children, Grace Beatrice, who has been graduated from the high school of La Harpe; and Cora Elenore who is at home. Mr. Smiddy belongs to the Christian Church, and since 1916 he has served it as a trustee. Politically he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, Colusa Camp, and he also belongs to the Hancock County Mutual. A man of enterprise, he has known how to make his efforts count for something substantial, and he not only is propsperous, but he also enjoys the confidence of his community.

SMITH, Andrew George, one of the substantial farmers of Fountain Green Township, belongs to an old family of this locality, and he stands very high in public esteem. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., September 4, 1860, a son of John H. and Anna (George) Smith. A sketch of John H. and Anna (George) Smith is given elsewhere in this work.

Andrew George Smith attended the schools of his district and the Blandinsville High school, and grew up on his father's farm. On October 18, 1887, he was married to Phebe Blandin, born at Blandinsville,, Ill. April 19, 1867, a daughter of Charles Allen and Lydia Amanda (Wadleigh) Blandin, natives of Vermont. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Smith, Joseph Lambert and Asenath Blandin, were the founders of Blandinsville, Ill. After his marriage, Mr. Smith bought a farm in Blandinsville Township, but sold it in 1900 and moved to Blandinsville, where he assisted in conducting a painting business for four years. He then moved on his father's old Fountain Green Township farm in order to take care of his parents, and after his father's death, he bought 190 acres of the home place, which was already well improved, although since then he has erected a silo, hay and cattle barn, a windmill, and made other desirable changes. His property is now known as the Maplehurst Farm, and here he carries on general farming and raises a big type of Poland-China hogs, and Guernsey and Jersey cattle, and Bluff Orpington chickens.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had the following children born to them: Marion Henry, who lives in La Harpe Township; Beulah, who is at home; Ray Blandin, an osteopath physician, who lives at Holton Kans; Emmett Lloyd, who lives in Fountain Green Township; and Turner Franklin, Mary Elizabeth, Andrew George, Jr., and Luella Lydia, all of whom are at home. Andrew George Smith, Jr., at a spelling match held at Fountain Green in 1918, took first prize, and a few months later he secured a gold medal in a spelling contest held at Carthage, Ill., for the championship of Hancock County. Mrs. Smith also attended the common schools and the high school of Blandinsville. The family all belong to the Christian Church, of which Mr. Smith is a deacon. He is a Democrat and served one term as township assessor. Fraternally Mr. Smith belongs to Blandinsville Camp, M. W. A., and Mrs. Smith belongs to the Court of Honor at Blandinsville.

SMITH, Francis Marion, owner and operator of the Oakland Farm, which is located in Hancock and St. Mary's townships, is one of the extensive

agriculturists of Hancock County. He was born in Hancock Township, December 22, 1852, a son of James Guthrie and Martha Shiplay (Pryor) Smith, and grandson of Caleb B. and Mary (Reuck) Smith, and Jonathan and Lavina (Rhea) Pryor, all early settlers of Hancock County, the Smith family being pioneers of St. Mary's Township and Hancock Township, which they assisted in settling. For a time after their marriage James G. Smith and his wife lived in Harmony Township, but then bought land in Hancock Township in the timber, which they cleared and improved. He died February 1, 1879, having been born in 1828, and she, born in 1828, died August 19, 1914. Their children were as follows: J. R., who is deceased; L. J., who lives at Carthage; F. M., whose name heads this review; James A., Stephen D. and Jesse E., who live in Hancock Township; and Margaret E., who is deceased.

Francis M. Smith attended the schools of his district and grew up in his native township. He was married December 22, 1875, to Ellen Mullican, born in Adams County, Ill., April 19, 1852, a daughter of James and Rachel (Nelson) Mullican, natives of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Smith bought a farm in Hancock Township, where he lived for four years and then sold it, moving to a farm of eighty-five acres in Hancock Township, which now forms a portion of his homestead, to which he has added until he now owns 285 acres of land, 206½ acres being in Hancock Township, and the balance in St. Mary's Township. With the exception of sixty acres of timber and pasture, this farm is in a high state of cultivation. Here he carries on general farming and stockraising, specializing on raising Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Pearl, who was born May 12, 1879. She married J. Lawrence Willis, living in Hancock Township, on June 7, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have three children: Martha Enid, born December 8, 1916; Lawrence Franklin and Marion Francis (twins), born June 25, 1919. The Christian Church holds Mr. and Mrs. Smith's membership and receives from him a generous support. He has been active in local affairs, having served as township collector for three terms and as supervisor for several terms, in each office giving his fellow citizens a faithful service, which is characteristic of him, and a credit to his integrity and capabilities.

SMITH, Frederick Madison, M. D., president of Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, born at Plano, Ill., Jan. 21, 1874; Student U. of Iowa, 1894-5; B. S. from Graceland College, 1898; U. of Mo. 1908-9; A. M., U. of Kansas, 1911. Ph. D., Clark U. 1916; Married Ruth L., Dau. of Elijah and Alice E. Cobb, Lamoni, Ia., Aug. 3, 1897; First Counselor Reorganized Church L. D. S. 1902-15, and President of Church since then to date. Is member of Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, by descent from Capt. Samuel Smith, Topsfield, Mass., Men. of 1st and 2nd Colonial Congresses of Mass., Capt. Asahel Smith, Mass. Militia, Battle of Lexington, Solomon Mack, of Conn. and N. H., served in French and Indian War in Gen. Israel Putnam's Co., and in Mass. Militia in Revolution, and Isaac Hale Conn. Militia. Dr. Smith is a son of Joseph Smith, late President of the Reorganized Church of L. D. S., reared in Nauvoo, where he was a lawyer, and elected a city officer by "Gentiles" after "Mormons" had all left. He was called to the presidency of the church when reorganized at Plano, Ill., afterwards removed headquarters to Lamoni, Iowa, where the church founded a college as they are strong for education and then removed headquarters to Independence. Mo.

Dr. F. M. Smith is grandson of the Prophet Joseph Smith, who was instrumental in founding the Latter Day Saints Church in 1830; and was a descendant of noted English Puritan founders of New England, and Scotch Covenanter settlers of Connecticut. He led his New England followers to Missouri, where they established schools, but were driven out on account of their anti-slavery principles by the southern settlers, who likewise drove out John Brown, and Elijah Lovejoy. They settled next at Nauvoo, Ill., were granted a city charter by the Illinois legislature, both Lincoln and Douglas voting for it, established a model school system and founded a great university, which they operated until they were again driven out in 1846, largely because they were New England Abolitionists, while the southern settlers of Hancock County were at that time pro-slavery in sentiment. Nauvoo was twice as large as was Chicago in 1844, when Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were taken to Carthage on false charges and there killed by a mob. Joseph Smith's widow remained at Nauvoo and reared her four children there. All of Joseph Smith's sisters remained in Illinois and with their families became members of the Reorganized Church. Joseph Smith and all of his descendants have opposed polygamy. Joseph Smith kept polygamy out of Nauvoo, which was the largest city in Illinois in 1844, and the only prohibition city in the world at that time. Brigham Young, his illegal successor, as decided by the U. S. Courts, started polygamy in Utah in 1856, and falsely cited Joseph Smith as his authority, in order to give the accursed doctrine the necessary prestige with his deluded followers. The Prophet's son, Joseph Smith, was leader in getting the Edmunds law passed, which prohibited polygamy.

Dr. Frederick M. Smith is an educator of first rank and is a member of a number of leading, scientific, psychological, and sociological societies of the United States. (See Who's Who in America, Vol. X. p. 2509.) He was strongly pro-Ally in the world war, and urged the members of his church to be loyal, and over 1,500 served in the U. S. forces, as well as many Canadians, and others.

SMITH, Henry Walter, who is one of the substantial men of Dallas City, with a partner owning and operating the Dallas City Brick and Tile Works, was born in Ottawa County, Kas., December 19, 1877, a son of Judea F. and Susan (Heislor) Smith, born, reared and married in Hancock County, but prior to the birth of their son, Henry Walter, they went to Kansas, where they lived until 1887, going in that year to Belvidere, Neb. After eighteen months there, they went on west to Albany, Ore., and remained six years, when they returned to Hancock County. After doing some farm work, Judea E. Smith bought a farm in Henderson County, Ill., where he now resides. His wife died in Oregon. Their children were as follows: Martha E., who is Mrs. Ernest Mendenhall, of Dallas Township; Lester A.; and Henry Walter.

When he was fifteen years old, Henry Walter Smith began working for farmers, so continuing until he attained his majority. For the subsequent three years, he was engaged in farming for himself on rented land, and then he became stationary engineer for a threshing outfit and followed that line of work for six years, and at the same time was engaged in the brick and tile yard of Edward Keefer at Dallas City. After working for nine seasons for Mr. Keefer, Mr. Smith, with a partner, Mr. Munsenmyer, bought the works from a Mr. Attebury who had traded a farm to Mr. Keefer for it. Still later, Mr. Munsenmyer sold his interest to Grover Dietrick, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Dietrick now operate the Dallas City Brick and Tile Works, which is the only one in this neighborhood. Not only is the local demand supplied, but there is a fine trade with outlying districts because of the superior quality of the product.

On November 15, 1904, Mr. Smith was married to Lula Loetta Mason, born at Dallas City, Ill. Her maternal grandparents were William and Emeline (Davis) Douglas, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the following children: Leo, who was born July 5, 1905; Ella, who was born September 5, 1907; and Roy, who was born June 16, 1912. Raymond, who was born in February, 1910, died August 17, 1910. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Church. M. Smith is a Republican. He belongs to Dallas City Lodge No. 56, K. P.

SMITH, Jesse E., who is one of the extensive farmers of Hancock Township, is numbered among the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in this township, June 6, 1866, a son of James Guthrie and Martha (Shirley) Smith, he born October 7, 1828, died February 1, 1879. His children were as follows: John R., who was born August 25, 1848, died August 17, 1905; Lewis J., who was born April 9, 1850; Francis M., who was born December 22, 1852; James A., who was born June 27, 1855; Margaret E., who was born October 22, 1857, died June 6, 1880; Stephen D., who was born December 7, 1859; and Jesse E., whose name heads this review.

On June 19, 1887, Jesse E. Smith was united in marriage with Ida M. Printy, born in Hancock Township, February 19, 1872, a daughter of James Madison and Frances Caroline (Booz) Printy, he born in December, 1828, died in 1907, and she born April 10, 1840, died September 3, 1890. After his marriage, Jesse E. Smith lived in Hancock Township with the exception of the period from December, 1900, to August, 1901, when he was on a farm in Jasper County, Iowa. Since the fall of 1915 he has been conducting a farm of 300 acres in conjunction with his son, James Grover. The children of Jesse E. Smith and his wife are as follows: James Grover, Frank Lee, John Leslie, Nancy Ellen, Jessie May, Elva B. and Merland Rosco.

James Grover Smith was born September 23, 1881, and lives with his father. He married Lillie Stoneking, and they have the following children: Marguerite May, who was born August 13, 1912; Roland Lee, who was born July 19, 1914; and James Russell, who was born July 29, 1917.

Frank Lee, who was born April 11, 1890, is a farmer of St. Mary's Township. He married Mabel Sammons, and their children are as follows: Lawrence, who was born August 21, 1911; Maude, who was born October 27, 1912; and Wannita, who was born November 4, 1915.

John Leslie, who was born July 3, 1892, is a farmer of Hancock Township. He married Marie McGee, and their children are as follows: Vernon Marion, who was born June 30, 1916; and Bernard Andrew, who was born April 5, 1918.

Nancy Ellen, who was born August 5, 1894, married Claud Sammons, and their children are as follows: Garnet Lee, who was born March 27, 1912; Ruth Pearl, who was born January 23, 1918; and Burton, who was born February 23, 1919.

Jessie May, who was born May 6, 1896, married Melger Mosley, and their children are as follows: Leota Marie, who was born February 2, 1914; Leona May, who was born June 19, 1915; and Rollie Martin, who was born September 12, 1918.

Elva, who was born May 20, 1898, married Clifford B. Carle, and their children are as follows: Dorothea, who was born June 19, 1914; Willard Eugene, who was born May 23, 1916; and Ida Marie, who was born January 23, 1919.

Merland Rosco, who was born July 14, 1904, is at home assisting his father and brother in conducting the homestead.

Mr. Smith during his boyhood attended the Oak Grove School, and is a friend to the public school system. He is a Democrat and served as a school director and clerk. The Christian Church holds his membership. He is one of the leading men of his township, and his prosperity has come as a result of his industry and thrift.

SMITH, John E., now deceased, was formerly a prosperous farmer of Wythe Township, and

his homestead received its name of The Elm Grove Farm from the grove which he planted. He was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 27, 1828, a son of William and Susan (Scott) Smith, natives of Worcester, England, and Maryland respectively. When he was a young man William Smith came to the United States, locating in Indiana, where he was married, and where he died.

In 1850 John E. Smith came to Hancock County, and in 1854, was married to Mary Hosford, born in Warren County, Ohio, May 28, 1829, a daughter of Truman and Elizabeth (Stewart) Hosford, natives of Rutland, Vt. After his marriage Mr. Smith moved to his farm on section 35, Wythe Township, which was partly improved, and he finished paying for the place with the proceeds of his first crop. He added to the original sixty acres until he owned ninety-eight acres. Much interested in schools and the development of his community, he served as a school director. His death occurred January 18, 1913. His wife died April 17, 1895. Their children were as follows: Newton H., who was born December 24, 1854; Truman H., who was born May 29, 1857; Frank William, who was born September 23, 1859; George Walter, who was born October 20, 1861; Viola F., who was born October 10, 1863; Ida A., who was born October 9, 1865; Charles LeRoy, who was born October 9, 1867; May H., who was born October 1, 1869; Edwin Hugh, who was born March 15, 1874, died December 23, 1878; and Frank W., who died October 22, 1869. Newton W. was married November 11, 1885 to Margaret E. Snyder, who died in August, 1911, leaving no issue. Truman H. was married November 7, 1889 to Harriet L. Hartson, of Peoria, Ill., and they have no children. The remainder of the children of John E. Smith live together on the old homestead, to which they have added until there are 190 acres in one body on sections 35 and 36. Mr. Smith was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife belonged to the Christian Church, and the children belong to the latter organization. All are Republicans.

SMITH, John H., now deceased, for many years one of the substantial men of Hancock County, was actively interested in agricultural operations in Fountain Green Township where he owned and operated a large farm. He was born in Germany, lost his mother when he was nine years old, and when nineteen years of age came to the United States. After his arrival in this country, John H. Smith located in Virginia, where he met and was married to Elizabeth George, a daughter of Henry George of Virginia, who came to the West in an early day, settling first in McDonough County, but in 1864 moving to Fountain Green Township, Hancock County. John H. Smith accompanied his father-in-law on the trip West, and upon his arrival in Fountain Green Township, he bought eighty acres of land that was partly improved, to which he kept on adding until he owned 375 acres at the time of his death, which occurred July 1, 1908. He put all but 100 acres of this land under cultivation, reserving that portion for pasture for his large herds of cattle.

John H. Smith and his wife became the parents of the following children: Mary E., who is Mrs. Henry C. Sumpter, of Chicago, a widow; Sarah, who was a twin sister of Mary E., died in infancy; John Justus, who lives at Chicago; Andrew George, who is living on a portion of the homestead; Jacob, who died in infancy; Milton Henry, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; Ida Rosetta, who was Mrs. Louis D. Kirkpatrick, is deceased; Franklin, who died at the age of nine years; Lillie, who died in 1899, at the age of twenty-eight years; and Luther, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died August 21, 1917, surviving her husband for over nine years. Both are remembered with kindly esteem by their neighbors for they were most excellent people, charitable and upright, and they brought up their children to be good citizens and useful members of society.

SMITH, Marion Henry, who for years has been associated with the agricultural life of Hancock County, now owns and operates a fine farm in La Harpe Township. He was born at Blandinsville, Ill., December 27, 1889, a son of Andrew and Phebe (Blandin) Smith, he born in Hancock County, she near Blandinsville, Ill. The paternal grandparents, John Henry and Mary Elizabeth (George) Smith, were born in Germany. When he was nineteen years old he came to the United States with his parents, and she came to this country when nine years old. They met and were married in Virginia, and later came to Hancock County. The maternal grandparents, Charles A. and Lydia (Wadleigh) Blandin, were natives of New York and Canada, respectively. The Blandin family came to Illinois, and the present town of Blandinsville was named for them. The parents of Marion Henry Smith were married at Blandinsville, and soon afterwards they located in Fountain Green Township. In 1918 they moved to La Harpe, Ill., where they still reside. Their children were as follows: Marion Henry; Beulah, who is at home; Ray Blandin, who lives at Pattonsburg, Mo.; Loyd, who lives in Fountain Green Township; and Turner, Mary George and Luella, who are at home.

Marion Henry Smith attended the common schools and the high school at Blandinsville, being graduated from the latter at the age of seventeen years. For one term he taught school at Webster, and then went to Los Angeles, Cal., and conducted a grocery store for eight months, when he returned to Fountain Green Township and was engaged there in farming for about eight years. In the spring of 1918 he bought eighty-three acres of land just east of La Harpe, where he is engaged in general farming.

On February 26, 1913, Mr. Smith was married

to Grace Ingraham, born at La Harpe, Ill., November 27, 1889, a daughter of Charles H. and Lilla (Hungate) Ingraham, he born in New York state and she in McDonough County, Ill. They have one daughter, Helen Louise, who was born December 19, 1915. Mrs. Smith attended the public schools, going from the high school to Gittings Seminary. Mr. Smith belongs to the Christian Church, while Mrs. Smith is a member of the Union Church. They differ in their political views, he being a Democrat and she a Republican. Fraternally Mr. Smith belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is as popular in it as he is in other circles. Mrs. Smith belongs to the Eastern Star.

SMITH, William A., who is profitably engaged in conducting an extensive grain and elevator business at Plymouth, is the senior member of the firm of Smith & Cox. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., December 22, 1862, one of the seven children of his parents, George W. and Mary E. (Hill) Smith. George W. Smith was one of the representative farmers of Schuyler County, prior to moving to Hancock County, and he was equally successful here, where he died August 9, 1911.

William A. Smith attended the district schools of his native county, and assisted his father in conducting the farm. When he was nineteen years old he branched out for himself, establishing himself in a grain and stock business, and also dealt in buying and shipping horses, cattle and hogs, continuing his stock operations until November, 1915, when he formed his present partnership. The elevator of the firm has a capacity of 10,000 bushels, and a fine business is carried on.

November 17, in 1880 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Rosie B. Royer, a daughter of John W. Royer of Schuyler County. Mr. Smith belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. His politics are shaped by the principles of the Democratic party. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His long connection with the grain business gives him prestige in this line, and his firm is a sound and reliable one, and is largely patronized.

SPANGLER, Joseph Trego, who is still residing on the homestead of his family in Hancock Township, has retired from active participation in the work of conducting it, but is still interested in agricultural matters. He was born on the farm where he still makes his home, October 18, 1861, a son of Joseph Trego and Anna Mary (Sample) Spangler, natives of Cumberland County and Lancaster County, Pa., respectively. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Rebecca (Trego) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania, while those on the maternal side were Robert and Jane (Hawthorne) Sample, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively.

In 1838 the Spanglers settled in Hancock Township, having driven to Hancock County with wagons and horses, and entered a large tract of land. The Samples came to Hancock Township by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in 1849. They all died in Hancock Township. After marriage, the parents of Mr. Spangler settled on the Spangler homestead, and there the father died in 1889, the mother surviving him for ten years. Their children were as follows: Jane Rebecca, who is Mrs. James Latherow, of Fountain Green Township; Sarah Verdelia, who is Mrs. Samuel Huston, of Carthage; Mary Emily, who is Mrs. Wesly Huston, of Carthage; Joseph Trego; and Samuel Edwin, who lives in Hancock Township.

Joseph Trego Spangler has always lived on the farm his grandfather entered from the government, and at his father's death he inherited 140 acres of the homestead, on which he did general farming and raised stock until 1909, when he retired, and his sons continue the work. On November 6, 1884, Mr. Spangler was married to Ida Murtland, born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Alexander and Fannie (Freer) Murtland, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Hancock Township. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have had the following children born to them: Charles Trego, Joseph Alexander and Arthur M., all of whom live in Hancock Township; the latter having served in the army in France during the Great War but now at home; and Adda June and John, both of whom are at home. Mr. Spangler is a Republican and served as township school treasurer for thirty years. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church of which he is an elder. Although his educational training was limited to that afforded by the district schools, he is well posted, and personally stands very high in public esteem.

SPARKS, Hugh Irving, who is now profitably engaged in farming, has had a successful career as an educator and is a well known man of St. Albans Township. He was born near Columbus, Adams County, Ill., in July, 1882, a son of John Thomas and Mary (Powell) Sparks, natives of Baltimore, Md., and Fulton County, Ill. After their marriage, they moved to Adams County, Ill., and in 1884 came to St. Albans Township, there buying 160 acres of land. In 1913 the father retired, moved to Carthage, and there died January 31, 1919, the mother surviving him and living with her son, Hugh I. Their children were as follows: Inez, who is Mrs. James L. Martin, of Hutchinson, Kans.; Charles Elmer, who lives in Ohio; Curtis, who lives in California; Hugh Irving; Harry Lee, twin brother of Hugh Irving, who lives at Freeman, Minn.; Cecil, who died in 1905, aged twenty years; and Ethel, twin sister of Cecil, who died at the age of three years.

Hugh Irving Sparks attended the public schools and Carthage College, and at the age of nineteen years began teaching, continuing in the educational field for thirteen years, teach-

ing during the winters and farming in the summers. For five years he was principal of the public schools at West Point, and was admittedly one of the leading men in his profession in the county, but in the spring of 1916 he took charge of the homestead, and has since been engaged in general farming.

In August, 1904, Mr. Sparks was married to Mary Ellen Cunningham, born in Chili Township, a daughter of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Nevins) Cunningham, natives of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have a son, Harold Eugene, who was born in March, 1906. Mr. Sparks belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the official board, and teaches the Bible class. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodges of both orders at West Point. A very intelligent young man, he brings to bear upon his farming the results of his experience and knowledge in other vocations, and is making a decided success of his undertaking.

SPENCE, James K., superintendent of the Plymouth schools, and one of the scholarly men of Hancock County, whose reputation as an educator is unquestioned, was born at West Point, Ill., February 28, 1877, one of the two children born to his parents, Miller K. and Martha E. (McClean) Spence. Miller K. Spence a farmer, who responded to the call to arms during the Civil War, enlisted from his native state in Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with courage and valor until he was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. He was wounded at both Gettysburg and Antietam. After the war he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1869, came west to Hancock County, where he has since resided. The mother of Professor Spence died in 1907.

James K. Spence attended the common schools and a high school in Hancock County, and the Macomb Normal school, and began teaching, his first school being at Webster. The following year he began teaching in the rural districts, and so continued for five years. He was then called to take charge of the schools of West Point, and remained there for three years, when he went to Burnside and remained a year. The following year he taught at Bowen, and then after a year at Elvaston, he came to Plymouth and took charge of his present school in 1916. This school is the third largest in Hancock County, and there are 100 pupils enrolled in the high school, and 200 pupils in the graded school. He has nine teachers under his supervision, and his ability and attainments are shown forth in the standing of his school and individual pupils.

In 1906 Mr. Spence was married to Miss Craige C. Barnes, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Barnes, who was born at La Harpe, Ill., where he followed the trade of a harnessmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Spence have two children, namely: Grant M., who was born at West Point, Ill., August 14, 1907; and Marjorie C., who was born February 15, 1910. Politically a Republican, Mr. Spence has been a justice of the peace for four years, and was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for county superintendent of schools, although he ran ahead of his party because of personal popularity. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Odd Fraternally. Presbyterian Church.

SPERRY, J. V., postmaster of LaHarpe, and one of the leading men of this part of the county, has long been a forceful figure in Democratic circles. He was born at LaHarpe, January 3, 1883, one of three children born to his parents, Max and Dora (Landiss) Sperry. Max Sperry was one of the best known and most skillful carpenters of the county, where he resided until his death in 1889.

J. V. Sperry attended the grammar and high schools of LaHarpe, and after going through the latter, he learned the trade of a cigarmaker. When he had finished his trade, he began manufacturing cigars and so continued until his appointment as postmaster in August, 1913. Mr. Sperry has seven people under him and exacts from them a careful and exact carrying out of their duties so that under his supervision the postoffice is in an excellent condition, and his administration is entirely satisfactory to the business men of this locality.

Mr. Sperry was married to Miss Dollie Butcher, an adopted daughter of Steven A. Butcher. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have four children, namely: Fred A., Dorothy, Mary A. and Virginia. The Christian Church holds the membership of Mr. Sperry and his family, and all of them take an interest in church work. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. A live, energetic young man, Mr. Sperry has advanced far and the future holds further promise for him.

SPIKER, William, now deceased, spent the last years of his life at La Harpe, but was for a long time one of the enterprising and successful farmers of McDonough County, where he owned 400 acres of fine farm land. He was born in Ohio, March 25, 1837, a son of Henry and Rachel (Hukle) Spiker, natives of Ohio. In the early forties they traveled overland to Hancock County, coming here when it was a wilderness, and they entered land in the timber, which they later cleared and improved.

William Spiker was one of the eldest of the children, and after his father's death, when he was still a lad, he was his mother's main support, remaining with her until his marriage, which occurred April 11, 1869, when he was united with Diana E. Carnes, born in Pike County, Ill., July 10, 1849, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (McCartney) Carnes, natives of Ohio. In 1857 they came to Hancock County. After his marriage, Mr. Spiker settled in McDonough County, Ill., where he owned 400 acres of fine land, but in 1903, he returned to Hancock County. He rented his farm, and lived at La Harpe in retirement until his death which

occurred February 6, 1912. Since then his widow has made her home at La Harpe. Their children were as follows: Leighton, who lives at La Harpe; Prudence, who is Mrs. Edward Dodge of La Harpe, Ill.; Malissa, who is Mrs. William Connor, of McDonough County, Ill.; Susan, who is Mrs. Robert Breiner, lives on the home farm; William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Franklin, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Alletta, who died at the age of nine years; Mrs. Rachel Shugart of Labell, Mo., and Eldon, who is serving his country in the National army, being in the infantry branch of the service. Mrs. Spiker is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Spiker was a Democrat. He was a man who was well and favorably known in both McDonough and Hancock counties, and his loss was felt by a wide circle of friends.

STAHL, Hiram E., now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War, and for some time prior to his death, lived retired at Fountain Green, although during the active part of his life he was engaged in farming. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 1, 1826, and came to Madison County, Ill., with his parents during the forties. There he was engaged in farming until his enlistment, on August 11, 1862, at Moro, Ill., for service during the Civil War, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out April 5, 1865, and returned to Madison County, where he engaged for a time in merchandising and was postmaster.

While living in Madison County, Mr. Stahl was married to Sarah Boucher, born in Pennsylvania, and they had six children, namely: Martha, who is the widow of James Charles, of Kansas; Lavina, who is a widow living in Somerset County, Pa.; Mary, who is Mrs. Russell of Madison County, Ill.; Ellen, who is Mrs. Frank, of Fountain Green; Edward, who lives at Upper Alton, Ill.; and Daniel, who lives in Madison, County, Ill. Mrs. Stahl died in Madison County, and Mr. Stahl moved to Fountain Green, Ill. There he was married to Martha Yetter, who died in 1904. They had no children. For four years following his second marriage, Mr. Stahl was engaged in farming his wife's farm. After her death he returned to Madison County, where he lived a few years, and then came back to Hancock County, where on March 26, 1908, he was married (third) to Martha L. Walker, born in Franklin County, Pa., a daughter of John McGinley and Jane Lynn (Coyle) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania, who in March, 1847, moved to Fountain Green Township this county, and located on a farm. The mother of Mrs. Stahl died March 5, 1843. Mr. Walker died February 19, 1894. His second wife, was Anna Cree prior to her marriage to him, died January 9, 1884. Mr. Stahl settled at Fountain Green, where he lived in retirement until his deah, which occurred June 3, 1912. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Stahl is also a member. In politics he was a Republican. As a soldier he was a defender of his country and what he believed to be right; as a man he was upright and honest, and when he died he left behind him a reputation for fair dealing and kindly action that was well deserved.

STAMBAUGH, Jacob P., who owns and operates the Stambaugh family homestead in Pilot Grove Township, comes of an old and honored family of Hancock County, and is fully living up to the high standards of his family name. He was born in Pilot Grove Township, in August, 1868, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Klepper) Stambaugh, natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, respectively. After their marriage the parents settled in Schuyler County, Ill., but a few years later came to Hancock County, and bought a farm in Pilot Grove Township, where they lived until death claimed them, he dying in 1901, she having passed away in 1888. Their children were as follows: Alice, who is Mrs. William Harned, of California; Luella, who lives with her brother; Jacob P.; William, who lives at Richfield, Neb.; Joseph, who lives in the vicinity of Portland, Ore.

Jacob P. Stambaugh attended the local schools, and lived at home, learning farming from his father. After his father's death, he bought out the interests of the other heirs to the homestead, and now owns seventy-two acres of finely improved land in Pilot Grove Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stockraising. Mr. Stambaugh is independent in his political ideas. His reputation as a farmer is excellent, and he is recognized as one of the practical men in his calling.

STARR, George H., extensive farmer and stockraiser, is one of Sonora Township's substantial citizens. He has been a resident of Hancock County since 1891 and recognized as an example of the county's good citizenship. Mr. Starr was born in July, 1872, in Floyd County, Va. His parents were Jonathan and Zilpha (Hyton) Starr, the former of whom was born at Salem, N. C., and the latter in Virginia. They married in Floyd County and there spent the rest of their lives, the father of George H. Starr being a millwright by trade.

George H. Starr obtained his education in the public schools of Floyd County. He had an oppoortuity to learn his father's trade but preferred to be a farmer and when he came to Hancock County, Ill., in the spring of 1891, he sought farm work and continued on different farms over the county, working by the month and thoroughly learning the business, until 1905. In that year he began to farm on his own responsibility, first in Harmony Township, then in Carthage Township, where he conducted a farm for three years, removing then to St. Mary's Township where he was engaged for four years. In 1913 he came to his present farm, in Sonora Township, where he rents 300 acres which he devotes to grain growing, and 100 acres of

pasture which he needs for stock. He profitably raises Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs, all standard varieties, and also makes a feature of poultry of all kinds, supplying the market with chickens, turkeys and ducks. He has met with success because his undertakings are all well directed and his operations carefully carried on.

Mr. Starr was married in January, 1894, to Miss Lona M. Mabry, who was born in Carroll County, Va., a daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Nester) Mabry, natives of Virgina. Mr. and Mrs. Starr have five children, namely: Cleophas, Enoch, Forrest, Stella and Barney. Hr. Starr has shown good judgment in the matter of insurance and carries a policy in the Hancock Mutual Company. In his political views he is a Democrat.

STEFFEY, Hon. Charles L., one of the most forceful and able men of the county, was born in Hancock County, August 31, 1866, one of the six children born to his parents, Benjamin O. and Mary (Johnson) Steffey. Benjamin O. Steffey was born in Maryland, but came to Hancock County, Ill., in 1848, locating first near West Point, from whence he moved to Basco, and there he died in 1909. The mother died in 1905.

Charles L. Steffey attended the common schools and a high school in Hancock County, and then took a commercial course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., from which he received the degree Master of Accounts in 1897. Mr. Steffey began teaching in the public schools in 1885 in a country school and taught for thirty years in Hancock County, twenty-five of which he served as principal or superintendent of high schools. He was elected mayor of Dallas City in 1910. So capable has he proven, that he has ever since been continued in this high office, his present term expiring in 1919. A strong Democrat, he has always been prominent in his party, and served as supervisor of Bear Creek Township for three terms.

Mr. Steffey was married to Miss Clara M. Doty, and they are the parents of six children. Mr. Steffey and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association. A true patriot, he has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in civic matters, and under his supervising care the little municipality of Dallas City has progressed in a remarkable degree, and further improvements are planned for the future.

STEINER, Julius Jacob, who is an enterprising and successful farmer and stockraiser of Hancock County, has made a place for himself among the solid and reliable citizens of Sonora Township. Mr. Steiner was born in Switzerland, October 24, 1863. He attended school in his native land and worked as a farm boy until he was nineteen years of age, when he decided to emigrate to the United States where industrial opportunities were more numerous

Mr. Steiner landed in the port of New York City on December 1, 1882, and sought and found work in and near the city that kept him employed for the succeeding ten months. On October 6, 1883, he came to Nauvoo, Ill., and for the next four years worked for farmers in this neighborhood by the month, and as he was industrious and capable, he soon made friends of his employers and was paid fair wages. He was provident also as his ambition was to own one of the beautiful farms in this favored section. In the meantime, however, he had never forgotten Marie Steiner, who still remained in Switzerland, and in 1887 he returned to his native land and was married to this young lady in September of that year. They remained in Switzerland until 1889 and then came to the section which had previously pleased Mr. Steiner so well, reaching Nauvoo on June 15, 1889. Mr. Steiner immediately rented land in Sonora Township and engaged in farming and stockraising. In the fall of 1904 he bought his present farm consisting of 123 acres which is situated on section 17, Sonora Township. He immediately started to improve his property and now has substantial barns, sheds and other buildings suitable for the work of carrying on his farm industries. He remodeled the residence also and has an exceedingly comfortable, modern house as his home. Mr. Steiner devotes considerable attention to grain growing and also raises horses, cattle, hogs and poultry and carries on his operations wtih so much care and good judgment that they are quite profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Steiner have four sons, namely: Jacob, who is a resident of Philadelphia, Ill.; Otto, whose home is Crookston, Minn.; Albert, who assists his father; and William Tell, who lives in Appanoose Township, Hancock County. In politcs Mr. Steiner is a Democrat. He has given public service in the office of road commissioner. He belongs to the fraternal order of Eagles and carries insurance policies with the Hancock County Mutual and the Woodmen Accident companies.

STEVENS, John Dee, now deceased, was one of the distinguished men of Hancock County, and an honored resident of Carthage, where his widow still lives. He was born at Carrollton, Ill., February 8, 1826, a son of Joseph and Elmira (Dee) Stevens. The maternal grandfather, John Dee, brought his family from Virginia to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there his daughter and Joseph Stevens were married in 1818. In 1820 the Dee family went to St. Charles, Mo., and the Stevens family to Carrollton, Ill. In 1828 Joseph Stevens took his family to Green Bay, Wis., and for awhile was identified with the lead interests, but left there, and going to Missouri by way of the Mississippi River, opened a hat manufacturing shop at Louisiana, Mo. He began trading with the Indians, and in that connection traveled through northern Illinois, Iowa and Wis-

consin, but his operations were seriously disturbed by the Black Hawk War. Therefore, in 1833, he came to Hancock County, entering government land in Chili Township, twelve miles south of Carthage. Later he established a stage house at Chili, secured control of the stage line from Macomb to Quincy, and conducted it for some years. He died on his homestead in 1846, at the age of forty-six years. His wife survived him until 1863. During the trouble with the Mormons, Joseph Stevens took an active part against them.

John Dee Stevens was the oldest of a family of four sons and one daughter, and he, too, assisted in driving out the Mormons, and was with the men who served the papers on the Mormon leaders at Nauvoo, in October, 1846. In 1850, John Dee Stevens and three other young men, started overland to California with a six-horse outfit. After their arrival at Placerville, they worked in the gold mines for a time, but on account of rheumatism, Mr. Stevens had to seek a warmer climate, and went to Santa Barbara, and later to Los Angeles, and was employed by some Mormons in a lumber business, and then with a Mr. Peabody of Ohio, and an old soldier named Mormon Bill, he started on horseback and rode to the border between the United States and Mexico, where he joined two of his countrymen, who, with sixty Mexican laborers, were building a substantial fort. Here he entered upon the culture of tobacco, selling it for $10 per pound to the Mexicans, and doing a good business for a time but, being warned of an intended attack by hostile Indians, all left and the unmatured crop was lost.

Mr. Stevens then went to San Antonio, Tex., from whence he journeyed to Fort Clark, and after a five years' absence, returned to the scenes of his boyhood, poor in pocket, but rich in experience. The following year he went to Fort Riley, Kans., and from there to the Mexican border, but after a few months, returned once more to Hancock County. On February 8, 1857, he was married to Julia Ann Towler, born in Clark County, Ind., April 24, 1839, daughter of William and Abigail (Sample) Towler, he born at Richmond, Va., and she in Kentucky. Until 1876 Mr. Stevens was engaged in operating the old homestead, and then he went to California, but returned home, was elected sheriff of Hancock County, and re-elected, and took up his residence at Carthage during the time he held that office, and remained there, although for about ten years he was also engaged in farming. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature, and served for one term, and for many years he was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He was the author of the "Aledo Letter," which resulted in a union of the Democratic and Greenback interests in his district for the election to Congress of William H. Neese. Mr. Stevens was postmaster of Carthage under the Cleveland administrations, and was president for two years of the Old Settlers Association. His death occurred January 3, 1894, since which time his widow has lived in the old homestead at Carthage. Their children were as follows: Leona May, who is deceased, was the wife of Silas Gaunt; Elmira Abigail, who lives with her mother; Clara B., who is the widow of Thomas Jackson, also lives with her mother, and she has three children, namely: John D. Stevens Jackson, who lives at New Haven, Conn.; Julia, who is Mrs. Herbert Murphy, of Carthage Township; and Josephine, who is Mrs. Perry Barb of Tioga County, N. Y., and has one son, William Murphy Barb. Mr. Stevens was a loyal Democrat. Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEWART, Justin A., superintendent of the schools of La Harpe, is a man widely and favorably known as an educator and because of scholarly attainments, is numbered among the leaders in his profession. He was born at Tennessee, Ill., November 29, 1880, one of the six children of his parents, Malcolm and Ellen (McKechnie) Stewart, natives of Scotland and Canada, respectively. Malcolm Stewart was engaged in farming all of his life, dying in 1887.

Prof. Justin A. Stewart early demonstrated his scholastic ability by completing the common school courses when a mere lad, and then matriculating at the State Normal School at Macomb, Ill. During 1903 and 1904, he taught school in order to secure the money to complete his studies, was graduated in 1911, and immediately thereafter was made superintendent of schools at Bowen, Ill., where he remained until 1912, when the schools of Plymouth, Ill., secured him as their superintendent. The value of his work as an educator made his services in great demand, and when La Harpe secured him in 1914, the school board felt something worth while had been accomplished, and so far this community has not lost him. He has under his supervision ten teachers, and the high school pupils are ninety-eight in number. Thoroughly abreast of the times, he carries on his work according to the latest accepted methods of pedagogy, and the pupils show very decidedly the results of his influence and learning.

Professor Stewart was married to Miss Garnet B. Lovely, a daughter of William Lovely, a well known farmer of Hancock County. One child, Donald L., was born of this marriage, on June 24, 1909. Professor and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and he belongs to the Masons and Woodmen of the World.

STONER, Stephen D., whose agricultural and banking activities have placed him among the leading men in Hancock County, is now living in partial retirement at Burnside. He was born in Brown County, Ill., December 25, 1845, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Fred) Stoner, he born in 1795, and she in 1800, of German and English descent respectively.

They were married in Clearmont County, Ohio, and came immediately thereafter to Brown County, Ill., where the father engaged in farming until his death in 1852. The mother lived until 1857. They had ten children, of whom Stephen D. Stoner is the only survivor.

Stephen D. Stoner attended the district schools, and for one term was at Eureka College. After his mother's death, he and a brother spent five years together in Pike County, Ill., and then Stephen D. Stoner enlisted in defense of his country in Company F, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, on the second call for three-month men. He went from Camp Butler to Fairfax Courthouse, Va., and was among the reserves at the second battle of Bull Run. On September 18, 1863, he was discharged, and came back to Illinois, and for eight months was engaged in a mercantile business with his brother-in-law, J. H. Breeden, at Summum, in Fulton County. He then sold to his partner, and in October, 1874, came to Burnside, Ill., where he continued in a mercantile business for twenty-five years, then trading it for a farm in Missouri. On January 17, 1904, he organized the State Bank of Burnside, and was its president for ten years, then retired, and since then has been looking after his farm land, although since 1917, he rents it all to tenants. He owns 800 acres of fine land in Monroe County, Mo., in partnership with W. R. Crammond. Mr. Stoner owns 430 acres of land in Pilot Grove Township, which is very valuable.

On December 17, 1870, he was married to Mary E. Biggs, who died March 9, 1878, leaving two children: Sadie C., who is Mrs. W. R. Crammond, of Houston Heights, Tex.; and Myrtle W., wife of Rev. Stephen E. Fisher, pastor of the Christian Church of Champaign, Ill. In 1862, Mr. Stoner was married (second) to Mary J. Scott, who was born in Virginia, and they have one daughter, Mabel, who is Mrs. O. L. Wright, of Canton, Ill. Mr. Stoner is a Democrat. He belongs to Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., and served it as secretary for several years.

STOUT, William O., now deceased, was formerly prominently connected with the agricultural activities of Hancock County, and dying left a well improved farm of 160 acres of land near Thayer, Mo. He was born in Ohio, July 4, 1850, a son of David and Elizabeth (Arglebright) Stout, the former of whom was born in 1805. She died in 1858, after which he came to Hancock County, and in 1876 located in Durham Township, but died while on a visit to his daughter at Hannibal, Mo.

William O. Stout attended the common schools, and was taught farming from boyhood. On March 10, 1875, he was married to Mary Effie Potter, born in Adams County, Ill., March 15, 1854, a daughter of Warren and Mahala (Collins) Potter, he born in Virginia, and she in Pennsylvania. They were married in Adams County, Ill., and in 1857 came to Hancock County, settling in Durham Township, both dying there. After his marriage, William O. Stout lived in Durham Township on a farm near Colusa, but in 1885 sold it and went to Thayer, Mo., and bought 160 acres of land, where he died June 1, 1909. His widow continued to live on this farm until in March, 1917, when she rented it and came to Carthage, which continues her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout had the following children: Edward, who lives at Burlington, Iowa; Milton, who lives at Promise City, Iowa; Daisy, who is Mrs. William Harl of Colusa, Ill.; Edith, who is Mrs. John McClung, of Durham Township; Ralph, who lives at Birmingham, Iowa; Estella, who is Mrs. William Wartic of Wausaukee, Wis.; Olive, who is deceased, was Mrs. Clyde Adams; William W., who was accidentally killed at Camp Dix, while serving in the United States army during the Great War; Clarence, who lives at Carthage, Ill.; and Clyde, who lives at Roscoe, Iowa. Mr. Stout was a Democrat, but not an office seeker. Mrs. Stout belongs to the International Bible Students Association, and she is very highly respected in Carthage.

STUMP, Robert E., one of the prosperous farmers of Prairie Township, is one of the leading men of Hancock County. He was born in Sonora Township, November 6, 1872, a son of Henry and Clementine (Ikerd) Stump, natives of Hancock County. The grandparents were all early settlers of Hancock County, one of them being Joseph Stump. During the Civil War Henry Stump was a member of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry and served during the entire conflict.

Returning home he was married and settled in Sonora Township, where he lived until after the death of his wife, in 1892, when he moved to Kansas, and is now residing in Jewel County. He was second married to Mrs. Lane, who bore the maiden name of Timberlake. His children are as follows: David, who lives at Artesia, Cal.; Ida, who is Mrs. John Stephenson of Ferris, Ill.; Robert E., Alfred, who lives at Gooding, Idaho; Sarah, who lives with her father; Minnie, who is Mrs. Louis Dickerson of Carthage Township; Emma, who is Mrs. George Arnold of Vona, Col.; Anna, who is Mrs. William Klattenberg of Carthage Township; Ellen, who is Mrs. Murry Moore of Prairie Township; Ada, who is Mrs. John Gibbs of Esbon, Kans.

In February, 1896, Mr. Stump was married to Julia Burling, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Casburn) Burling, born at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, England. After his marriage Mr. Stump rented a farm in Rock Creek Township, but two years later moved to Prairie Township, and in 1903 moved on an eighty acre farm on section 19 he had bought the year previously. He remodeled the house and erected barns and other buildings, and put in all of the present improvements. In 1909 Mr. Stump purchased eighty

acres of improved land on section 20, Prairie Township, which he has since farmed, and he has raised hogs and cattle, his place being known as the Lawn View Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Stump became the parents of the following children: Floyd Ellsworth, who was born April 17, 1897; Elsie B., who was born August 16, 1900; Velma Alice, who was born August 23, 1909, died September 21, 1910; Lowell Robert, who was born August 6, 1911; and James Elvin, who was born December 1, 1913. Mr. Stump is a Republican, and served for six years as a school director. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Elvaston, and his wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors. Mrs. Stump belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SUGARS, George Gabriel, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Appanoose Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born at Nauvoo, September 26, 1857, a son of George and Barbara (Schoupp) Sugars, natives of Germany. They came to Nauvoo at a very early day, and lived here at the time of the Mormon expulsion. During the Mexican War, he served his adopted country as a soldier, and it was after his return from the front, to Nauvoo, that he was married. Until his death in 1860, he was engaged in the retail liquor trade. The mother lived for many years, passing away at Denver, Col., about 1915.

George Gabriel Sugars attended the local schools and grew up at Nauvoo, living with his mother until he was married, on February 14, 1882, to Margaret Wilkins, born in Appanoose Township, a daughter of William and Margaret (Zimmerman) Wilkins, natives of Germany, who were married at Nauvoo. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sugars moved to a farm of timberland, comprising 115 acres, on which an old house was standing, and it still remains. Mr. Sugars has cleared off about sixty acres, which are under cultivation, and he has the balance in pasture. On this farm he carries on general farming, and raises sheep, hogs and cattle, having been very successful in his work.

Mr. and Mrs. Sugars became the parents of the following children: Louisa, who is Mrs. Fred Breitbarth of Appanoose Township; Gertrude, who is Mrs. Louis Ritter of Ft. Madison, Iowa; John and LeRoy, who are of Truman, Minn.; George, who is at home; Mary, who is at Ft. Madison, Iowa; Edgel, who is at home; Clara, who lives at Quincy, Ill.; Esther, who was accidentally burned to death when fifteen years old; and Ruth, who is at home. Mr. Sugars and his family are all Catholics. He is a Democrat, and served as a school director for fifteen years and also as township clerk. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus.

SWANSON, Swan Gustus, vice president of the First National Bank of Augusta, and one of the heavy property holders of this city, is a man widely known and universally respected. He was born in Sweden, November 3, 1845, a son of Swan G. Swanson, a native of Sweden, who was a miller.

Swan G. Swanson received but limited educational advantages, but he made the most of what he had, and he early became self-supporting, working mainly among horses. Not being satisfied with conditions in his native land, he came to the United States in 1869, landing at New York City, from whence he came West to Galesburg, Ill., and thence to Augusta, Ill., where he arrived August 13, 1869. His work here first brought him into contact with railroad construction, and he then was engaged in farming, and was interested in the latter line until 1912, when he sold his farm, and invested in stock of the first National Bank, and in 1913 he was made vice president. That same year he erected one of the finest business blocks in Augusta, and is otherwise interested in Augusta realty.

On October 24, 1874, Mr. Swanson was married to Miss Ann Hickok, a successful teacher, who received her education in the academy at River Falls, Wis. Her father, Nelson Hickok, a native of Vermont, came to this county in 1835 and her mother, Amy (Powell) Hickok, born in Madrid, N. Y., was the first teacher in the new community. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson became the parents of the following children: Luella, who takes a prominent part in the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the organizer of the Martha Board Chapter, and was one of the founders of the township library; Amy Elmira, who is a graduate of the Western Illinois State Normal School is an artist in china and water colors; and Minnie Mabel, who is a graduate of the Western Illinois State Normal School and the University of Chicago, and is a teacher. Mr. Swanson and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. The Swanson residence is one of the finest in Augusta, and here are entertained with delightful hospitality, the friends of the family. Mr. Swanson is a Mason, having risen to the Consistory, and is a Shriner, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican.

SWISEGOOD, George P., now deceased, was at one time one of the leading agriculturalists of Hancock County, and owned at the time of his death 213 acres of land on section 12 Augusta Township. He was born in Augusta Township, May 4, 1861, a son of Daniel H. and Anna (Haynes) Swisegood, natives of North Carolina, who came to Hancock County in 1847, settling in Augusta Township.

George P. Swisegood attended the schools of his native township, and as he grew older traveled about considerably, being in Nebraska, Missouri and Texas, working as a freighter in the latter state. Returning to Hancock County he began farming, and bought eighty acres of land near the present homestead of

his family, to which he added from time to time until he was a large landowner.

On November 7, 1888, Mr. Swisegood was married to Emma Larcom of McDonough County, Ill., a daughter of Collins and Susan (Royce) Larcom, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, who were farming people, but are now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Swisegood became the parents of the following children: Earl, who is yet in France with the American Expeditionary Force; Pearl, who is married to Robert Berry, has two children, Ruby and Ethel; Guy, who served in the United States navy in the Great War, was in France for fifteen months; Mabel, who is married to James Gumm, has two children, Grace and Earl; and Donald H., who is now at home, an honorably discharged soldier; Harry R., who is now in the United States navy; and George H., at home. Mr. Swisegood was a Democrat. He was one of the highly respected men of his county, and in his death, which occurred April 22, 1918, Augusta Township lost a worthy citizen. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SYMMONDS, Elkanah, one of the heaviest landowners of Hancock County, is a recognized authority upon agricultural matters, and his fine farm of 604 acres in Durham and Dallas townships is known as the Symmonds Stock Farm. He was born in Walker Township, August 2, 1866, ason of Isaac and Martha (Walker) Symmonds, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively, who were married in Hancock County. The paternal grandfather, John Symmonds, joined his son in Hancock County after his settlement here. The maternal grandparents, Thomas Walker and his wife Nancy, were both born in Tennessee, from whence they moved to Quincy, Ill. In 1849 Thomas Walker joined a party traveling to California in the gold rush, and was never definitely heard of again, although it was reported that he was killed by a grizzly bear. His widow went to Dallas City, Ill. and conducted a hotel for some time. After their marriage, Isaac Symmonds and his wife lived in Harmony Township for a time, then moved to Walker Township, in 1884 went to Appanoose County, Iowa, and remained there until 1887, when removal was made to Nebraska.

Elkanah Symmonds had accompanied his parents to Nebraska, but he returned to Hancock County and worked for the farmers of Durham and Dallas townships by the month for a season. The following year he worked for the A. T. & S. F. Railroad until August, and in the fall of 1888 rented a farm which he continued to conduct until 1897, when he bought 111 acres in Durham Township, on which all the buildings had been burned. He erected new ones, and otherwise improved the place, and now carries on general farming and raises and feeds stock upon an extensive scale. He has added to his farm until he now owns 604 acres in Durham and Dallas townships, and cultivates all of it except that which he has in pasture. In addition he owns 320 acres in Ramson County, N. D., and rents 235 acres in Lomax Township, Henderson County, Ill.

On December 26, 1887, Mr. Symmonds was married to Anna L. Miller, born May 12, 1868, in Dallas Township, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Garrett) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Symmonds have three children, namely: Virgil, born June 10, 1895, married Elsie Mackie, born April 4, 1899, who served in the National Army in the Great War; Velca M., born May 1, 1898; and Vivian S., born February 11, 1904, both of whom are at home. Mr. Symmonds is a Democrat, and has served on the school board. A member of the Baptist Church, he serves that organization as clerk. He is a Mason, and belongs to the Consistory of Quincy, Ill.; and the Shrine of Peoria, Ill., and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MARSH, John W., now deceased, was one of the forceful men of Hancock County, who had a determining influence upon the early history of Warsaw. He was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, a son of Benjamin F. and Ruth (Wetmore) Marsh, the former of whom was born at Hartford, Conn. In 1833 the family came as far west as St. Louis, Mo., where they spent several months visiting relatives and friends, and then came on to Warsaw. They spent several months visiting relatives and locating on the farm they bought in Wythe Township, from the government for $1.25 per acre, the farm comprising several hundred acres. On this land was timber, from which a log cabin was constructed, and this first home is still standing.

John W. Marsh attended Kingston College, and was graduated from its law department, and was one of its teachers for a time. In 1849 he came to Carthage, Ill., here was married in 1849, to Eudocia Baldwin, and their children were as follows: Mary E., who attended the Warsaw High school, has always remained at Warsaw, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Bardens; Helen S., who is Mrs. William Bardens of Warsaw; Adele R., who is Mrs. A. H. McGregor, of Warsaw; and Dr. John W., who lives at Keokuk, Iowa. John W. Marsh had three brothers and four sisters who reached maturity. Charles, who served during the Mexican War as a soldier, died in Texas. Benjamin F., who represented his district from Illinois in the lower house of Congress, served in the Civil War. Arthur W. gave his life to the Union as a soldier during the Civil War.

In 1854 Mr. Marsh came to Warsaw, and this city continued his hime until his death in 1897. From 1886 to 1890 he served as county judge of Hancock County, and he was one of the best known members of the bench and bar this section has produced. Equally strong was he in the Episcopal Church, and he took a deep interest in all matters which promised to raise the educational standard, and served for a number of years on the school and library

boards. With his passing, Warsaw lost a fine citizen, and the community one of its best men. The G. A. Post of Warsaw was named in honor of Judge Marsh.

MULL, Francis Albert, one of the extensive farmers of Hancock County, operates 327 acres of land in Hancock and Fountain Green townships, and is one of the representative men of his locality. He was born in Fountain Green Township, January 30, 1863, a son of Andrew Jackson and Anna (Messick) Mull, natives of New York state, who came here when young, and were married in this county. By trade he was a painter and paper hanger. Their children were as follows: Francis Albert, who is the eldest; Isaac, who lives at Paris, Mo.; Flora, who is Mrs. George Callahan, her husband being a Methodist clergyman of Carthage; Guy, who died at the age of three years; William, who lives at Galesburg, Ill.; Mary, who was Mrs. Clyde Graham, is now deceased; and Jennie, now deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Duffey.

Francis Albert Mull attended the public schools of Fountain Green Township until he was seventeen years old, when he began working by the month for neighboring farmers, so continuing for two years, at which time he commenced to learn the trade of a painter and paperhanger. In 1882 he left Fountain Green Township for Blandinsville, Ill., and there he was married on November 22, 1883, to Minnie E. Wright, born in Fountain Green Township, a daughter of Seburn and Susan (Bond) Wright natives of Tenn., and Knox County, Ill., respectively. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mull lived at Berry, Ill., where he worked at his trade for two years, leaving there for Blandinsville, and there they lived for eighteen years. Mrs. Mull then inherited 327 acres of land,, 227 of which are in Hancock Township and the balance in Fountain Green Township. On this property, Mr. and Mrs. Mull have built a fine modern residence and made other improvements, having 160 acres under cultivation, and the balance in pasture. He raises horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and is one of the leaders in his line.

Mr. and Mrs. Mull have had the following children born to them: Clete C., who is at home; Glenn Wright, who lives in McDonough County, Ill., married Nettie Syblin and their children are Wright, Augustus, Mabel, John Roy and Margaret; Grace, who is Mrs. Webster W. Evans, of Chicago, Ill., has two daughters, Frances and Mintie E.; and Myron, who lives at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Mull is a Democrat, and he served as town clerk of Fountain Green Township for four years. He belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association.

TALBOT, Otho J., who is recognized as one of the leading farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 260 acres of valuable land on sections 13, 14 and 24, where he carries on general farming and stockraising. He was born in this township September 6, 1849, a son of Benjamin and Cynthia (Johnson) Talbot, natives of Ohio, who came to Hancock County in 1838, settling in St. Mary's Township, where they became wealthy farming people. Benjamin Talbot was in early days a Whig, later entering the ranks of the Republican party, and was elected to several of the lesser offices. He and his wife attended the Baptist Church. Both are now deceased, passing away in St. Mary's Township, where they are buried.

Otho J. Talbot attended the schools of his township, and remained at home, assisting his father in conducting the homestead until his marriage, when he bought his present farm and has made many improvements on it. On January 1, 1877, Mr. Talbot was married (first) to Mary E. Powell, born in Hancock County, a daughter of W. D. and Mary (Graves) Powell, both of whom are deceased. The first Mrs. Talbot was the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Carrie E., who is Mrs. Ralph Miner, who has the following children, Enid, Otho, Mary, Carroll, Paul and an infant; and Margaret E., who is Mrs. Benjamin Sapp, who has one son, Newell. Mr. Talbot was married (second) to Mrs. Helen S. (Halbert) Huey, a widow with five children. In politics Mr. Talbot is a Republican, but he has never held any offices. He and Mrs. Talbot belong to the Baptist Church. An industrious and thrifty man, he has earned his present prosperity through his own efforts, and stands high in the confidence of his neighbors.

TANDY, Mark, secretary and treasurer of the Pence Pearl Button Company of Dallas City, is not only a fine business man, but is thoroughly proficient along other lines. He was born in Adams County, Ill., in April, 1848, a son of William Henry and Alice (Woolfolk) Tandy, born in Spottsylvania County, Va. In 1812 the parents were taken to Christian County, Ky., by their families, both being then six years old. They were reared in the same neighborhood, and when they reached mature years were married. In 1832 they left Kentucky and came to Adams County, Ill., with their three children. There they bought a farm, and there the father died in 1864, the mother surviving him until 1878. While living in Adams County, he served as sheriff for seven years. Their children were as follows: Catherine P., who is Mrs. J. F. Richards; Adrian, who is deceased; Herbert, who lives in Adams County; Mary Alice, who is Mrs. William A. Wallace, of Denver, Col.; Louisa E., who is Mrs. William Conantz; and Mark.

Mark Tandy attended the public schools and then took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Quincy, Ill. Until 1871 he was engaged in farming in Adams County, and then was connected with a grocery business for nine months. He then came to Dallas City and opeend a hardware store, and later included dry goods in his stock, and conducted this business until he was appointed postmaster. After serving in that office for eight and one-half years, he went into another

line of business, was again appointed postmaster and served for five years. He also served his township as supervisor and has been one of the most representative men of his locality. In November, 1899, when the Pence Pearl Button Company was organized, Mr. Tandy became its secretary and treasurer and has held these positions ever since. He is one of the finest penmen in the country, and has executed some beautiful work in this line. During 1907-8, responding to an unsolicited demand, he taught penmanship in the public schools of Dallas City, and from 1908 to 1913, taught astronomy, botany, zoology, commercial methods and physical geography in the schools. Mr. Tandy has 121 charts that apply to zoology alone, and over 300 charts pertaining to other sciences. He has made fifty-two charts including all the stars visible to the human eye, and is an authority upon the sciences mentioned above.

Mr. Tandy was married to Laura Tibbets, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Joshua and Lucina (Ames) Tibbets. Mrs. Tibbets was born in Pennsylvania while her parents were traveling to Illinois from Connecticut, in 1818, and upon their arrival in the state, Mr. and Mrs. Ames located in Adams County, where they entered government land. Mr. Tibbets was born in Maine and came to Adams County, Ill., in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Tandy have no children. He is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

TANNER, Francis Elmond, one of the successful business men of Stillwell, has long been connected with the threshing machine interests of this section. He was born in St. Albans Township, March 23, 1858, a son of James Washington and Elizabeth (Wear) Tanner, born in Hamilton County, Ind., and there married. In 1850 they came to Hancock County, accompanied by their parents, Joseph and Malinda (Bell) Tanner, natives of Union County, Ind., and Kentucky, respectively, and Hiram and Martha Wear, natives of Kentucky, who all settled in St. Albans Township, on the county line between Adams and Hancock, having made the trip overland in covered wagons. The parents lived on an eighty-acre farm in St. Albans Township, where the mother died in 1859, and the father was later married to Ary Short. Francis E. Tanner was the only child by the first marriage, those by the second being as follows: Arlie L., who died at the age of four years; Everett, who lives at Fresno, Cal.; Martha, who is Mrs. Edward Cox, of Golden, Ill.; Ada, who is Mrs. Clarence Steiner, of Schuyler County, Ill.; and Herbert Glenn, who lives in St. Albans Township.

Francis E. Tanner attended the district schools, and lived at home until his marriage on October 12, 1878, to Philadelphia Breneman, born in St. Albans Township, February 5, 1861, a daughter of Henry and Melissa (Shaw) Breneman, natives of Missouri and Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Mr. Tanner was engaged in conducting his father's farm for fifteen years, and then moved to Stillwell and since then has conducted a sawmill, a cornsheller and clover-huller, and a threshing machine outfit, having operated the latter since 1878. He has been very successful in these enterprises, and is recognized as an experienced and reliable man.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have the following children: Elizabeth Gertrude, who is Mrs. Wilbur Elam, of Poloma, Ill.; Harvey Elmond, who lives in St. Albans Township; Loretta, who is Mrs. Harvey Randolph, of Stillwell, Ill.; Lawrence R., who lives in Keene Township, Adams County, Ill.; Agnes, who is Mrs. Fred J. Meyer, of St. Albans Township; Grace, who is Mrs. Christ Williams, of Walker Township; James Walter, of Stillwell; and Velma Pauline, Bernice and Martha Malinda, all of whom are at home. Mr. Tanner belongs to the Christian Church of which he has been an elder since 1908. He is a Republican and has served as tax collector, road commissioner and school director, and been efficient in all these offices. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, which lodge he joined in 1884, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

TANNER, Frederick, whose talents are directed towards promoting the growth of grapes in Hancock County, has long been an honored resident of Nauvoo. He was born at Nauvoo, February 5, 1856, a son of John and Barbara (Steffen) Tanner, born in Switzerland, who came to the United States on a sailing vessel, that landed them at New Orleans, from whence they came up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, in the early forties. For some years the father was engaged in teaming, and then bought two blocks, comprising eight acres, in the First Ward of Nauvoo, which he put in grapes, and manufactured wine. He bought a residence that was built in this city during the time of the Mormon occupancy, the brick part made of bricks the old Mormons manufactured. His death occurred in August, 1908, when he was ninety years old. The mother passed away June 3, 1904, aged seventy-two years. Their children were as follows: John, who is deceased; Frederick; Louisa, who is the widow of Louis Wolf, of Nauvoo; and Anna, who is Mrs. George W. Dachroth of Nauvoo.

When he was sixteen years old, after having attended the common schools, Frederick Tanner left Nauvoo, and going to Keokuk, Iowa, began learning the shoemaking trade, at which he worked for seven years. He then returned to Nauvoo, and for the subsequent fifteen years followed teaming, and at the same time was engaged in raising strawberries and farming. Buying four acres in the First Ward of Nauvoo, he raised grapes, and after the death of his father, bought out the other heirs, and now owns his father's homestead of eight acres, and since then has been engaged in growing grapes and making wine.

On February 21, 1886, Mr. Tanner was married to Minnie Pikert, born at Keokuk, Iowa,

where she attended the high school, a daughter of Frank and Caroline (Becker) Pikert. Mr. Pikert was born at Breslau, Germany, and his wife in Hessen Castle, Germany. They were married at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was a shoemaker. Mr. Pikert died in January, 1913, and Mrs. Pikert then came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Tanner. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have two children, namely: Ferdinand F., who lives at Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Mabel, who is Mrs. George Williams, who lives in Seneca Township, this county. Mr. Tanner and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Tanner is president of the Industrial Society, and is a trustee of the church. In politics Mr. Tanner is a Democrat, and he served as a highway commissioner for about twelve years, being treasurer of the board.

TANNER, William Rodman, one of the prosperous business men of Stillwell, was formerly extensively engaged in farming in St. Albans Township. He was born in Boone County, Ind., March 19, 1853, a son of James Harrison and Elizabeth (Bishop) Tanner, natives of Indiana. When he was only six years old, the family came to St. Albans Township, bringing him on a pillow, he protesting against the change by crying almost incessantly. The father bought land in St. Albans Township, but the mother died in 1863, and he died in 1865.

William Rodman Tanner was one of nine children. He was thrown an orphan at the tender age of twelve years upon the world. He proved capable of taking care of himself, however, and in time he acquired land in St. Albans Township, to which he added until there are now 196 acres of improved land in one body. Here he was engaged in farming until 1906, when he went to Grant County, Kans., and homesteaded 160 acres, remaining there for two and one-half years and proving up his property. In 1917 he sold that farm. In 1908 he returned to his St. Albans Township farm and conducted it for two years, and then rented it to his son, Edgar, and organized the Farmers Elevator Company at Stillwell, which he has conducted for two years. He built the flour mill at Stillwell.

On December 25, 1879, Mr. Tanner was united in marriage with Adella Stillwell, born at Stillwell, a daughter of Arthur and Eliza (Duckworth) Stillwell, born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner became the parents of the following children: Violetta, who married Glenn Tanner; Bell, who is Mrs. Harvey Tanner, of St. Albans Township; Edward, who lives at Stillwell; Edgar, twin brother of Edward, who is operating the homestead; John F., who lives in Keene Township, Adams County, Ill.; and Eliza, who is Mrs. Frank McCune, of Keene Township, Adams County. On April 6, 1889, Mrs. Tanner died and she is buried in the Chili cemetery.

Mr. Tanner belongs to the Christian Church which he has served as an elder since 1880. He is a Republican and deeply and actively interested in the enforcement of prohibition, having been a powerful factor in educating his community to the evils of the liquor traffic. He has served as a justice of the peace for two years, and as school trustee for a number of years. Since 1907 he has been a notary public. Fraternally he belongs to Stillwell Camp, M. W. A., and Stillwell Lodge No. 1017, I. O. O. F. The Tanner family is an honored one in Hancock County, and Mr. Tanner has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished through his own industry and perseverance.

TAYLOR, Josiah C., M. D., one of the prominent and popular physicians and surgeons of Hancock County, is engaged in an active practice at Hamilton. He was born in Iowa, November 17, 1872, one of the ten children of his parents, John D. and Elizabeth R. (Borlinger) Taylor. John D. Taylor was born in Indiana. By trade he was a carpenter, and in search of better conditions he went to Iowa.

Dr. Taylor attended the public schools of his native state, and then took the complete medical course at the Keokuk (Iowa) College, from which he was graduated in 1898. Subsequently, at different times, Dr. Taylor has taken post-graduate courses. After securing his degree, he entered upon the practice of his calling in Illinois, and came to Hamilton in 1903, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Hancock Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. A Democrat, Dr. Taylor has served Hamilton as city physician, but aside from that has not had either the time or inclination to enter public life, the duties of his profession engrossing him.

Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Daisy Dodge, a daughter of Dr. T. J. Dodge, who belongs to a well known and prominent family of Hamilton. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children, namely: Helen E., Josiah C., Jr., and Francis V. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A scholarly man, thoroughly trained in his profession, he is a credit to it and his community, where he is very highly esteemed for his abilities and engaging qualities.

THOMAS, Guy A., a farmer on sections 25 and 26, St. Mary's Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in the house where he now lives, August 1, 1872, a son of Joseph M. and Anna J. (Lawler) Thomas, a well-to-do farmer of St. Mary's Township.

Guy A. Thomas attended the common schools of his township, and the high school of St. Mary's, and with the exception of four months during 1900, when he was in Oregon, has passed his entire life on the old homestead. On September 1, 1909, he was married in this township, to Ethel L. Swisegood, born in McDonough County, Ill., April 18, 1884, a daughter of George and Etta (Cecil) Swisegood, natives of McDonough County, and farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three chil-

dren, namely: Vera P., who was born May 21, 1910; Edwin A., who was born July 23, 1912; and Willis LeRoy, who was born March 11, 1915. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors. They are numbered among the solid people of the county, and stand very well with their neighbors.

THOMAS, Joseph M., one of the prosperous farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 281 acres of valuable farm land in sections 23, 25 and 26 of that township. He was born in St. Mary's Township, June 29, 1854, a son of Felix and Sarah (Burke) Thomas, natives of North Carolina, who came to Hancock County at an early day and became farmers of St. Mary's Township.

Joseph M. Thomas attended the district schools of his native township, and learned farming in a practical way from his father for whom he worked until his marriage, when he began farming for himself, and he has continued in this line ever since, doing general farming and stockraising.

On October 6, 1876, Mr. Thomas was married to Anna J. Lawler, and they had the following children: Frank, who is married to Mary Brumley, has the following children, Claude, Evelyn and Frank; Guy, who is married to Ethel Swisegood, has the following children, Vera, Edwin and LeRoy; Fred, who is married to Myrtle Venard, has two children, Venard and Eloise; Walter, who is married to Clara Foltz, has one daughter, Emma; Pearl, who is Mrs. Clarence Talbot; Jennie M., who is Mrs. Christian Sheedy, has the following children, Christian, Jr., and Frances Anne. On January 2, 1918, Mr. Thomas married (second) in Portland, Ore., to Henrietta Hammond at Warsaw, Ill. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Odd Fellows and the Hancock County Mutual Company. There is no man in Hancock County who stands any higher in public esteem than does Mr. Thomas, and his prosperity is well merited.

THOMAS, Walter B., one of the substantial business men of Plymouth, Ill., is engaged very successfully in conducting a first class poultry business at this point. He was born in St. Mary's Township, October 12, 1884, a son of Joseph M. and Anna J. (Lawler) Thomas, the former of whom is a prominent and well-to-do farmer of St. Mary's Township.

Walter B. Thomas attended the schools of his district and worked on his father's farm until he moved to Plymouth in October, 1917, at which time he established his present business, and his since worked up a fine trade in this line.

On October 15, 1914, Mr. Thomas was married to Clara Foltz, born in Illinois, in January, 1884, a daughter of Jacob and Minerva (Hare) Foltz. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one daughter, Emma Doris, who was born April 24, 1918. He is independent in his political views, preferring to cast his vote according to his own convictions rather than to be bound by party ties. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is interested in his lodge work. A man who understands his business and the demands of his trade, he has been able to command confidence, and his success is well merited.

THOMPSON, Charles E., one of the practical farmers of Durham Township, is recognized as one of the successful agriculturalists of Hancock County. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 13, 1879, a son of James Milton and Catherine (Rockel) Thompson, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. He came to Illinois when a boy, and was married in this state, but moved back to Ohio and spent four years. He then went to Edwards County, Kas., and after eleven years went thence to Portland, Ore. Coming back to Illinois, he bought a farm in Henderson County, and there he was accidentally killed, being run over by horses hauling a load of wheat, October 20, 1914. His widow then sold the farm, and is now living at Dallas City, Ill. Their children were as follows: Harvey, who lives in Henderson County, Ill.; Charles E.; Walter, who lives at Brush, Colo.; Mary, who lives with her mother; William, who lives in Colorado; John, who lives in Kansas; and Katie, who died at the age of two years.

Charles E. Thompson attended the district schools, and took a three months' course in bookkeeping. He resided with his parents, and with them returned to Illinois in 1893. When but sixteen years old he began to be self supporting, working among the farmers, and so continued until his marriage, which occurred February 18, 1902, when he was united with Mary Myrtle Garrett, born in Ohio, a daughter of Henry Harrison. One year after his marriage, he rented the farm owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Manifold, in Durham Township, and conducted it for twelve years, when he bought 131½ acres of land on sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Durham Township, the house being on section 5. The place was partly improved, but he has made many changes, and added to the number of buildings, including a hog house, corn crib and washroom. He does general farming and raises cattle, hogs and horses, cultivating eighty-five acres, the balance being in timber and pasture. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children, Mildred, Bert and Glenn, all of whom are at home. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership, and he is a trustee of that body. In politics he is a Democrat and served as road commissioner, tax collector one term, and has been a school director since 1909. Understanding as he does farming in all its details, he is able to conduct his operations effectively, and his methods are followed by a number less experienced than he.

TODD, John, now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial men of Hancock County, having come here at a very early day and

developed one of the early farms from the raw prairies, was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1830, a son of Joel Todd, a native of Scotland. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lee, was born in Ireland, and she was a cousin of General Robert E. Lee, the Confederate leader.

John Todd was reared in his native county, and attended its schools. There he was married to Martha Ann Elder, a daughter of Anderson Elder, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States prior to the War of 1812, in which he served as a soldier, subsequently locating in Madison County, Ky., where his daughter Mrs. Todd was born. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. John Todd came west to Illinois seeking a suitable location, but returned to Kentucky for a year. Once more they sought a new home, and spent a short time in the Hughy neighborhood of St. Mary's Township, leaving it for a farm in Carthage Township. This they left for one in Carroll County, Mo. While they were living there, the Civil War was declared, and Mr. Todd enlisted in a Missouri cavalry regiment, and served for about ten months. In November, 1865, he sold his property in Missouri, and returned to St. Mary's Township, and spent a winter in the Providence neighborhood, which he left for Carthage Township, and rented the Boston farm for a year. Mr. Todd then went to Harmony Township, and rented the Billy Bridgewater farm for ten years, and then bought forty acres of land from James Black, in Harmony Township, in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood. Eight years later, he sold that farm, and rented another from E. Denver, two miles east of Ramsey, where he remained until he retired, at which time he bought a residence at Denver, Ill., where he was residing at the time of his death, February 28, 1908. Mrs. Todd survived him until in July, 1915, when she passed away, aged eighty-seven years. Their children were as follows: Dr. Joseph H., who lives at Maryville, Mo.; Melissa, who was married to Robert Pace, is deceased and so is her husband; John Charles Lee, who is deceased; Mrs. Luke Funk; W. I., who lives at Stroud, Okla.; and Walter E., who is a merchant of Burnside, Ill.; R., who died at the age of fourteen years.

TODD, John Elder, one of the successful merchants of Burnside, comes of one of the pioneer families of Hancock County, and he is widely and favorably known all over the county. He was born in St. Mary's Township, May 2, 1857, a son of John and Martha Ann (Elder) Todd, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

John Elder Todd was reared principally in Hancock County, and attended both the common and high schools of this locality. On July 29, 1880, he was married to Frances Rebecca Mouldin, born in Pilot Grove Township, a daughter of Richard and Rachel (Cristwell) Mouldin, natives of Kentucky and West Virginia, respectively. After marriage, he rented a farm in Harmony Township, where he remained for about twelve years, and then began operating as a deep well digger, with headquarters at Denver, Ill. He had three outfits and was engaged in drilling the wells in his vicinity for twelve years. On October 1, 1898, he went to Carthage, and in 1900 began the manufacture of harness, conducting that business for twelve years, when he sold, and moved to Burnside, where he embarked in a hardware, harness and agricultural implement business. In 1918 he discontinued the handling of implements on account of ill health, but still deals in hardware and harness.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd became the parents of five children: Effie Ethel, who is Mrs. Gage Cutler, of Northwood, Iowa, has three children, Helen A., Lucile and Lowell Todd Cutler; Walter, who lives at Smithshire, Ill., married Merl Conyers, and they have one son, John Conyers Todd; Bessie Lee, who is Mrs. Harvard Pettett, has two living children, Ruth and Julius, her eldest, William, having died in infancy; Harley Elder Todd, of Burnside, married Mabel Hamilton, and they have one son, Harley Hamilton Todd; and Chester Arthur, who served as a sergeant in the United States army, during the Great War. Mr. and Mrs. Todd belong to the Christian Church, and Mr. Todd has served it as deacon and elder, and is now a member of its official board. In politics he is a Republican. A Mason in good standing, he belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Carthage Chapter, R. A. M. For two years he has been president of the Burnside division of the Hancock County Mutual Association. A man of sterling integrity and upright living, he has justly won his reputation for fair dealing, and is naturally numbered among the men who represent the county's best interests.

TRESSLER, David Loy, now deceased, was an eminent man who attained success as a lawyer, minister and educator, and made his home for some years at Carthage. He was born at Loysville, Perry County, Pa., February 15, 1839, and died at Carthage, Ill., February 20, 1880. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Loy) Tressler, the former of whom, born July 22, 1800, died May 4, 1859, while the latter, born February 4, 1808, died July 25, 1890. John Tressler was the founder of the Loysville Academy, which later became the Tressler Orphans Home, now owned and conducted by the Lutheran Church. The Tressler family has a fine military record. It had the following representatives in the American Revolutionary War: Andrew Tressler, Michael Loy, Frederick Hamman and Michael Reed. David Loy Tressler enlisted for service during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, where he was twice wounded, Antietam and South Mountain.

David Loy Tressler attended Loysville Academy and Pennsylvania College, from which latter he was graduated with valedictorian

honors. His early life was passed on a farm, and from boyhood he displayed the indomitable energy which was one of his leading characteristics in later life. After his graduation he was made principal of Loysville Academy, and he held that position until his enlistment in the army. After the Civil War, he practised law in Perry County, Pa., but in January, 1870, moved to Mendota, Ill., and the following year went to Lena, Ill., where he became pastor of the Lutheran Church. After a year at that point, he came to Carthage to take a chair in Carthage College, and later was made president of that institution, which position he held at the time of his death. He belonged to the General Synod of the Lutheran Church and was the founder and first pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Carthage.

On November 30, 1865, Mr. Tressler was married at New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa., to Ada Josephine McIntire, a daughter of Benjamin and Agnes Helen (Thomson) McIntire. Mrs. Tressler was born at New Bloomfield, Pa., October 19, 1840, and died at Polo, Ill., May 2, 1909. Her father and brothers were lawyers of marked ability. Mrs. Tressler's great-grandfather John McIntire, served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Tressler became the parents of the following children: Mary Loyetta, who was married to Cyrus B. Newcomer, lives at Carthage, Ill.; Elizabeth Agnes, who was married to J. Sumner Maloney, lives at Rockford, Ill.; John Arthur, who died October 9, 1881; Annie McIntire, who died in 1872; and Charles J., who is an attorney in Chicago. In his efforts to promote the interests of Carthage College, seconded by his zeal and ambition to make his institution one of the foremost in the country, David Loy Tressler sacrificed his life.

TROUTVETTER, Edward H., one of the prosperous general farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, owns and operates a fine farm of 160 acres in Montebello Township. He was born in Montebello Township, January 7, 1870, a son of Adam and Eva (Young) Troutvetter, natives of Germany. They came when young people to Hancock County, settling in Montebello Township, of which they were pioneers, and there they were engaged in farming until they died. Their children were as follows: Louis, who lives at Hannibal, Mo.; George, who lives at Portland, Ore.; Louise, who is Mrs. George Buckert, of Montebello Township; Lena, who is Mrs. John T. Salzer, of Keokuk, Iowa; Edward H.; Minnie, who is Mrs. John Kopsicker, of Lima, Ill.; and Fred.

Edward H. Troutvetter attended the Oakwood district school until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Sacramento Valley, Cal., and was there engaged in farming for ten years. Returning to Illinois, he bought forty acres of land on section 16, Montebello Township, which was partly improved, and had a house on it. He has erected all the other buildings now standing, and otherwise improved the farm. To his original purchase, he has added until he now owns 160 acres of very valuable land. He raises Durham cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Rhode Island Red chickens, and carries on general farming.

In October, 1900, Mr. Troutvetter was married to Lydia Disselhorst, born in Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Ernest and Fredericka (Myers) Disselhorst, natives of Germany and Adams County, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Troutvetter have the following children: Freda, Arthur, Leona and Hazel. Mr. Troutvetter is a Democrat, and he has served as road commissioner. A man of solid worth, he has advanced and is now one of the leading agriculturalists of his community.

TUCK, Nathan H., a retired farmer of Plymouth, and one of the highly respected men of Hancock County, still owns 240 acres of land on section 28, St. Mary's Township, which he formerly operated. He was born in the state of Maine, December 20, 1854, a son of Henry H. Tuck, who, with his wife and family, came to Hancock County when Nathan H. Tuck was still a child. Both parents are now deceased.

Nathan H. Tuck was reared on his father's farm and all of his active life devoted himself to farming. On March 12, 1884, Nathan H. Tuck was married in Hancock County to Alice Moore, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., January 7, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck became the parents of the following children: Fern, who is the wife of Clyde Brown; Lawrence H., who is operating the homestead; Eunice, who is deceased; Horace H.; Louise M., who is the wife of L. W. Myers; Margaret I., who is a trained nurse; Cora U., who is at home; and Hazel M., who is attending school. Mr. Tuck belongs to the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Tuck belongs to the Christian Church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics Mr. Tuck is a Republican. Since locating at Plymouth, he has identified himself with local affairs as a liberal minded citizen, and inspires confidence wherever he goes.

TURNER Brothers: P. C., C. R., and O. B. Turner, are sons of Dr. James H. Turner and Frances J. (Huey) Turner.

Dr. Turner was one of the early physicians of St. Mary's Township. He was born in Ohio in 1824, attended medical lectures in Cleveland in 1844 and 1845 and came soon afterward to Hancock County by way of Cairo and St. Louis. He located in the village of St. Marys and practised his profession there for some thirty years, gradually interesting himself in farming and stockraising to which he practically gave his attention in the later years of his life. He died in 1895, Mrs. Turner surviving him until 1914. Their other children are Millard Turner, of Lawton, Oklahoma; Mrs. J. F. Foley, of Plymouth, Ill.; and Mrs. W. L. Hatcher, of Joplin, Mo.

TURNER, William Henry, owner of one of the most popular restaurants at Hamilton, has been a resident of Hancock County for many

years, although he was born in Maryland, January 5, 1855. He is a son of Richard Thomas and Adeline (Dicus) Turner. In 1866 the mother moved with her family to Missouri, and was married (second) to Washington I. Nellis, in that same year. There were three children by her first marriage, namely: William Henry; Jams Edward, who lives in Chicago, Ill.; and Mary E., who is Mrs. F. M. Shipe, lives in Rocky Run Township. By her second marriage, the mother had one daughter, Addie Irene Nellis, now deceased. The mother died in 1871.

In 1869 William Henry Turner left home and worked on farms in Knox County, Mo., for a couple of years, and was engaged along several lines until 1876, when he came to Hancock County. He later located at Hamilton, and for a number of years was in the nursery business, and after he sold it, he established his present restaurant, which he has conducted for fifteen years, and has firmly established himself in the favor of his patrons.

On November 9, 1879, Mr. Turner was married to May E. McCormick, a daughter of Isom and Elizabeth (Wilson) McCormick. Mrs. Turner has two brothers and two sisters, namely: LaFayette, who is a farmer of Rocky Run Township; James Isaac; Jane, who married John Bowen, is deceased, as is her husband; and Rebecca, who is Mrs. James Golliher, of Kahoka, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have the following children: James Lloyd, who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; William Claude, who is serving in the United States army; J. L., who married Mildred Barnum, has one son, Marsel; and W. C., who married Celia Bennington, of Dallas City, Ill. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Turner is deceased. Mr. Turner attended the common schools while living in Missouri. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with Hamilton Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and Hamilton Lodge No. 697, I. O. O. F.

TWADDLE, James L., one of the substantial farmers of St. Mary's Township, owns and operates 160 acres of land on section 27. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., November 7, 1861, a son of Marion and Elizabeth (Mullen) Twaddle, natives of Ohio and Illinois, who are now deceased, having spent their lives as farming people. James L. Twaddle belongs to the same family as the celebrated Blind Twaddles, of Ohio, who, seven in number, were entirely blind, and had two younger members of the family who had defective eyesight. These children were born of parents who had excellent eyesight, and scientific men were unable to account for this affliction. The state of Ohio recognized the necessity of rendering assistance to the parents, and the legislature deeded to them for the support of their children, 160 acres of land in eastern Ohio, ever afterwards known as the Blind Twaddles section, and here the children were reared. They became very expert, and never knowing the sense of sight, did not miss it as they would if they had been born with normal eyesight, and then lost it. They carried on every kind of agricultural operation, cutting timber, building fences, plowing the land, sowing and harvesting their crops, running a grist mill and distillery, working with oxen and horses, and in fact making themselves just as useful as any of their neighbors. Their land was intersected by many creeks, bridged by a single log, and the Blind Twaddles would unhesitatingly cross on it, with never a misstep. They could take to pieces and put together any farm machinery, and successfully operated a flour mill for years. They could tell the color of horses by passing their hands over the coat, and upon hearing one trot, could place an infallible value upon it.

James L. Twaddle attended school in McDonough County for a time, but losing his mother when still young, he left home, and worked to support himself in various western states, principally at farming. Finally he returned to his native county, and began farming on his own account, and on February 1, 1892, he was married to Flora B. Payne, born in North Carolina. For the first year after his marriage, Mr. Twaddle bought a farm in Taylor County, Iowa, but after conducting it a year, returned to McDonough County, and spent a year. He then went to Idaho and Washington and spent three years. Once more he came back to McDonough County, but after two years, came to Hancock County and bought his present farm, where he has since been engaged in general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Twaddle became the parents of the following children: Rellie, who is serving in the United States navy; James G., who is deceased; Zelma G., who is Mrs. Ray McDaniel, her husband being a teacher in Tennessee, and they have one child, James; Leola M., who is at home; Lavina F., who is at home; Edwin R., who is at home; Edna Bell, who is deceased; and Marcie H. Mr. Twaddle belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Hancock County Mutual Life Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

TWESTEN, Fred, one of the prosperous farmers of Montebello Township, owns and operates a fine property known as "Hawk's Nest," which overlooks the Mississippi River. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 4, 1872, where his father died, and in 1874, his widowed mother, with her five children, came to the United States, and died in this country, June 10, 1913. Her children were as follows: Mary, who was born in March, 1858, is Mrs. Chris Larson of Warsaw, Ill.; Tillie, who was born April 1, 1866, is Mrs. Frank Swank of Keokuk, Iowa; Pauline, who was born in July, 1863, is Mrs. Martin Zettridge of Chicago, Ill.; August, who was born June 10, 1864; and Fred.

Fred Twesten attended the public schools, and left home when he was only twelve years old to begin working on neighboring farms by the month, and continued to do so until he was twenty-two years old. He then came to Hamilton and engaged with a coal and ice business,

and later, in partnership with Richard Parsons, bought the business and conducted it for fourteen years. In addition to other property Mr. Twesten owns thirty-six acres of land in Wilcox Township, which was the family homestead. The residence, which is of stone, was commenced in 1865, was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by Mr. Hawkes in 1907, and is a prominent landmark.

On December 4, 1911, Mr. Twesten was married to Hyrell Hawkes, a daughter of Edward Everett and Jane Mansfield (Pratt) Hawkes, the former of whom was born July 10, 1826, survives and makes his home with his daughter, but the latter died June 26, 1907. Mr. Twesten is a Republican and has been supervisor since 1916. He is one of the best known men in the township, and is held in the highest respect by all who are associated with him.

TYNER, DeWitt Clinton, now deceased, was formerly one of the substantial and successful farmers of Pilot Grove Township, later becoming a carpenter and then a furniture dealer and undertaker at Burnside. He was born at South Bend, Ind., September 11, 1835, a son of William and Susan (Egan) Tyner, natives of Indiana, and the father died April 17, 1910, at Burnside, Ill.

When Daniel C. Tyner was young, his parents drove overland from Indiana to Hancock County, and settled in Pilot Grove Township, where he was reared, and attended school. On April 16, 1861, Mr. Tiner was married to Susan Decker, born in Ohio, a daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Keygarden) Decker, natives of Ohio, who came to Pilot Grove Township at an early day. After his marriage Mr. Tyner rented a farm one mile east of Burnside, and conducted it for six years, then went to Burnside and worked at the carpenter trade for a time. Later he embarked in a furniture and undertaking business, and was so engaged when he died. He was one of the best known men in this section, and held the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyner had the following children: Margaret Elizabeth, who lives at Burnside; William, who lives at Everett, Wash.; Linnie, who lives with Mrs. Tyner; James; Clinton, who lives in New Mexico; George, who also lives at Everett, Wash.; Ira, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Lewis, who died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Tyner was a Democrat. The Christian Church held his membership. Since the death of Mr. Tyner, Mrs. Tyner and her daughter Miss Linnie, have lived in their pleasant home at Burnside, and have gathered about them a circle of appreciating friends.

VANCE, Mrs. Elise B., widow of Sherman D. Vance, is one of the successful farmers of Harmony Township, where she owns and operates 320 acres of valuable land, being assisted by her children. She was born in Germany, March 25, 1869, a daughter of Andrew and Katherine (Hueschen) Peters, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when Mrs. Vance was fourteen years old, and located in Hancock County. After the death of Mr. Peters, Mrs. Peters was married (second) to Jacob Hartman. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman went to Iowa where they lived for several years. They later came back to Hancock County where Mrs. Hartman died. Mr. Hartman now lives in Quincy, Ill.

Elise B. Peters was married to Sherman D. Vance, now deceased, and they had five children, as follows: William A., who is married to Lydia Akers, and they have two sons, Sherman and Thomas; Joseph A., who is married to Ruth Duffy, and they have a son, Glenn L.; Chillis A., who is at home with his mother; Lydia K., who is at home; and Junius C., who is also at home. Mrs. Vance belongs to the Lutheran Church, and her children are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mrs. Vance is a Republican, and she takes an active and intelligent interest in local affairs. Since the death of Mr. Vance she has continued to conduct the farm, and is proving in her case that women can be as successful as men in cultivating the soil.

VANCE, William A., one of the successful young farmers of Harmony Township, owns seventy-five acres of land which he operates, and also eighty-five acres belonging to his mother in the same township. He was born on the Vance homestead in Harmony Township, June 23, 1893, a son of Sherman D. and Elise B. (Peters) Vance, the former of whom is deceased.

William A. Vance attended the local schools and the Carthage high school, being graduated from the latter in 1912, and then returned to the homestead, where he remained until his marriage which occurred at Carthage, February 17, 1914, when he was united with Lydia Akers, born in Floyd County, Va., but brought to Hancock County by her parents, while she was still a child. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have two sons, Thomas W., born November 24, 1918; and Sherman A., who was born December 14, 1915. Mr. Vance belongs to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served as a school director. Having devoted himself to farming, he understands it, and is making a success of his work, which is yearly becoming more important because of the necessity of increasing the national food production.

VESTAL, Samuel Lafayette, a retired farmer of Hamilton, was at one time actively engaged in agricultural operations, in which he achieved an enviable success. He was born in Washington County, Va., August 6, 1858, a son of Simon Sanford and Rebecca Ruth (Harris) Vestal. Simon Sanford Vestal was born in Virginia, October 14, 1830, and his wife was born November 21, 1834, and died March 24, 1874. The grandparents on both sides were all born in Virginia, and all lived into old age, the paternal great-grandfather attaining to the unusual age of 110 years. Samuel L. Vestal was one of twelve children, and the oldest living, as follows: W. J., deceased; Kate, who is Mrs. Harrison R. Marion, of Dodge

City, Kans.; J. M., who is a farmer of Marlowe, Okla.; Bertha, who is Mrs. J. C. Banks, of Warsaw, Ill.; George Hosford, who lives in Texas County, Mo.; Charles Henry, who lives in Hancock County; Maggie, who is Mrs. Charles Banks; Sallie, who was Mrs. John Waltersheide, is deceased; Samuel L., and several who died in childhood.

Samuel L. Vestal remained at home until he was twenty years old, and then commenced working by the month for farmers, for 50 cents per day. On February 12, 1880, he was married to Mary A. Davidson, a daughter of Azariah and Caroline Davidson, the latter of whom was born in Delaware, which state also gave birth to her parents, and she died November 1, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Vestal became the parents of the following children: Clarence LeRoy, who was born November 18, 1880, is married to Pearl Avis Gordon; Franklin Earl, who was born May 18, 1884, is married to Mabel First; Harry Alden, who was born April 18, 1887, is married to Alpha McCullough, and they have two children, Jeanette and Willis; Mary Caroline, who was born August 25, 1891, is the wife of W. L. Peters, of Hamilton; and Samuel Wayne, who was born July 5, 1894, is married to Alma Reko, they have two children, Robert and Samuel, and live at Winnebago, Minn. Samuel L. Vestal was married (second) to Mrs. Mary (Ruhs) Jingst, widow of Albert Jingst, and a daughter of John F. and Catherine (Martin) Ruhs, on September 4, 1912. By her first marriage, Mrs. Vestal had two children: Charles Jingst, who is a farmer of Warsaw, Ill.; and Rosa, who is the wife of Charles Linenburger, of Warsaw. Charles Jingst has two sons, Clarence Albert and Harold; while Rosa has a daughter, Alberta Linenburger.

Since 1875 Mr. Vestal has been a resident of Hancock County, but from 1864 to 1870, he lived at Brazil, in Clay County, and in Putnam County, Ind., and from 1870 to 1875, he was at Middle Grove, Monroe County, Mo., from whence he moved with three teams and wagons to Hancock County, locating in Wythe Township. In 1909 he came to Hamilton, where he has since lived retired. From boyhood until 1912, Mr. Vestal belonged to the Congregational Church, but in that year united with the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, and is now one of its elders. A strong supporter of temperance, he votes for the candidates of the Prohibition party, and takes a deep interest in recent legislation with reference to the liquor question.

WADE, Edward H., M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Plymouth, Ill., who represents one of the pioneer families of Hancock County, is a man well and favorably known in this section of the state. He was born near Plymouth, Ill., August 22, 1876. His father, Dr. William D. Wade, was born March 22, 1841, and died February 6, 1904, having been one of the honored and successful practitioners of Hancock County for over forty years.

Dr. Edward H. Wade received his collegiate training at the Cincinnati Electric Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1903. Immediately he entered upon a temporary practice at Augusta, Ill., soon afterwards going to one of the western states where he spent a year. He then settled, in 1909, at Plymouth, Ill., where he has since remained, and has built up a very valuable connection among the best people of his locality. He belongs to the Hancock Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, and is interested in the scientific work of both organizations. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Dr. Wade was married to Miss Lillian A. Davis, a daughter of Franklin P. Davis, and they have four children. His political views make him a Democrat, and he served for three years as health officer of Plymouth, rendering the community valuable aid in that important office. He and family belong to the Christian Church. An earnest, carefully trained and faithful physician and upright man, Dr. Wade is one of the most desirable citizens of Hancock County.

WAGGONER, Alexander, now living retired at West Point, Ill., is one of the substantial men of Hancock County and formerly was interested along several lines of business. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., October 3, 1840, a son of Lewis M. and Mary (McLain) Waggoner, born in the same county as their son, who, in 1844 came to Chili Township, Hancock County, Ill., and after renting land for several years bought eighty acres in that township and lived upon it until they died. Their children were as follows: Samuel, who lives in Chili Township; Alexander, whose name heads this review; Ephraim and Josiah, twins, both of whom are deceased; Margaret, who is also deceased; and Sarah, who married Wilford Manlove, is a widow residing at Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Waggoner attended a subscription school at Stillwell, Ill., in boyhood and for a short period a district school, so his educational opportunities were somewhat limited. In 1863 he joined a company of emigrants and went overland to southern Nevada. At Austin, Nev., he took up two silver claims, and still holds them. The following year he returned to Hancock County. His experiences both ways were very thrilling and did space permit the relation of them, they would make very interesting reading.

On February 13, 1868, Mr. Waggoner was married to Sarah Ann Overman, born in Adams County, Ill., October 31, 1845, a daughter of Charles and Martha (Garner) Overman, and they became the parents of the following children: twins, a son and daughter, who died unnamed; Inez, who lives at Chicago; and Alma, who is deceased. After his marriage Mr. Waggoner moved to the homestead in Chili Township that he owned and he lived on it for fourteen years, then went to Bowen, Ill., and there conducted a farm. In 1908 he sold this property and bought a house and four lots at West Point where he lives retired. From 1894 to 1901 he conducted a general store at Oquaka, Ill., and he was also in the

farm implement business at that point for two years, but sold his interests. He belongs to the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America at West Point. Mr. Waggoner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a teacher in the Sunday school for forty years. In politics he is a Democrat. When he first came to Hancock County he saw great droves of deer twenty-eight to thirty in number, and there were prairie chickens and wild pigeons in abundance, but he has lived to see all these things changed and for the better, and is proud of the development of the county which has been his home for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner celebrated in February, 1917, their 50th wedding anniversary.

WAGGONNER, George C., now deceased, was for many years one of the leading men of Montebello Township, and, as an inventor, left behind him mechanical contrivances yet in active use. He was born in Montebello Township, May 20, 1839, and died March 8, 1904. He was the oldest son of I. N. and Mary (White) Waggonner, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, who later moved to St. Louis, Mo., and became a pilot on the Mississippi River. The parental grandfather, John Waggoner, was also born in Ohio, and he is buried in Riverside Cemetery, near Hamilton, Ill. I. N. Waggonner secured 200 acres of land, in what is now Riverside overlooking the Mississippi River, from the government, and on it built a very substantial two-story sandstone house, from stone taken from Galena, Ill., and the timber used he took from his own land. This building was so substantial that a portion of it had to be dynamited when it was deemed necessary to put in a dam on its site, and the remainder is submerged. This 200-acre tract is one of the most beautiful along the Mississippi River. Mr. Waggonner divided it among his children at his death, and the grandson of I. N. Waggonner now owns part of it. The White family came to Nauvoo prior to the Morman occupation, when Indians were still plentiful, and participated in the Black Hawk War. Mary (White) Waggonner was born at Nauvoo, and was of a sturdy, pioneer type, an excellent horsewoman and able to take care of herself in any emergency. She bore her husband the following children: Austin, who lived at Montebello, died at Hamilton, Ill.; Milton, who lives at Hamilton, Ill., is retired; Martha, who was Mrs. Henry Parsons, is deceased; Eleanor, who is Mrs. A. C. Mills, is also deceased; Clara, who is Mrs. Edward Curry, lives in Oklahoma; and Luella, who died in infancy; and George C.

George C. Waggonner attended the common schools of Hamilton, Ill., and went to work on his father's pilot boat, becoming in time a pilot, operating from St. Louis, Mo., to St. Paul, Minn., and continued as such until his enlistment in 1862, for service during the Civil War in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, but was transferred to the navy, and was in the river service as a pilot on the lower Mississippi River, engaged in running the blockade at Vicksburg, a most dangerous assignment. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. After his return home, he and his father built a mill on the river near their home in Montebello Township, and later erected a wing dam at the mouth of Waggonner's Creek to get power for the mill. Of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Waggonner invented and patented a revolving grate for furnaces, which with some modifications is in general use to the present day.

On July 4, 1867, Mr. Waggonner was married to Emma R. Forney, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Smith) Forney, and sister of the following: Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, who lives in Wisconsin; Mary A., who is the widow of Franklin Renner of Hamilton, Ill.; Bianca, who is Mrs. William Powers of Kansas; Aaron H. Forney, who is deceased; Chauncey Forney, who lives in Kansas; Ervin, who lives at Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. and Mrs. Waggonner became the parents of three children, namely: I. N., who lives at Spokane, Wash.; Herbert M., who lives in Ontario, Canada; and Willard, who lives at Hamilton, Ill. There is one grandchild in the family, Lelah E. Waggonner, daughter of Herbert Waggonner, born August 28, 1899. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Waggonner belonged to Montebello Lodge, I. O. O. F. All his life he voted the Democratic ticket.

WALLACE, George Virgil, ex-mayor of Elvaston, and one of the leading merchants of this little city, is one of the representative men of Hancock County. He was born in Wythe Township, August 20, 1855, a son of William and Esther Louise (Wells) Wallace, natives of Canada and New York state, respectively. They were married in the old Wells tavern in Prairie Township and settled on a farm in Montebello Township, but three years later went to Bear Creek Township, and after three years bought a farm in Wythe Township, where both later died. Their children are as follows: George V.; O. D., who lives at Phœnix, Ariz.; and Homer, who lives at Yellow Jacket, Col.

George Virgil Wallace attended the Fairview district school of Wythe Township, known to the children as the Froggy school, and was reared on a farm. On September 1, 1878, he was married to Mary A. Garrett, born near Warsaw, Ill., a daugter of Orson and Mary Alice (Philps) Garrett, who died when their daughter was a very small child. After marriage, Mr. Wallace rented a portion of his father's farm for a year, and then went to Taylor County, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming for eighteen months, when he returned to Wythe Township, and for the subsequent seventeen years was engaged in farming his uncle's farm. He then returned to the homestead of the family and conducted it for five years. Leaving the farm, he came to Elvaston and bought the light and heavy hardware business of Lee Caldwell and has since conducted it. In addition to other stock, he handles binders, mowers and other agricul-

tural machinery and implements, and does a very large business. He also took over the Independent Telephone Company's plant of Elvaston.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have had the following children born to them: Mary Ella, who is Mrs. Edward Dawson, of Keokuk, Iowa; O. O., who is with his father in the hardware business; Edith May, who is Mrs. Daniel Brenning, of Everett, Wash.; and Theodore, who is serving in the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are numbered among the parents of Hancock County whose service flags bear a silver star, as Theodore, who went to France in July, 1918, with the American Expeditionary Force, served with distinction, but was so badly wounded in action as to necessitate the loss of a portion of one of his feet. His name belongs on the country's Roll of Honor.

Mr. Wallace is a Democrat, and he served as mayor of Elvaston for six years. He is a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints. ıca and the Hancock County Mutual Associa- He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of Amer- tion, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

WALTERS, Frank, one of the enterprising general farmers of Montebello Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock County. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., in September, 1862, a son of John and Cecelia (Coffman) Walters, natives of Indiana and Virginia, respectively, who were married in Warren County, Ill. John Walters was a soldier in the Confederate army, enlisting in a Missouri regiment, and while he was in the army, his wife moved to McDonough County, where he joined her after the close of the Civil War. Soon afterwards they came to Hancock Township, Hancock County, and here Frank Walters was reared. He here attended the district schools, and learned farming from his father.

On July 5, 1886, Frank Walters was married to Bertha Long, who was born in Hancock Township, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Callahan) Long, natives of Pennsylvania. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Walters resided on forty acres of land that he owned in Hancock County, but in 1903 they left it for a rented farm in Sonora Township. In 1915 he bought forty-four acres of highly improved land in Montebello Township, and here he carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have the following children: Clarence Earl, who lives in Sonora Township; Mabel Grace, who is the wife of Walter Boyles of Sonora Township; Grover L., who lives in California; and Bertha S., who is the wife of Harry Porter of this county. In politics Mr. Walters is a Democrat. He belongs to Fountain Green Camp, M. W. A. An excellent farmer, he is doing his part toward solving the food problem of the world, and his experience and knowledge of agricultural conditions are very valuable assets during the present time.

WALTON, Charles F., a retired farmer of Augusta Township, was at one time very prominent in the agricultural life of Hancock County, and still owns 209 acres of valuable land on sections 3 and 4, this township. He was born at Plymouth, Ill., May 24, 1859, a son of Charles O. and Fannie (Walton) Walton, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. Charles O. Walton left Kentucky in young manhood, and coming to Illinois, located at Plymouth, where he engaged in school teaching and bookkeeping. He was married at Plymouth, where he lived and reared his family. The Walton family traces back in direct descent to George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles F. Walton attended the schools of Plymouth, and when he was only ten years old, he placed twenty-seven acres of land under cultivation, and from that time on until his retirement, he was interested in farming. When he was only four years old, his father moved to a small farm on which was a one-room log house, with a clapboard roof, one window and two doors. The cracks between the logs were filled with mud, but there was sufficient space to let in the snow during the winter months, and Mr. Walton has often looked out at the moon as he lay in bed, through these cracks.

Charles F. Walton was married (first) to Lucy M. Beddow, born in Hancock County in February, 1861. She died January 10, 1893, leaving two sons: Albert Lee Walton, who is married to Annie M. Smith; and Clifford B., who is married to Lavina Jaques, has a daughter Mildred L. In 1896 Mr. Walton was married (second) to Augusta Junkerman. There are no children by the second marriage. Mr. Walton has been a Republican all his life. Owing to the fact that the elder Mr. Walton was crippled, the work of caring for the farm fell upon the shoulders of his wife and Charles F., and the latter relates some very interesting incidents of pioneer life here, and the shifts the settlers had to make in order to get their work done, without proper appliances. Owing to the fact that transportation was so poor, there was practically no market for the produce, and he oftentimes sold corn for 10 cents per bushel.

WALTON, Frederick M., who owns and operates ninety acres of valuable land on section 27, Harmony Township, is one of the substantial and highly respected men of Harmony Township. He was born in St. Mary's Township, July 20, 1869, a son of William C. and Mary J. (Clark) Walton, natives of Illinois, both of whom are deceased.

Frederick M. Walton attended the schools of his district, and then took a short course at the Quincy Business College, following which he returned to the homestead. On September 14, 1892, Mr. Walton was married to Eva Keyser, born in Hancock County, June 8, 1872, a daughter of John H. and Eliza (Tolman) Keyser, the former of whom is deceased, the latter now residing with Mrs. Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have one daughter, Alma, who is the wife of Arden B. Cobb, who has

returned from overseas service in France, during the Great War. Mr. Walton belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Walton belongs to the Christian Church. Although he supports the candidates of the Republican party, he has never cared to enter public life. Since buying his present farm, Mr. Walton has carried on general farming and stock raising, and being industrious and thrifty, he has made a success of his undertaking. In addition to his Hancock County land, he owns 160 acres in McPherson County, S. Dak.

WALTON, Simeon M., a retired farmer of Augusta Township, owns 245 acres of valuable farm land on section 3 of this township, where he still resides and 120 acres in St. Mary's Township. He was born in the house where he now lives, August 2, 1852, a son of Frederick M. and Emily (Rice) Walton, natives of Boone County, Ky., who came to Hancock County and located on the farm now owned by their son in the spring of 1836. On it Frederick M. Walton built a large brick house in 1840 from bricks made on this farm, and this house is still in good repair.

Simeon M. Walton was reared on the homestead and attended the schools of his district. He has always lived on his farm, and has the distinction of being one of the oldest living natives of Hancock County. On December 21, 1871, Mr. Walton was married at St. Mary's to Martha O. Garnett, born in Illinois, a daughter of Joel and Ann (Graves) Walton, farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have the following children: Pearl E., who is married to G. M. Turley, and their children are, Mead W. and Paul G., William W., who is at home; and Edward M., who is in the Naval service of his country. There were three other children who died in infancy. Mr. Walton belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Hancock Mutual Insurance Company. The Missionary Baptist Church holds his membership. He is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and has held a number of the minor offices in the township. During his long and honorable life, he has ever proved himself a worthy citizen and upright, Christian man, and no one stands any higher in the esteem and confidence of his neighborhood.

WALTON, William, now deceased, was one of the best known men of Harmony Township; and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He was born in Harmony Township, February 19, 1843, and died March 25, 1911, on the Walton homestead on section 12, Harmony Township. He was a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Stark) Walton, natives of Kentucky and Scotland.

William Walton was reared in his native township, and after attending its schools, took a course in the Normal school of his locality. During the Civil War, he was one of the brave defenders of the Union, assisting to organize a company, of which he was lieutenant, and after its consolidation with a Jacksonville company, he was made an orderly, and so continued until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge, and returned home.

On September 1, 1862, while in the army, he was married to Georgenia Daw, born in England, June 2, 1840, a daughter of John and Susana (O'Cock) Daw, natives of England, both of whom died in their own land. When she was sixteen years old, Mrs. Walton came to the United States with her two brothers and a sister. Mr. and Mrs. Walton became the parents of the following children: John Orville, who married Belle Ford; Ivy Elizabeth, who died in her third year; Ava S., who died February 23, 1918; Zeka B. who is at home; Helen M., who is married to Edgar W. Faulkner, has a son Kenneth; William Simeon, who married Tillie Baker; and Edith, who is married to Harry Faulkner, has a son, Harold.

When Mr. Walton returned fom his military service, he located on the farm of 185 acres, section 12, Harmony Township, where his widow still resides. At the time of his death, Mr. Walton owned this 185 acres of land, which he was then operating and all the improvements were made on this place by Mr. Walton. He took great interest in agricultural matters, being an active member of the Grange, and successful in his own work. He was a member of the Christian Church as is also his widow. A Republican, he held some of the township offices.

WARNER, Charles Albert, M. D., one of the older physicians and surgeons of Warsaw, is regarded as one of the leading men of his profession in Hancock County. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 15, 1830, and his parents died in Germany. In 1849 Charles Albert Warner came to the United States, landing at New York City, from whence he made his way to Milwaukee, Wis., and to St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Following the securing of his diploma, Dr. Warner began practicing medicine and so continued until he enlisted May 8, 1861, for service in the Civil War, as captain of Company B, Third Missouri Infantry, U. S. R. C. and he attained to the rank of major. On December 24, 1862, he resigned, and that same day was assigned to service at the Good Samaritan Hospital, at St. Louis, Mo., where he spent a year. He was then transferred to the Overton Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., remaining until in July, 1865, when he resigned, having been elected city physician of Memphis, Tenn., and held that office until in July, 1866. In that year he came to Warsaw, where he has since been engaged in practice.

In 1855 Dr. Warner was married to Barbara Garisch and their children were: Francis F., who lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Fred T., who lives at Alton, Ill. Mrs. Warner died December 24, 1890. On February 14, 1901, Dr. Warner was married to Elizabeth Happel, born in Germany, widow of Louis Weigand. By her first marriage, she had three children, namely: John, who lives in this county; The-

resa; and Harry. Dr. Warner is a Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as alderman from the First Ward, and also on the school board for over twenty years. When the G. A. R. Post was organized at Warsaw, Dr. Warner was one of the active workers, and has maintained his interest in it ever since. He is beloved by all who know him, and recognized as one of the representative men of the county.

WARNER, Clifford W., attorney and counselor at law, at La Harpe, was born at Ellisville, Ill., October 13, 1873, one of six children born to his parents, George W. and Jane E. (Schafer) Warner.

Clifford W. Warner attended the village schools of his native place, and then entered the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso, Ind., later matriculating at the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1899. In June of that same year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter entered upon a general practice at La Harpe. While accumulating the funds to take him through college, Mr. Warner taught school for several terms.

Mr. Warner was married to Miss Alice Terhune, a daughter of Thomas Terhune, an old and honored resident of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have three children, namely: Helen, Leah Jane and Wilma. The family belong to the Union Church of La Harpe. Mr. Warner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a shriner, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics. Professionally he belongs to the Hancock County Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association.

WEAR, Alfred Sylvestor, who was formerly extensively engaged in farming in Hancock County, is now operating ten acres of land in the extreme southern part of Carthage. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 15, 1848, a son of Alfred and Clemenza (Duer) Wear, also of Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1854 Alfred Wear came to Illinois, and after three years spent in Pike County, moved to Adams County, where he entered land, and there both he and his wife died.

Alfred Sylvestor Wear was reared in Adams County, Ill., and attended its schools. On December 5, 1872, he was there married to Margaret Goodman, born in Sangamon County, Ill., a daughter of William and Maria (Henderson) Goodman, and they had the following children: Clara, who is Mrs. Andrew Smith, of McDonough County, Ill.; Elbridge, who lives in Hancock Township, married Mary Belknap, and their children are, Opal, Willis, Juanita, Roland and Oland; Edward, who lives in Adams County, Ill., married Susan Martin, and their children are, Alfred, Vernon and Mitchell; Elva, who is Mrs. Charles Printy, has two living children, Glenn and Helen Christine, Merlin having died, aged fifteen years; Charles, who lives in Hancock Township, married Lottie Smith, and their children are Lora and Lucille; and Grover, who lives in McDonough County, Ill., married Nellie Cordell, and they have one child, Reva Mrs. Wear died October 19, 1918, having been a devoted wife and mother.

In February, 1872, Mr. Wear moved to West Point, Hancock County, and was there engaged in farming for a year, leaving it for different localities where he was employed along several lines. He then returned to Adams County and continued farming there for four years. Once more he came back to Hancock County, and was engaged in farming and making railroad ties in the vicinity of Plymouth for two years. He then went to Nevada, Mo., where he spent six months. Upon his return to Plymouth he once more engaged in farming, and in 1895 bought eighty acres of land in Hancock Township, which was covered with brush. He cleared it and developed his farm, erected excellent buildings and lived upon it until May 4, 1918, when he sold the property and came to his present place. Mr. Wear is a Democrat, but is not an officeholder. He is a man highly respected in Carthage and Hancock County, and deserves the success which has been his.

WEAVER, Roy H., one of the successful business men of Carthage, is engaged in conducting a wholesale butter, egg and poultry business, being the only one engaged in this line at the county seat. He was born near Plymouth, Ill., on January 10, 1881, a son of Jesse W. and Gillie (Aleshire) Weaver, natives of Ohio and Virginia. Jesse W. Weaver settled at Plymouth, Ill., where he conducted a produce and poultry business but sold it in 1902 and coming to Carthage, embarked in a similar undertaking here with his son.

Roy H. Weaver attended the common and high schools of Carthage, and was brought up in the produce business which he learned thoroughly. In 1902 he started in his business, taking over his father's produce concern, and has developed it into large proportions. He keeps six wagons on the road gathering up poultry and produce, and during the season ships twelve cars of eggs and the same amount of poultry each month, to Philadelphia, New York and other Atlantic seaport markets.

On May 29, 1899, Mr. Weaver was married to Carrie Daily, born in Missouri, a daughter of Dennis and Sarah (Tull) Daily. Although Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have no children of their own, they have reared two children, namely: Edward B. Hackett, who served in the United States Army; and Carl Viehmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver belong to the Christian Church. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow and belongs to the Modern Woodmen, all of Carthage. A sound business man Mr. Weaver through industry and alertness has developed into a leader in his line in this part of the state, and is held in high respect in his home community because of his many excellent traits of character.

WEBB, George W., one of the leading farmers and stockraisers of Appanoose Township, was born on section 34 of this township, July 4, 1850, a son of William and Harriet (Baldwin) Webb, natives of England. William Webb came to Hancock County in 1841, and from

then on was active in its development. A full history of this fine old pioneer, is given elsewhere in this work.

George W. Webb attended the schools of his native district, and in 1874 took charge of the homestead where he remained for about six years. On January 12, 1875, he was married to Ellen E. Lewis, born at Lionville, Pa., April 11, 1853, a daughter of Morgan R. and Mary Ann (Downing) Lewis, born in Chester County, Pa., who came to Nauvoo, Ill., in the fall of 1853. They bought land in Sonora Township, where Mrs. Lewis died February 5, 1875. He made his home with his son, Isaac Thomas Lewis, until his death February 5, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had eight children, namely: Francis Marion, who died at the age of four years; Evan, who died at the age of two years; Florence, who died in infancy; Mrs. Webb; Ann T., who is Mrs. Farnum Whitcomb, of Nauvoo, Ill.; Isaac T., who lives in Sonora Township; Luanna, who is Mrs. William Thornber, of Powellton, Ill.; and Edith, who is Mrs. Fred Wenzel, of Minneapolis, Minn.

After his marriage Mr. Webb lived with his father until about 1881, at which time he bought forty acres on section 34, Appanoose Township, and kept on adding to his farm until he now has 160 acres of agricultural land, and ten acres of timber on section 15 of this same township. He has always carried on general farming and raises Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and a good grade of horses. After moving on his farm, he erected new buildings and otherwise improved the place which is now one of the most valuable in the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb became the parents of the following children: Morgan Lewis, who was born September 15, 1876, was a Lutheran minister for fifteen years, and was graduated from Carthage College, and Wittenburg Seminary at Springfield, Ohio. On account of ill health, he left the ministry, and is now engaged in farming; Blanche Edith, who was born December 18, 1880, was graduated from Carthage College, and married F. E. Schofield of Missoula, Mont., a traveling salesman for a leather and shoe company; William, who was born November 24, 1885, now lives at Bridgeport, Conn., was graduated from Carthage College and Yale University, and is now a corporation attorney for the Bridgeport Land and Title Company; Jasper Kent, who was born December 25, 1893, was graduated from Carthage College, after which he took the agricultural course at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill., and now conducts the homestead, his father having retired from active participation in the work. Mrs. Webb was educated under the instruction of her mother, who was a graduate of the Quaker Seminary at Newton, Pa. Although the others of the family are Lutherans, Mr. Webb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as a steward since 1913. He is a Democrat, and has served as a school director and trustee. Mrs. Webb is a Prohibitionist, and belongs to the W. C. T. U. and the Ladies Aid Society.

WEBB, James, one of the prosperous farmers of Appanoose Township, and vice president of the Nauvoo State Bank, is a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Appanoose Township, February 5, 1845, a son of William and Harriet (Baldwin) Webb, he born in Worcestershire, England, in 1811; and she in Hertfordshire, England, in 1818. She was his second wife, he having been previously married to Sarah Hughes, who died after the birth of two children, namely: John, who lives at Blue Springs, Neb.; and Mary, who is deceased. By his second marriage, William Webb had the following children: James; William, who lives at Nauvoo; George W., who is a farmer of Appanoose Township; and Sarah Ann, who is now deceased, was the wife of Emmitt Horton. A sketch of William Webb is found elsewhere in this work.

James Webb was reared in his native township, and attended its district schools. On December 21, 1869, he was married to Mary E. Tyner, born at Pilot Grove, October 25, 1850, a daughter of William and Susan (Eagan) Tyner, he born near Indianapolis, Ind., and she born near Harrisburg, Ind. Mr. Tyner was school treasurer for many years in Pilot Grove Township, and also served it as a justice of the peace, and his district as a member of the State Assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have one daughter: Harriet, who was married to Phineas Kimball, of Nauvoo, who is conducting Mr. Webb's farm.

After his marriage Mr. Webb took up his residence on a 186-acre farm on section 27, tearing down an old brick Mormon house on the property and replacing it with a fine, large frame one, into which he moved on January 1, 1869. He also erected modern barns and other buildings, thoroughly modernizing the place. Here he was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1895, but since then owing to ill health, the active part of the business is carried on by Mr. Kimball. Mr. Webb is the oldest living native born citizen of Appanoose Township, and is recognized as an example of the finest type of men Hancock County has produced. In politics a Democrat, he has served as township collector, and has always supported the candidates of his party loyally and effectively. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership.

WEBB, William, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Hancock County, and long associated with the early history of this section. He founded the Webb family in Hancock County, and his descendants are a credit to him and their communities. He was born in England, where he was married to Sarah Hughes. In 1841 he and his family came to the United States, and had only $2.50 when they reached La Harpe, Ill. Consequently, until he was able to get permanent employment, he worked at anything he could find to do. Industrious and thrifty, it was not long however, before he was able to invest in land, and he bought a farm in Appanoose Township which he improved after

clearing off the hazel brush with which it was covered. He added to his first purchase, so that when he died, October 1, 1882, he still owned 186 acres of land, after having given each of his three sons a farm. William Webb was seventy-one years old at the time of his demise, having been born in 1811. After the death of his first wife, who left two children, John, who lives at Blue Springs, Neb.; and Mary, who is deceased; he was married (second) to Harriet Baldwin, born in Hertfordshire, England, the ceremony taking place in Hancock County. They became the parents of the following children: James, a prosperous farmer of Appanoose Township; William, who lives at Nauvoo; George W., who is also a successful farmer of Appanoose Township; Sarah Ann, who was married to Emmitt Horton, died in the fall of 1916. The second Mrs. Webb died in April, 1884. William Webb was always very much interested in securing the best obtainable educational advantages for the children of his neighborhood, and served on the school board of his district for several years.

The lessons taught by the life of such a man are of great educational value to the rising generation, for by it is shown what can be accomplished through perseverance, hard work and economy. When a man can come to a new land, practically without money or influential friends, wealthy and influential citizen, he proves that real worth counts more than gold, and honesty and become entirely through his own efforts, a is better than power.

WEBBER, Charles Albert, owner of the famous Meadow Brook Farm in Prairie Township, is one of the most successful general farmers and stockraisers in Hancock County. He was born in Rock Creek Township, April 30, 1872, a son of William J. and Mary Ann (Pilkington) Webber, he born in Baltimore, Md., and she in Sonora Township. Gabriel Ambrose Webber, the paternal grandfather, was born in German Poland, and came to the United States when twenty-one years old, locating at Baltimore, Md. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania. On May 23, 1871, occurred the marriage of William J. Webber and Mary Ann Pilkington and they settled in Rock Creek Township, living there until the spring of 1898, when he bought 140 acres of land in Prairie Township, where he remained until January 1, 1909, and then moved to Carthage, where he died February 8, 1913. His widow survives and lives on South Madison Street, Carthage. They had two children, namely: Charles Albert; and John F., who lives at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Charles Albert Webber attended the district schools, and when seventeen years old began assisting his father in farm work. In 1892 he took a commercial course at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., studying there for two winters. Upon his return home he attended Carthage College until 1898, during that period teaching penmanship and bookkeeping. In the fall of 1898 he entered the University of Illinois at Urbana, remaining there until December 16, 1898. On January 2, 1899, he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1900. Having thus carefully prepared himself, Mr. Webber entered the educational field and taught, as assistant principal and principal, several schools until 1905, in which year he went into the publishing business in Iowa City. This he sold in 1914 to return to his father's homestead, where he has since continued, carrying on general farming and stockraising, and specializing on raising draft horses, big type Poland-China and registered Duroc-Jersey hogs. He also operates a fine dairy and his products are sought on account of their excellence in every particular.

On July 19, 1899, Mr. Webber was married to Neta C. Cutler, born at Carthage, a daughter of Delos L. and Laura (Davis) Cutler, natives of New York and Ohio. They now reside at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Webber have two children, namely: Russell L.; and Charlotte A. Mr. Webber and family belong to the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he is financial secretary and class leader, and a teacher of the Men's Bible class. He is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Carthage Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Iowa City Lodge, K. P. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Webber is secretary and treasurer of the McCall Farmers Telephone Company, and a member of the Hancock County Farm Bureau. His knowledge and training fit him well for his present vocation, for it is a generally admitted fact that farming is a calling that requires the efforts of the best educated men of the country in order that the maximum results be obtained. Hancock County is fortunate in having a man of Mr. Webber's abilities, connected with its agricultural activities.

WEBER, Henry, now deceased, was for a number of years one of the honored residents of Carthage, and prior to that was extensively engaged in farming in Hancock County . He was born in Appanoose Township, September 17, 1858, a son of Samuel and Rosa (Soland) Weber, early settlers of Appanoose Township. Henry Weber was the eighth born in their family of twelve children. He was married January 3, 1884, to Sarah Lula Thomas, born in Sonora Township, February 23, 1855, a daughter of Isaac Taylor and Louisa (Nichols) Thomas, natives of Kentucky, and pioneers of Sonora Township, where both died.

After his marriage, Henry Weber located in Appanoose Township and spent a year there, and then spent five years in Montebello Township. He then bought 160 acres in the western part of Rock Creek Township, and erected on it a number of buildings and otherwise improved it, making it his home for twenty-five years, when he rented the farm, moved to

Carthage, where he bought a fine residence at No. 234 West Main Street, and there he died October 23, 1904. He and his wife had two children: Grace May, who was born December 11, 1884, is Mrs. Frank Thornbur, of Powellton, Ill.; and Jessie Viola, who was born October 23, 1886, is Mrs. Cleland Thomas, of Bushnell, Ill., and she has one son, Lowell Weber Thomas. Mr. Weber was a consistent member of the Christian Church, which he long served as elder. In politics a Democrat, he served as a school director, and held other minor offices. He was a man of high principles and lived up to them in his everyday life.

WEBER, John Gotfried, a retired farmer of Nauvoo, was formerly extensively engaged in agricultural operations and was interested in various business lines. He was born at Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1851, a son of John G. and Henrietta (Vallet) Weber, he born at Wurtenburg, Germany, and she at Oxenburg, Saxony, Germany. Prior to leaving Germany the father was married, but losing his first wife, he was again married in Louisville, Ky., and his second wife was the mother of John Gotfried Weber. By trade the father was a harness maker, and in October, 1851, he came to Nauvoo, and conducted here a harness shop until his death, which occurred in 1864. The mother died in 1861. They had two children, Sophia, now Mrs. Theodore Oeksner of Fort Madison, Iowa, being John G. Weber's sister.

When he was thirteen years old, John G. Weber began to be self-supporting, working at whatever he could find to do, and in 1865 he went to Louisville, Ill., and learned the harness-making trade. After four years apprenticeship, he went to Herman, Mo., and worked as a brick-maker for five years, when he located at Collinsville, Ill., and manufactured brick until 1885. For the subsequent seven years he was engaged in a retail liquor business at that point, and then, coming to Hancock County, conducted his 160 acre farm for nine years. He then bought the Nauvoo ferry boat line and conducted it for seven years, when he sold it, and has since then lived retired in the First Ward of Nauvoo.

On March 28, 1875, Mr. Weber was married to Barbara Muenek, born in Germany, a daughter of John and Barbara Muenek. Mr. and Mrs. Weber became the parents of the following children: John George, who lives at Hamer, Ohio; Charles Frederick, who is at home; Louise, who is the wife of John Schmidt, lives at Nauvoo, and William Oscar, who lives at Greeley, Col. John G. and William O. are practicing dentists. In politics Mr. Weber is a Republican. He is an honorable, upright man, in all of his undertakings, he did what he believed to be fair and just, and he holds the confidence and respect of all who know him.

WELCH, Nicholas, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Hancock County, owning and operating land in Appanoose Township. He was born in Ireland, in 1830, and in 1848 he left his native land for the United States, and after landing at New Orleans, La., he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1856. In the latter years he came to Hancock County, bought land in Appanoose Township, and there he was engaged in farming until his death, March 6, 1909.

In February, 1862, Mr. Welch was married to Mary Murphy, born at Norwich, Conn., June 9, 1843, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Connell) Murphy, born in County Cary, Ireland. They came to Nauvoo in 1858, and here Mr. Murphy worked at his trade of a stone mason. Mr. and Mrs. Welch became the parents of the following children: Mary and Ella, who live with their widowed mother; John, who lives at Winnebago, Minn.; Nicholas, who lives in Appanoose Township; Richard, who lives at Davenport, Iowa; and Julia, who is Mrs. Peter Sayers of West Point, Iowa. The family all belong to the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Welch was a Democrat. An uphight man, he always did what he believed to be his full duty, and is held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

WESTFALL, James William, public accountant, with residence at 116 N. Adams Street Carthage, is one of the sound and reliable men of Hancock County, whose value in his profession is recognized. He was born in Fountain Green Township, this county, November 30, 1861, a son of Calvin and Elizabeth (McCullough) Westfall, the former of whom was born in New York, in 1834, and the latter in Hancock County, in 1840. The father was a farmer, who came to Hancock County at an early day and settled in Fountain Green Township.

James William Westfall attended the common schools of his native township, and was reared on a farm. After leaving school, he became a telegraph operator. Always prominent as a Democrat, he was elected on that party ticket county clerk of Hancock County, and was re-elected twice, serving from December 1, 1898, to December 1, 1910, and being one of the most careful and exact officials in office the county has ever had. At present he is president of the Hancock County Mutual Life Association, and a director in the Tri-State County Life Insurance Association. As an expert accountant he has few equals and no superiors, and his services are in continuous demand.

On February 20, 1887, Mr. Westfall was married at La Crosse, Ill., to Laura Mills, born October 25, 1867, a daughter of John and Lizzie (Gassam) Mills, the former born in West Virginia in 1825, and the latter at Boston, Mass., in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Westfall have six sons, namely: Vernon, who was born March 28, 1888; Robert Bruce, who was born December 23, 1889; Paul C., who was born December 18, 1894; Mills, who was born July 22, 1897; James, who was born August 21, 1900; and Lewis G., who was born April 13, 1906. Mr. Westfall belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fra-

ternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow and also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns his residence at Carthage, and some farm land in Pilot Grove Township, Hancock County. Mr. Westfall is very genial and social by nature, and is noted for his accommodating spirit and thorough grasp of the details of his undertakings. A man of this type is always a valuable asset to any community, and Mr. Westfall's influence upon Carthage and Hancock County, is markedly good in every particular.

WETTRICK, Fred, one of the successful farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates eighty acres of land in Rock Creek Township. He was born in Wortenburg, Germany, in October, 1865, and had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was four years old, although his father survives and lives in Germany.

In 1893 Fred Wettrick came to the United States, and spent six months in a brewery at Philadelphia, Pa., when he left for Chicago, and spent a few months in that city. He then came to Hancock County, and for four years worked on a farm in Pilot Grove Township, after which he moved to Rock Creek Township and for three years was engaged in farming for himself. He then bought 152 acres of land in Pontoosic Township, but sold it after ten years, and in 1914 bought his present farm, on which he has erected some substantial buildings, including a tool shed and one for his cows, and made other improvements which add to the value of his farm. Mr. Wettrick has always carried on general farming.

In June, 1899, Mr. Wettrick was married to Emma Feasley, born at Dallas City, Ill. They have one daughter, Edna, who was born in May, 1901. Mr. Wettrick is a Republican. He belongs to the Hancock County Mutual Association. The Lutheran Church holds his membership. A hard-working, thrifty man, Mr. Wettrick has earned his present prosperity, and is numbered among the substantial men of his neighborhood.

WETZEL, Jameson Hawkins, a retired farmer living at Basco, Ill., was formerly an important factor in the agricultural life of Hancock County. He was born near Indianapolis, Ind., July 5, 1835, a son of John M. and Mary (Symmonds) Wetzel, natives of Bucks County, Pa., and Butler County, Ohio. They moved to the vicinity of Indianapolis, and there the father worked as a cabinetmaker, and had the distinction of being selected to carry the state records to Indianapolis when the state house was completed. In 1840 he moved to Adams County, Ill., bought a farm and conducted it for eleven years. In 1851 he moved to Bear Creek Township, Hancock County, where he bought 320 acres, improved his property and lived on it until he died in 1858, his widow surviving him until 1883. Their children were as follows: Jameson H.; Royal F., who lives at Hamilton, Ill.; William S., who lives at Basco, and six who are now deceased.

Jameson H. Wetzel was married January 16, 1859 to Martha J. Kimbrough, born in Carthage Township, a daughter of William and Martha (Canthorn) Wetzel, and they then took charge of the Wetzel farm later buying out the other heirs. Mr. Wetzel operated this farm until 1876, when he removed to Basco, renting his farm, and in 1878 became deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. P. Damron, and was elected sheriff in 1882, discharging the duties of that office satisfactorily. In 1886 he bought a residence at Carthage and went into a livery business, but sold it in three years, and moved to Warsaw where he conducted the Adams Hotel for three years. Returning to Carthage, he was elected assessor of Carthage Township, and then served as justice of the peace for twelve years. He also served as marshal of Carthage for three years. In 1914 he retired on account of ill health, and in 1916 he rented his residence at Carthage, and since then has lived at Basco.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel became the parents of the following children: John, who died at the age of forty years, while in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, at Kansas City, Mo.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. James Biggs, of Bear Creek Township; Anna, who is deceased; Albert, who is deceased; and Charles C., who lives at Carthage. Although his educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the little log school, he had added to his store of knowledge by a life of observation and varied experience, has capably filled important offices and is well informed on every subject. Politically he is a Democrat. He maintains fraternal relations with the Royal Arch Masons.

WHITCOMB, Dwight, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Rock Creek Township, and one of the men responsible for much of its development. He was born in Trumbell County, Ohio, November 12, 1830, a son of Wyman and Lura (Brockway) Whitcomb. Wyman Whitcomb was a son of David Whitcomb, a grandson of Elisha, a great-grandson of David, a great-great-grandson of Josiah, and a great-great-great-grandson of John Whitcomb, born in England, who founded the Whitcomb family in the new world. Dwight Whitcomb came to Illinois in 1832, being brought by his father, Wyman Whitcomb. The latter served as supervisor of his township for thirty years and was a very prominent man. In 1847 or 1848, Dwight Whitcomb located in Hancock County, buying 160 acres of wild prairie land in what is now Rock Creek Township. He and a brother Jasper, broke the prairie sod with oxen, and in order to get rails with which to fence off their land, went to some distant timber, chopped down trees, and split them up into the proper size. They then hauled the rails to the farm, using oxen for that purpose. Later Dwight Whitcomb added to his first purchase until he had 413 acres of prairie and ten acres of timber land.

On March 29, 1856, Dwight Whitcomb was married to Mary H. Ellison, who was born in Yorkshire, England, December 29, 1837. She was a daughter of John and Jane (Wilson) Ellison, natives of England. As is a well known fact, missionaries of the Mormon faith visited England in large numbers, and through misrepresentation, no doubt, induced a number of the English people to come to Nauvoo. Among the new converts to Mormonism were the Ellisons, who, when they discovered the abuses, after their arrival at Nauvoo in 1842, doubtless regretted their step. They continued to reside in Hancock County long after the Mormans were driven out. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb became the parents of the following children: Wyman T., who lives in Rock Creek Township; Furman M., who lives at Nauvoo; John D., who lives in Rock Creek Township; James A., who also lives in Rock Creek Township; and Lewis M., who is operating the homestead of his parents. Dwight Whitcomb died at Adrian, Ill., where he moved when he retired from the farm, January 22, 1904, and his widow, who continued to live at Adrian, also died there, passing away March 3, 1918. Mr. Whitcomb was a man of prominence in his township, and held many of the offices for his neighbors had faith in his judgment and ability, and he justified this confidence.

WHITCOMB, John David, of Rock Creek Township, and formerly extensively engaged in farming, is one of the highly respected men of Hancock County. He was born in Rock Creek Township, September 6, 1861, a son of Dwight and Mary H. (Ellison) Whitcomb, and grandson of Wyman T. and Lura (Brockway) Whitcomb and John and Jane (Wilson) Ellison, all early settlers of Hancock County. A sketch of the Whitcomb family appears elsewhere in this work.

John David Whitcomb was reared on his father's farm, and sent to the district schools. When he attained his majority, he began farming on eighty acres of land on section 14, given to him by his father, and he boarded while he was getting his improvements started. Although the land was all undeveloped when he took charge of it, he has improved it until it is now one of the most valuable properties in his township, and to it he has added forty acres of land. For several years, he has rented his farm, with the exception of twenty acres he turned over to his son, but he lives on the property.

On March 20, 1890, Mr. Whitcomb was married to Mary L. Youngmeyer, born at Nauvoo, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Seibert) Youngmeyer, who live at Adrian, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb became the parents of the following children: Ethel M., who was born April 12, 1891, is Mrs. Carl Ketcham of Batavia, Ill.; Arthur, who was born July 7, 1893, is at home; and Ada, who is also at home. In his political views, Mr. Whitcomb subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party. His fraternal affiliations are with Ferris Lodge, No. 674, I. O. O. F. His success in farming came through his knowledge of the work and his willingness to look after things himself.

WHITCOMB, Lewis M., one of the prosperous general farmers of Rock Creek Township, is a native of this township, having been born here July 14, 1877. He is a son of Dwight and Mary H. (Ellison) Whitcomb, natives of Ohio and of Yorkshire, England, respectively. Wyman Whitcomb came to Hancock County when his son, Dwight Whitcomb, was still a boy. Dwight Whitcomb and his wife located in Rock Creek Township after their marriage, and there he died in January, 1904. The mother died March 3, 1918. Their children were as follows: Wyman, who lives in Rock Creek Township; Farnham, who lives in Nauvoo; John and Bert, who both live in Rock Creek Township; and Lewis M., who is the youngest.

Lewis M. Whitcomb has always lived in Rock Creek Township, and he attended its schools. His father gave him eighty acres of the old farm, on which was located the homestead, and he later bought thirteen and one-half acres. Mr. Whitcomb has always carried on general farming, and has been very successful.

On March 2, 1898, he was married to Ella Boyles, born in Appanoose Township, a daughter of John and Mary (Swigert) Boyles, he born in Ireland, and she in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have one son, Neil Leonard, who was born November 7, 1905. In politics Mr. Whitcomb is a Democrat, and he has been a school director since 1910. He is a director of the Carthage-Colusa Telephone Company, and is a man of substance, having known how to profitably invest the money he earned and saved.

WHITE, James Armstrong, now deceased, was for many years a very prominent factor in the life of Hancock County, and owned and developed some fine farming land. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 6, 1830, a son of Joseph and Marie (Armstrong) White, who in 1839 made what was then the long and dangerous trip to McDonough County, Ill., from Highland County, Ohio, with a horse and wagon. They bought land in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, but later came to Hancock County, and located at Carthage, where he died. His widow survives and makes her home on the homestead they bought in St. Mary's Township, a daughter residing with her.

James Armstrong White was married in September, 1857, to Amelia Ann Boyd, born in Highland County, Ohio, June 26, 1836, a daughter of William and Catherine (Hicks) Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of the following children: Morris A., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Laura A., who is deceased; Martha E., who is Mrs.

Thomas L. Stevens of Dallas City, Ill.; Catherine, who is Mrs. George Crump of St. Mary's Township, is living on her father's homestead; Jane, who is Mrs. William Ewing of Lawrence, Kans.; Nellie, who was Mrs. Homer Walker, is deceased; and Alice, who was Mrs. Otto Wisenborn, is also deceased.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. White located on a farm in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, but sold it in 1873, and coming to Hancock County, bought a farm in St. Mary's Township, then known as the John Wilson farm, for which they paid $30.00 per acre. Their judgment has been justified for this land is now worth $200 per acre. They later in life moved to Carthage, where he passed away. They were most excellent people in every respect, and brought up their children to be honorable men and women, able to do their share in the communities in which they located.

WHITE, John, one of the prosperous general farmers and stockholders of Carthage Township, is a highly esteemed man of Hancock County. He was born near Havana, Mason County, Ill., October 28, 1850, a son of Nathan Harmon and Arina (Sena) White, born in Crawford County, Ill., where they were married, going thereafter to Mason County, Ill. Both were born in 1818. They lived in Mason County until 1859, when they moved to Hancock County, making the trip with two yoke of oxen and one team of horses, and settled in Sonora Township, on Golden's Point, living there until the spring of 1865, at which time they bought a farm in Rock Creek Township, and there he died July 10, 1887, she surviving him until December 23, 1893. Their children were as follows: Mary, who died at the age of thirteen years; Harrison, who is deceased; Eliza, who is the widow of C. Klinesmith of Ore.; Ared, who lives in Oregon; Daniel, who lives at Atlantic, Iowa; Cyrus, who lives in Oklahoma; Albert, who is deceased; Isabell who is Mrs. John E. Merritt, of Hancock County; and George F., who is deceased.

When he was twenty-one years old, John White began working on a farm by the day and month, and while doing so, bought one horse on partial payments and secured another in return for feed furnished. He kept adding to his possessions and finally, in 1875, was able to buy eighty acres of land in Prairie Township, which he improved, residing on it until the fall of 1885, when he bought another farm of 180 acres in Hancock Township that was improved, and moved on it. In 1895 he bought 160 acres adjoining Carthage, on the northeast, where he now resides. He has erected all the buildings on his farm and brought it up to date. He sold his other farms and bought 112 acres of blue grass land in Carthage Township, a portion of which is in timber, but the remainder he uses for pasturage, and he has always carried on general farming and stock raising. In 1914 he bought eighty acres in Rock Creek Township, which he rents.

On April 1, 1877, Mr. White was married to Mary Louisa Merritt, born in Rock Creek Township, a daughter of Richmond and Harriet (Tennhill) Merritt, he born in Bradford County, Pa., and she at Athens, Licking County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children, namely: Minnie E., who is at home; and George R., who is a farmer with his father. Mr. White belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church, and Mrs. White belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. White is a Democrat.

WHITE, Morris Armstrong, one of the prosperous farmers of Hancock Township, has had a long and varied experience as an agriculturalist, and his success has been achieved along legitimate lines. He was born in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., June 27, 1858, a son of James A. and Amelia Ann (Boyd) White, born near Greenfield, Ohio, and grandson of Joseph and Maria (Armstrong) White, and William and Catherine (Hicks) Boyd. These grandparents were among the very earliest settlers of McDonough County, Ill., the paternal grandfather being a cooper by trade, who died at Colchester, Ill.

After their marriage James A. White and his wife located on a farm in Tennessee Township, but sold it in 1873 and came to St. Mary's Township, Hancock County, buying the John Wilson farm, the southeast quarter of section 7, for which they paid $30 per acre, and this same land is now worth $200 per acre. Their last years were spent at Carthage. Their children were as follows: Morris Armstrong, whose name heads this review; Laura, who was Mrs. Robert W. Botts, died and left four children; Martha Ellen, who is Mrs. Thomas Stevens, of Dallas City, Ill.; Catherine, who is Mrs. George Crump, of St. Mary's Township; Nellie Bell, who was Mrs. Homer Walker, died and left four children; Alice May, who died without issue, was Mrs. Otto Wisenborn; and Mary Jane, who was Mrs. William E. Ewing, of Lawrence, Kans., had seven daughters and one son.

Morris Armstrong White was married September 26, 1860, to Pearl Ewing, born in Hancock County, a daughter of George W. and Eunice Ewing, natives of Ohio and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. White had the following children: Bert, who lives in Hancock Township; Fred, who lives in St. Mary's Township; and Susie, who is a public schoolteacher. Mrs. White died February 25, 1898. On January 5, 1899, Mr. White was married to Mrs. Mary (Falder) Anderson, widow of William Anderson of McDonough County, Ill., who had a son, Clifford. By his second marriage, Mr. White has a daughter, Grace, who lives at home.

Following his first marriage, Mr. White took up his residence on a farm of 120 acres in St. Mary's Township, where he was engaged in farming until 1905 when he moved to his farm of 126 acres in Hancock Township and lived there for two years, and then spent three

years on his St. Mary's Township farm. Once more he came to Hancock Township, and here he has since been engaged in general farming and stockraising. He is a Democrat, and served on the school board for fifteen years, and as road commissioner for two years. An efficient farmer, and desirable citizen, he is regarded as a valuable addition to Hancock Township.

WHITE, William Harrison, now deceased, was for a number of years a substantial factor in the life of Hancock County. He was born March 9, 1817, in Alleghany County, New York, a son of Jary and Lucinda White, natives of Massachusetts, who located in New York state after their marriage, and in 1835 came to Illinois. At first they lived for a time on the western edge of McDonough County, but then moved into Hancock County, and bought land in Fountain Green Township, where he died in 1851.

William Harrison White was reared in his native state, and attended its schools. He accompanied his parents to Illinois, and after his arrival in McDonough County, he was married to Irene L. Foy, a native of New York, who died in 1851 at Warsaw, Ill, they having moved there in 1848. He afterward married Eunice Ferris Beebe, who was born March 31, 1827, a daughter of Jabez and Sophia (Waite) Beebe, natives of New York state, who in 1832 drove overland to Hancock County, and located in what is now Fountain Green Township. Jabez Beebe entered land from the government, and added to his original farm by purchase, it being on the present site of Fountain Green, which he named. He also owned land in large tracts for miles around his homestead, and he was one of the most important men of his day in this section.

William Harrison White and his wife became the parents of the following children: W. S.; H. C.; Nellie B, who is Mrs. L. F. George; and Lucie M. Engel, who died April 13, 1912. From the time of his marriage, until his death which occurred March 8, 1894, William H. White worked at his trade as carpenter. In his passing his community lost an excellent citizen. His wife died a number of years before him, passing away in December, 1874. The only representative of their family still living in this county, is Mrs. Lewis F. George, of Fountain Green Township.

WHITFORD, Samuel E., one of the successful general farmers of Hancock County, owns and operates eighty acres of land on section 24, Chili Township. He was born in Adams County, Ill., March 29, 1863, a son of Samuel and Mary (Thomas) Whitford, natives of Ohio and Rhode Island, respectively, of whom the former is deceased, but the latter survives and makes her home at Augusta, being nearly eighty years old.

Samuel E. Whitford attended the schools of Adams and Hancock counties, and has lived on the homestead all his life, his present place being the Whitford family farm. On December 11, 1908, he was married to Jane Cross, born in Adams County, Ill., February 27, 1871, a daughter of Joseph and Clarence (Wedding) Cross, natives of Ohio, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Whitford had one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Whitford belongs to the Christian Church, but Mr. Whitford is not connected with any religious organization. Ever since he cast his first vote Mr. Whitford has given his hearty support to the candidates and principles of the Republican party. An excellent farmer, he has been successful in his undertakings, and at the same time he has earned and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

WIBBELL, George, one of the highly esteemed residents of Dallas City, was for many years one of its leading meat dealers, but is now living retired. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., September 25, 1847, a son of John and Caroline (Peffer) Wibbell, natives of Germany, who were married in New York state. John Wibbell was a butcher by trade and when his son George was a small child, moved to Ohio, and in 1854, went to Fort Madison, Iowa. A little later, he came to Hancock County, and locating at Pontoosic, conducted a meat business at that point, and was also in a retail liquor business. His death occurred in 1873, his widow surviving him until 1903. Their children were as follows: George, Rudolph, who lives at Dallas City; John, Caroline and Louisa, who are all deceased; Emma, who is Mrs. Paul Lorence, of Dallas City; and Louis, who died in infancy.

George Wibbell lived with his parents in Dallas City, until his enlistment for service during the Civil War, on March 24, 1865, in Company G, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year, and was assigned to Alabama and Mississippi, remaining in the South until his discharge March 23, 1866, when he returned to Dallas City, and worked at what employment he could obtain.

On February 7, 1881, George Wibbell was married to Mary Alice Rice, born in Mead County, Ky., a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret E. (Scott) Rice, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, who were very early settlers of Pontoosic Township, where Mr. Rice was engaged as a carpenter for many years. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Wibbell embarked in a butchering business, and carried it on for twenty-five years, when his establishment was destroyed by fire, and since then he has lived retired. He owns his residence at Dallas City. Mr. and Mrs. Wibbell have no children, but they reared a daughter of Mrs. Wibbell's sister, and the son of another sister, who remained with Mr. and Mrs. Wibbell until they were married and went forth to found homes of their own. Mr. Wibbell is a Democrat, and served on the board of education one term. He belongs to the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

WILCOX, Edward A., ex-circuit clerk of Hancock County, was born in Durham Township, February 16, 1855, a son of Linus L. and Abigail (Burr) Wilcox, natives of Connecticut, he being a son of Lyman and Emaline (Hubbard) Wilcox. Lyman Wilcox left Connecticut with his family and came overland to Hancock County, all their possessions being in a covered wagon, and after a weary journey of seven weeks, they landed in La Harpe, July 25, 1839.

The parents of Edward A. Wilcox were married before coming to Hancock County, and they were well educated people, both having taught school, and the mother was a writer of some note, her contributions being published in Godey's Ladies Magazine. The father taught the first school in La Harpe, and received his pay in state script, and he also was engaged in farming on land that he had acquired. When the first church was organized, he was very prominent in securing its establishment, and when the Republican party was organized, he adopted its principles and adhered to them for the remainder of his life. He filled a number of the township offices and was a very prominent man. After the death of his first wife, he was married again, having seven children by his first marriage, and four by his second, the survivors being as follows: Dr. C. H., who lives at Princeville, Ill.; F. E., who lives at Milton, Ore.; Fred S., who lives in Durham Township on the Wilcox homestead; and Edward A., who is the only one living of the first marriage.

Edward A. Wilcox was only fourteen years old when he left school and began working on his own account. For the first four years after leaving home he was employed by a farmer, and then was engaged in different lines until he attained his majority. On February 13, 1879, he was married to Gertrude Ketcham, born in this county, and after they were married they moved to a farm and he operated it until he was elected circuit clerk of Hancock County. Mr. Wilcox had the distinction of being the only Republican to be elected to this office, so it is natural to infer that it was his personal popularity that secured him the necessary number of votes. When he was on the ticket of his party for the same office in 1908, he only lacked seventy-two votes of election, in a county that gives ordinarily a Democratic majority of 700 votes. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have three children, namely; Blanche, who is a graduate of Gidding's Seminary, is the wife of James E. Cherrell; Jessie, who is a graduate of the Carthage High school, is the wife of Harry E. Conwell of California; and Edward W. who is attending Carthage College. Mr. Wilcox belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Benthem Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F. He is a representative citizen and first class business man, and his standing in his community is deservedly high. He helped to organize the Tri-State County Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is still one of the directors. He is also interested in other concerns and companies in the county. The pneumatic shock absorber for automobiles that bears his name, was invented and patented by him, and he receives a handsome income from its sale. In every way Mr. Wilcox is a representative citizen and first class business man, and his standing in his community is deservedly high.

WILKE, Max Albert, who owns and operates a fine farm of eighty acres in La Harpe Township, is one of the substantial men of Hancock. He was born near Riga, Prussia, Germany, June 6, 1876, a son of Adolph and Sophia (Baltzer) Wilke, natives of Germany. The father was a brickmaker by trade. During the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, he served in the Prussian army, and upon his return was married. In 1889 he brought his family to the United States, and they located in Hancock County, where he was employed for two years on a farm by William Soland. Mr. Wilke then went to La Harpe and embarked in the business of manufacturing brick, so continuing for eight years, when he began farming for himself. His death occurred in 1914, but the mother survives and lives with a daughter in Nebraska. Their children were as follows: Max Albert; Helen, who is Mrs. Millard Kause, of Duel County, Neb.; Emma, who is deceased; Ernest, who lives at Charles City, Neb.; Bertha, who is deceased; Albert, who lives in La Harpe Township; and Ewald, who lives at Ridgeanna, Canada.

Max Albert Wilke attended the public schools of the United States, and was reared to farm work. On March 15, 1902, he was married to Amelia Helmers, born on section 26, La Harpe Township, a daughter of John and Carrie (Bertz) Helmers, natives of Germany and Hancock County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wilke have three children, namely: Elsie, Leslie and Helen.

After his marriage, Mr. Wilke worked for others a year, and then farmed for another year on twenty acres of land he owned. He then bought eighty acres of his father-in-law's homestead, and since then has made many improvements, making it a very valuable property. Here he carries on grain farming. In politics he is a Republican, and since the fall of 1909, he has served as a school director. The Methodist Church of La Harpe holds his membership. Mr. Wilke is a practical farmer, and is making his knowledge and experience count in his work, which is now so specially important when the world is looking to the American farmer for much of its food supply.

WILKINSON, Fred A., senior member of the firm of Wilkinson & Bradshaw, editors and proprietors of The Quill, is a man of forceful character and wide influence at La Harpe and in Hancock County. He was born in Hancock County, October 15, 1862, one of the eleven children of his parents, John and Jane (Nance) Wilkinson. The paternal grandfather, also John

Wilkinson, was born in Pennsylvania, and his son, John Wilkinson, Jr., was born at Philadelphia, Pa., January 16, 1806. The wife of John Wilkinson, Jr., and mother of Fred A. Wilkinson, was born at New Albany, Ind., in 1825. John Wilkinson, Jr., came to La Harpe Township at an early day, locating one and one-half miles west of La Harpe, where he settled on 160 acres of land. For a time he operated his farm and a sawmill, but later became a merchant, and continued in the mercantile line until his death in 1893.

Fred A. Wilkinson attended the schools of La Harpe, and in the fall of 1877 he began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade. After completing it he worked as a printer until 1898, when he purchased The Quill, and has since issued this live journal, and conducted a reliable job printing office. In 1904 he took into partnership with him Harry W. Bradshaw, who had been in his office for some years, and this association continues, the firm operating under the caption of Wilkinson & Bradshaw.

Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Emma Walter, who was born in Indiana, July 30, 1860, a daughter of William and Sallie B. (Sweazy) Walter, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have two children, namely: Maud E., who was born February 2, 1890; and Ruth E., who was born October 29, 1891. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of Bristol Lodge No. 653, I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1888. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as alderman of La Harpe and in other ways proven his public spirit and ability. The Quill is recognized as one of the leading journals of its kind in the county, and its policies have done much in shaping public opinion on different occasions when big issues were at stake.

WILLARD, James Solomon, one of the enterprising men of Hancock County in former years, is now living retired at Carthage, where he is held in high respect. He was born in Huston Township, Adams County, Ill., April 2, 1845, a son of Davis and Frances (Harris) Willard, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina. The grandparents, James and Polly (Goodpasture) Willard, natives of Tennessee, were very early settlers of Adams County, Ill. The maternal grandfather, Solomon Harris, was also a very early settler of the same county. After their marriage, the parents located in Huston Township, Adams County, and there the father died about 1878, and the mother in 1855. They had two children, namely: Mary, who is now deceased, was Mrs. James Hughes; and James Solomon. The father was married (second) to Mrs. Mary Prather, who had three children, namely: Henry, who lives at Bowen, Ill.; and Douglas and Frances, both of whom live in Missouri.

James Solomon Willard received very meagre educational advantages, but has made the most of his opportunities. On January 12, 1865, he was married to Sarah Ann Huff, born in Huston Township, a daughter of Abram and Christie Ann (Eckles) Huff, natives of Pennsylvania. Their children were as follows: Oscar, who lives at Cherokee, Kans.; Anna, who is now deceased, was Mrs. Albert Thompson; and Jennie, who is Mrs. Crum. On August 12, 1885, Mr. Willard was married (second) to Mrs. Martha (Lower) Merritt, born in Morgan County, Ill., a daughter of Andrew and Elsie (Jones) Lower, natives of Tennessee, who came to Morgan County at an early day, and in 1851 located in Rock Creek Township, Hancock County, where she died in 1880 and he in 1882. Mrs. Willard was the widow of Marion Merritt, and had four daughters, namely: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Edward Benjamin, of Lafayette, Ind.; Delia, who is Mrs. William Kingman, of Hamilton, Ill.; Clara, who is Mrs. Frank Flynn, of Rock Creek Township; and Etta, who is Mrs. Benjamin Dennison, of Hamilton, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Willard became the parents of the following children: Amanda, who is Mrs. Walter Wisehart, of Carthage, Ill.; Bessie, who is Mrs. Henry Gooding, of Rock Creek Township; Martha, who is Mrs. Otis Gooding, of Adams County; and James S., who lives in Pilot Grove Township, married Laura Smith, and they have one daughter, Hazel, who was born in July, 1916.

After his marriage, Mr. Willard rented land in Huston Township, Adams County for three years, and then moved to Prairie Township, Hancock County, where he continued as a renter for five years, and then bought land in Adams County. After five years he returned to Hancock County and bought forty acres in Chili Township, and after conducting it for two years sold it and bought a farm in Rock Creek Township. In four years he sold that farm, and then for ten months conducted a butcher shop at Ferris. He then bought a farm in Rock Creek Township, selling it in four years, and then bought eighty-five acres in Prairie Township, thoroughly improved it and lived on it for eighteen years, when he sold it for $7,000 more than he paid for it, bought property at Carthage, moved to the county seat, and has since lived in retirement. He is a member of the Baptist Church. A Democrat, he has served as highway commissioner and school director. The Bowen Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and the Modern Woodmen of America have in him a loyal member.

WILLIAMS, Frederick. The records of Hancock County show the names of many men and women who have passed away, but have left on their communities the impress of their upright, honest and useful lives. One of these men who always did what he believed was his full duty to his family and country was the late Just Williams, father of Mrs. Wilbert Ort, of Sonora Township.

Frederick Williams was born in Prussia, Germany, but left his native land in young

manhood, and came to the United States. While residing at East St. Louis, Ill., he met and was married to Caroline Mast. For a time they continued to make East St. Louis their home, but when they had acquired sufficient means, they came to Hancock County and bought a farm in Sonora Township. Their remainder of their active years was spent in developing and improving their land, but they lived long after they retired from their farm, as he was ninety-two years old when he died in August, 1916, and she ninety, when she passed away in October, 1917. They had the following children: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Heysey, of Nauvoo Township; John, who is deceased; Benjamin, who is a farmer of Appanoose Township; Caroline, who is Mrs. Samuel Donnellson, of Hamilton, Ill.; Sophia, who is Mrs. Adam Youngmeyer, of Wichita, Kans.; Mrs. Wilbert Ort, of Sonora Township; Anna, who is Mrs. Harry Herbert, of Quincy, Ill.; and Samuel, who lives at Derby, Kans.

When Mr. and Mrs. Williams died, they were among the oldest residents in point of years, in Hancock County, and among the oldest living settlers of Sonora Township, so that special interest attaches to them, for they were spared for many years more than are accorded to the ordinary person.

WILLIAMS, Jesse C., was born at Richmond, Madison County, Ky., August 22, 1819, a son of Richard and Catherine (Holder) Williams. Richard Williams was born at Fredericksburg, Culpeper County, Va., in 1786, and his wife was born in Clark County, Ky., in April, 1797. Capt. John Holder, Jesse C. Williams' maternal grandfather, and his maternal great-grandfather, Col. Richard Calloway, joined Daniel Boone at Boone's Fort, on the Kentucky River in 1775. In July, 1776, Colonel Calloway's two daughters, Betsey and Fanny Calloway, and Jemima Boone, were captured by a party of Indians who were concealed along the river. The Indians were pursued by Boone, Calloway, Henderson, and Captain Holder. The latter overtook the Indians and the girls were rescued. Later there were several marriages growing out of this adventure among them that of Flanders Calloway and Jemima Boone. These young people became the forebears of the Calloways of Missouri. The year following, Captain Holder married Fannie Calloway, Daniel Boone's brother performing the ceremony. The grandparents on both sides of the house took a prominent part in the American Revolution, and Col. Richard Calloway was very active in the development of Kentucky, and in subduing the Indians, then very hostile. Mrs. Williams' grandfathers, John Colyer and Joseph Graves, were also soldiers in the American Revolution.

Richard Williams learned the trade of a harnessmaker, at Richmond, Va., and in 1808 moved to Richmond, Ky., where he followed his calling until 1828, and then moved on a farm in Rockcastle County, Ky., retiring to the county seat of that county in 1848, where he lived until his death in 1878. His wife died in 1884. They had thirteen children, of whom the sole survivor is William H., of Aztec, New Mexico.

Jesse C. Williams attended the schools of his day, and at an early age went south to work on the railroad being built from Atlanta to Chattanooga. It was over this road that Gen. Joseph Johnston made his retreat during the Civil War. After severing his connection with this road, Jesse C. Williams returned home and was engaged in farming during the summer, while in the winter time he taught school. Later he engaged in merchandising at Mt. Vernon, Ky., leaving for Carthage, Ill., in 1857. Here he opened a general store and conducted it successfully for more than thirty years. He first located on the south side of the square, later was on the west side, and then erected a brick business block on the north side, where he did business until his retirement.

On March 5, 1850, he married Miss Mary Colyer, who was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 8, 1826, and she died at Carthage in January, 1910. She was a daughter of John and Susan (Graves) Colyer, both natives of Culpeper County, Va., he born July 4, 1782, and she December 15, 1787. He was a farmer of Kentucky, and died in January, 1833. During the War of 1812, he served his country as a soldier. He was the father of eleven children. On March 5, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Williams celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. One son, Oscar W., was graduated from the law department of Harvard University, and is an attorney at Ft. Stockton, Texas. He married Sallie Wheat, and they have five children. One granddaughter, Katharyn, who was graduated from the Carthage High school, and Carthage College with the degree of A. B., and the State University, with the degree of A. M., is a teacher in the public schools of Texas. He was active in the Christian Church and the Sunday school. A Mason, he served his lodge as its master. The Democratic party held his support from boyhood, and he served as alderman of Carthage, and in 1870 was sent to represent his district in the State Assembly. All his life he was a strong advocate of temperance. Although he attained to an age not seen by many, he continued in possession of his faculties, and was more active than most men many years younger than he. Affable, kindly and sympathetic, he had a host of warm friends, and admittedly was one of the most remarkable men of his section and his state.

WILLIAMS, John Wesley, former Judge of Hancock County, and eminent as a lawyer of no common ability, has long been one of the foremost men of Carthage. He was born north of Basco, in Bear Creek Township, November 18, 1865, a son of Wesley C. and Mary E. (Moore) Williams. Wesley C. Williams was the first white child born at Carthage, his birth taking place August 13, 1833, and his wife was born near Wilmington, Del., June 24, 1835. The

paternal grandfather of Judge Williams, Wesley Williams, was born in Kentucky, March 24, 1792, and came to Illinois about 1823, and to Hancock County about 1826. He was the first clerk of the first Circuit Court of Hancock County by appointment, and held that office from 1829 to 1841; was first clerk of the County Commissioners Court; and was Judge of the Probate Court from 1829 to 1836; and recorder of Hancock County from 1829 to 1838, and also held other offices of importance. His death occurred May 12, 1870. His son, Wesley C. Williams, died November 4, 1891. He served as supervisor from three different townships, Bear Creek, Carthage and Prairie, and from 1886 to 1887 was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois. Mary E. Williams, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died at Carthage April 9, 1920. John W. Williams had three brothers: Homer G. Williams, of Hamilton, Illinois; Arch C. Williams, of Carthage, and Dr. Robert Williams of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

John Wesley Williams was reared on a farm, and was engaged in teaching school for a time, and then began studying law with Manier & Miller of Carthage, continuing in charge of schools in the country districts while pursuing his legal studies until he was admitted to the bar. Between 1891 and 1897 Mr. Williams served as city attorney of Carthage; was elected a member of the Carthage City Council in 1901, and from 1902 to 1906 served as Judge of Hancock County. For the past seventeen years he has been a member of the school board of Carthage. A strong Democrat, Judge Williams has been the candidate of his party for the several offices to which he has been elected, and for six years has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and for two years chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee.

On June 27, 1894, Judge Williams was married at Carthage to Adda Prentice, a daughter of Luke P. and Lydia A. Prentice, old settlers of Illinois, and they have two children, namely: Miriam E. and Wesley Prentice. Well known in Masonry, Judge Williams belongs to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine, and also to the Eastern Star. The Methodist Episcopal Church has in him a faithful member. During the many years Judge Williams has been engaged in the practice of his profession, he has been connected with some of the most important litigation in this part of the state, and is numbered among the leading representatives of the Illinois bar.

WILSON, Amorine Montgomery, one of the prosperous farmers and stockraisers of Hancock County, operates a large amount of land located in Pilot Grove Township. He was born at Carlisle, Ind., December 8, 1882, a son of Uriah and Mary (Wood) Wilson, natives of Indiana, where the father still resides, but the mother died June 15, 1905. Their children were as follows: Morton C., who lives at Concordia, Kans.; John L., who lives at Indianapolis, Ind.; Gertrude Glenn, who lives with her father; Amorine M.; Clyde C., who is a public schoolteacher of Oklahoma; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. John Miller, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Elmer, who served in the United States army during the Great War.

Amorine Montgomery Wilson attended the local schools, Doane Academy and Denison University at Granville, Ohio, from whence he went to the University of Chicago. For three years he was connected as an instructor, with the schools of Hardinsburg, Ind., and for a similar period taught in the Carthage High school. In 1915 he became county agent for Hancock County, but the following year, becoming impressed with the necessity for more extended food production in the country, along scientific lines, he became an agriculturist and rented the Briley ranch of 833 acres and 240 acres adjoining, all in Pilot Grove Township. He has since then devoted himself to the production of corn, small grain and clover, and the raising of beef cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs crossed with the Poland China breed, his operations already assuming large proportions.

On September 5, 1909, Mr. Wilson was married to Rose Benefiel, born at Carlisle, Ind., a daughter of Robert and Anna (Jones) Benefiel, natives of Carlisle, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one son, namely: Roger, born October 27, 1911. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mrs. Wilson to the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He still retains membership in his college fraternity, the Kappa Sigma. Mr. Wilson is one of the highly educated men of the county, who is demonstrating that his college training has made him all the more capable as an agriculturalist, and the service he is rendering his community and country in intelligently developing the natural resources of this section cannot be overestimated.

WILSON, Robert H., cashier of the State Bank of Burnside, and one of the substantial men of Hancock County, is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He was born in Appanoose Township, December 21, 1871, a son of Alexander and Isabella (Griffin) Wilson, natives of Ireland and Ohio, respectively. They came to Hancock County, where they were married, and they lived in Appanoose Township. Both are now deceased. Of their eleven children who lived to maturity, Robert H. Wilson was the eighth in order of birth.

Robert H. Wilson was reared on his father's farm, remaining there until he attained his majority, when he went to Ottawa, Ill., and took a business course in the Ottawa Commercial College. To earn the money for this course, he worked at first on farms in the neighborhood of Ottawa for a year. On his return home he remained there farming until 1911, when he moved to Ferris, Ill., and was in a hardware and seed business for two years. Leaving Ferris, he went to Fairfield, Iowa, in

order to give his children better educational advantages. On January 1, 1914, he returned to Hancock County, to assume the duties of cashier of the State Bank of Burnside. His associates in the bank are W. J. Singleton, president, and J. H. Pettit, vice president. The capital stock of the bank is $25,000.00, and the deposits average $150,000.00.

On November 11, 1897, Mr. Wilson was married to Isabel Felgar, born at St. Albans, Hancock County, Ill., a daughter of William and Mary (Hardy) Felgar, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of the following children: Roy T., who is assistant cashier under his father; Fern E., who is at home. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Carthage Presbyterian Church, and he served as elder of the Appanoose church of that denomination. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to Burnside Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been secretary since January, 1917; and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILSON, Robert J., a retired farmer of Augusta Township, owns 120 acres of valuable land on section 17 of that township, which he formerly operated for some years, as well as eighty acres of land in Chili Township. He was born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 16, 1857, a son of George and Nancy (Whitehead) Wilson, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1848, locating at Rushville, Ill., where both later died. For some years he was engaged in farming.

Robert J. Wilson attended the common schools, and remained with his father learning how to farm profitably, until his marriage, which occurred January 9, 1884, when he was united with May F. Randell, a daughter of John and Sarah E. Randell, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of five children, two of whom are deceased, the others being: Pearl, who is married to Ernest Carter, has the following children, Arthur, Glenn, Wayne, Helen, Alva and Sterling; and Mary I. and Grace, both of whom are at home. Those deceased are Harry and Robert. In politics Mr. Wilson is an independent voter. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After his marriage, Mr. Wilson began farming on his own account. He rented land a few years then bought and located on his present farm and owns 120 acres. Here he carried on general farming until his retirement in 1910. A man of industry and fair dealing, he has earned the confidence and respect he inspires.

WINTERMEYER, William W., one of the substantial farmers of Hancock County, and a very prominent man of Plymouth, is a director of the Tri-County State Bank. He is the only son of his parents, John and Nancy J. (Wright) Wintermeyer, and was born at Plymouth, Ill., August 4, 1863. John Wintermeyer was born in Pennsylvania, and early in life learned the trades of blacksmithing and coopering, but later on became a farmer, operating in the vicinity of Plymouth, Ill. In 1854 he came to Illinois, first stopping at Quincy, but he later moved to Hancock County, where he died in 1886, aged seventy seven, having been born in 1809.

William W. Wintermeyer attended the common schools of Plymouth, and assisted his father in operating the homestead, thus early gaining practical experience in agricultural work. As he matured, he went into farming on his own account, and now owns 334 acres of very valuable farm land, which he continues to operate. In 1915 he was made a director of the Tri-County State Bank, and his connection with this institution strengthens it in every respect. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1887 Mr. Wintermeyer was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Frazee, of French extraction, a daughter of Samuel Frazee of St. Mary's Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wintermeyer have a daughter, Lola F., who is the wife of Everette McDaniel, of McDonough County, Ill.

WISCH, Albert, a business man of Warsaw, owns considerable property in and about the city, and is considered one of the wealthy men of Hancock County. He was born in Germany, February 18, 1848, a son of Louis and Maria (Lye) Wisch, who in 1854 came to Hancock County, and engaged in farming on rented land. In 1861 they moved to Warsaw, and there Louis Wisch engaged in a grocery and cooperage business, although in Germany he operated in a glove factory.

When he was twenty-three years old Albert Wisch embarked in a retail liquor business at Warsaw, and engaged in this line for a number of years. Having great faith in Warsaw, he has invested in business and residence property and through this foresight has accumulated considerable means. In 1869 Mr. Wisch was married to Mary C. Roath, born at Warsaw, a daughter of Henry Roath, born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wisch have the following children: Sophia, who is Mrs. John Berlin, lives at Warsaw, where her husband conducts a clothing business; and Edward J., who is in business with his father. Mr. Wisch is independent in his political views. He belongs to Hancock Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F.; and Keokuk Lodge No. 106, B. P. O. E. A man of charitable inclinations, Mr. Wisch has aided a number of worthy enterprises, and stands well as a business man.

WOLF, George Washington, who is now engaged in representing the Fire & Bankers Life Insurance Company of Illinois at West Point, was formerly actively engaged in merchandising at this place. He was born at Burton, Adams County, Ill., October 28, 1851, a son of

Levi and Sallie (Wheeler) Wolf, born at Castle, N. Y., who came when young people to Adams County, Ill., and after their marriage settled at Burton. He was a grocery salesman, and conducted a grocery store at Burton for many years and owned farm land in the vicinity. In 1866 he sold his interests and moved to West Point, and in partnership with a Mr. Franks, established a general mercantile business, conducting it for a few years. Mr. Wolf then bought out his partner's interest and a Mr. Corbin became a partner. Four years later, Mr. Wolf bought out Mr. Corbin and took his son, George Washington Wolf, into the firm. After a few years, the son bought out the father, and with his brother, John H., conducted the business for nine months, when he became sole owner. A little later he took Mathew F. Findley as his partner, and the two remained together for ten years. During that period Mr. Wolf bought a farm one and one-half miles west of West Point. Later Mr. Wolf sold his interest to Mr. Findley and established himself in another mercantile business, but since his store was destroyed by fire in February, 1917, he has been in the insurance business.

On November 11, 1874, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage with Margaret S. Hart, born at West Point, a daughter of William T. and Fannie (Wigle) Hart, born at Liberty, Adams County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have no children. Mr. Wolf is a Republican and served three terms as town clerk, three terms as assessor and three terms as township collector. He belongs to the Christian Church, which he has served as elder since 1916, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school since 1894, and during the spring of 1919 was presented with a handsomely bound, Russia leather, India paper, gilt-edged Bible for the services he has rendered in this connection. A Mason, he belongs to West Point Chapter, R. A. M., and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the most highly esteemed men of this part of the county, and his name is a well known one in western Illinois.

WOLFE, Jacob, now deceased, but formerly one of the enterprising farmers of Hancock County, owned and operated 120 acres of land on section 27 St. Mary's Township, and was one of the county's highly respected citizens. He was born in Indiana, February 18, 1855, and died November 19, 1915. He was a son of Matthias and Catherine (Chrisman) Wolfe, both of whom are now deceased.

In 1874 Jacob Wolfe came to Illinois and worked for different farmers until he was married, September 27, 1876, at Carthage, Ill., to Julia T. Holmes, born in St. Mary's Township, October 8, 1856, a daughter of A. J. and Mary (Irwin) Holmes, farming people who died in Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe became the parents of the following children: Wesley B., who married Pearl Norris, has had the following children, Ralph L., James M., Benjamin K., and Julia B., and Dorothy and Wilbur, who are deceased; Maude L., who is Mrs. John Aleshire, has a son, Ralph; Walter C., who married Mildred Wilder, has the following children, Hazel F., Ruth I. and Lucile B.; Ola K., who is Mrs. Hugh Towles, has two children, Hollis and Catherine; and Mary I., who is Mrs. Charles Hamm, lost her only child in infancy.

Mr. Wolfe was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. His political views made him a Democrat, but he had no inclination to enter public life as an officeholder. All of his life he worked hard and saved his money, and what he had earned through his own labor and investments.

WOLGEMUTH, Charles Douglas, a prosperous general farmer and stockraiser, operating upon an extensive scale, is one of the substantial men of Durham Township. He was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, November 1, 1871, a son of John and Mary (Huff) Wolgemuth, natives of Louisville, Ky., and Fort Madison, Iowa, respectively. When John Wolgemuth was a small boy, he was brought to the vicinity of Fort Madison, Iowa, by his mother. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Hannah Huff, the former being a native of New York state. John Wolgemuth and Mary Huff were married at Fort Madison, where he followed his trade of a tinner and sheet iron worker, and there he died about 1906. She survived him a few months, dying in November, 1906.

Charles Douglas Wolgemuth attended the common schools and the high school of Fort Madison, and from the time he was eleven years old worked during the summer months for farmers in the vicinity of Fort Madison. When he was sixteen years old, he began working in a shop at Fort Madison, and in the spring of 1895 began farming in Pontoosic Township, renting land there for three years. He then moved to the Tuesdah farm in Pontoosic Township, on which he remained for eleven years, leaving it when he bought the north half of section 31 Durham Township, which is in the southwest corner of the township. The land was only partly improved, but he has made many changes and in 1918 erected an eight-room modern residence, with hot water, Delco electric lights, closets, bathroom, and in fact all conveniences. Mr. Wolgemuth has also built a new barn and fences and has thoroughly improved the farm in every way. He has purchased a sixth interest in eighty acres of the Stiles estate, which is still undivided, and he farms from 200 to 300 acres altogether, raising hogs, cattle and horses in addition to doing general farming.

On June 28, 1894, Mr. Wolgemuth was married to Effie Wood, born in Missouri, August 30, 1867, a daughter of Waterman and Emeline (Gates) Wood, natives of New York and Hancock County, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wolgemuth have the following children:

Mary, who is deceased; Harry, Mina, Helen, Grace and John, all of whom are at home. Mr. Wolgemuth has always been a Republican, but he has not desired office. He is one of the best known agriculturalists of Hancock County, and his farm is a model one in every respect.

WOOD, Earl W., the capable and fearless state's attorney of Hancock County, and one of the best known lawyers of this part of the state, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., December 26, 1883, a son of James H. and Emma (Hertzler) Wood, who for many years owned the Wood Inn at Carthage, one of the popular hostelries of Hancock County.

Earl W. Wood was brought to Carthage when two years old by his parents, and attended the grammar and high school of this city, being graduated from the latter in 1902, following which he took a four years course at Carthage College, and was graduated therefrom in 1906. Mr. Wood then studied law under the preceptorship of Apollos W. O'Harra, and completed his studies at Yale University. After passing the state examinations, he was admitted to practice in the Illinois courts in 1910 and the Federal courts during the same year. With his entrance into the legal profession, Mr. Wood formed a partnership with his former instructor, and the latter's son, Clifton J. O'Harra. Later Henry S. Walker and Roswell B. O'Harra joined the partnership under the firm name of O'Harra, Wood and Walker, and the partners maintain offices at Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and handle a vast amount of business. Always prominent in Democratic politics, Mr. Wood was elected city attorney of Hamilton and he also has served as city treasurer of Carthage. In 1916 he was the logical candidate of his party for state's attorney, and his fitness for the office was so generally recognized, that he was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Wood belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Hamilton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and to the Knights of Pythias. Scholarly and forceful, Mr. Wood has made a magnificent record both as a practitioner and public official, and judging his future by the light of the past, it is safe to assume that more honors lie in store for him.

On July 23, 1919, Mr. Wood married Golda Mary Brant, of Hamilton, Ill., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Brant of that city. Mrs. Wood is a charming and talented young lady who, just prior to her marriage, had completed her college career at the University of Illinois.

WOODSIDE, John G., now deceased, was one of the early settlers of McDonough County, and early in life was a teacher in McDonough County, he being recognized as one of the best educated men in that locality at that time. He was born in 1798, a son of James and Mary (Gallagher) Woodside. Growing up in Washington County, Va., he there engaged in farming, and was married to Jane Woodside, in North Carolina.

On November 16, 1833, John G. Woodside took his family, and drove overland to McDonough County, Ill., the trip consuming six weeks. The little party landed four miles from Blandinsville, after privations easily imagined when it is stated that the long and weary trip was made in a carryall drawn with one horse, during very inclement weather. John G. Woodside had met with an accident which resulted in the loss of a leg, nevertheless he was active in many ways. In addition to teaching school and farming, he made shoes, satisfied when he could clear 37 1-2 cents per pair for men's shoes, and 12 1-2 cents for children's shoes. Owing to the fact that he was so well educated, he was solicited by the people of his neighborhood to open a subscription school, and entered into the following contract, which makes interesting reading at the present day, dated April 1, 1835:

"John G. Woodside on one part, and the undersigned, on the other part, both of McDonough County, State of Illinois. I, the above named Woodside, agree to teach a school in the schoolhouse, near Levi Parents, for the term of six months five days in each week, or time to that amount. I do agree to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of my skill and knowledge. I also bind myself to keep good order, and pay strict attention to my school, and we the undersigned, do promise to pay said Woodside, for his services $1.00 per scholar in money, and $3.00 in good, merchantable wheat, pork, wool, linsey, flax or wool, at the market price in this neighborhood, to be delivered at said Woodside's home. The pork to be paid at the usual time of killing, the money part, or other articles, to be paid at the expiration of school. And we the subscribers, do agree to fix the schoolhouse in a comfortable manner. School to commence on May 1, or sooner if the subscribers want it. I, the said Woodside, will agree to begin with twenty (20) scholars, and any large scholar or scholars, that will not submit themselves to the rules, shall be expelled from the school. And it is understood that said Woodside is to have the privilege of teaching his own children. If either of the parties should become dissatisfied, the school can be discontinued at the end of three months by the teacher, or the majority of the subscribers, either party giving two weeks notice."

Mr. Woodside taught for a long period, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors. They elected him to many township offices, and later to county ones, and he served as a justice of the peace and county commissioner. He was postmaster of Muddy Lane, but that postoffice was long ago discontinued. His death occurred March 18, 1853, his widow surviving him until September 22, 1871. They had eight children, all of whom are now deceased except William Leonard Woodside, now living retired at La Harpe.

WOODSIDE, William Leonard, now living retired at La Harpe, was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of McDonough County, Ill. He was born in Washington County, Va., February 22, 1833, a son of John G. and Jane (Woodside) Woodside, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

After the death of his father in 1853, William Leonard Woodside, who was the seventh born in a family of eight children, remained with his widowed mother until his marriage, which occurred April 10, 1859, when he was united with Mary Isabel Frits, born in Monroe County, Ind., August 24, 1839, a daughter of Capt. James and Julia Ann (Kern) Frits, natives of Indiana. Captain James Frits served during the Mexican War, and also as captain of a company in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Mr. Woodside bought the interests of the other heirs in the homestead of 160 acres of land in McDonough County, near Blandinsville, Ill., and remained there engaged in farming until March 7, 1900, when he located at La Harpe, and here he has since lived in retirement. He added another farm to his original one, comprising 115 acres, located near the first, and conducted both of them until his retirement.

Mr. Woodside tells many interesting incidents relative to the early schools of Illinois. He attended school in a log schoolhouse, taught by a man named Bill Hall. One of the customs of those days was for the large pupils to force the teacher to provide a treat for them during the holidays. The above named teacher refused to conform to this custom, and so the pupils came to school early, piled the benches against the door and kept the teacher out until he promised to furnish the asked for treat. Parents of this day would be horrified were their children to be given the treat provided by this teacher, for it was a liberally administered mixture of whisky, and sugar, which the children drank without stint from a tin cup.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodside became the parents of the following children: Thomas Franklin, who lives at Buffalo, N. Y.; Emma J., who is Mrs. Nathan Ferris, of Blandinsville, Ill.; Louisa, who is Mrs. Joel Smith, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Mary Ella, who is at home; Jennie May, who is Mrs. J. E. Quayle, of Orion, Ill.; and Mina Alice, who is Mrs. Charles Stockton, of Ft. Collins, Col. Mrs. Woodside died October 19, 1903, since which time Miss Mary Ella has kept house for her father. Mr. Woodside belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Republican. For a number of years he has belonged to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M. A man of high principles and strong convictions, he commands respect and confidence and stands well in his community.

WOOLDRIDGE, Roy, who owns and operates a farm of ninety acres on section 11 Augusta Township, is one of the reliable men of Hancock County, and one who is highly respected wherever known. He was born in Adams County, Ill., December 1, 1879, a son of Thomas and Mary (Flin) Wooldridge, natives of Illinois, who were formerly engaged in farming, but now lived retired at Augusta.

Roy Wooldridge attended the district schools, but was given comparatively few educational advantages. He early began working for neighboring farmers, and continued to be so employed until his marriage, which occurred January 2, 1910, when he was united with Clara Koontz of Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge have four children, namely: Vernon R., Roe E., Beatrice B. and Alice M.

In his political views, Mr. Wooldridge is a Democrat, but he has never taken any active part in public matters, preferring to devote himself to his private affairs. After his marriage Mr. Wooldridge moved on his present farm of ninety acres, and here he is engaged in general farming. His property is well improved, and he is making a success of his undertaking. The Wooldridge family is one of the oldest and most important in Hancock County, and Mr. Wooldridge is accepted as one of its most representative members.

WYLES, Selwyn, proprietor of the Woodland Stock Farm, is one of the substantial and highly esteemed residents of Nauvoo. He was born at Gloscester, England, May 12, 1847, a son of Thomas and Ann Mary (Foord) Wyles, who both died in England, the father passing away in 1914, when ninety-seven years old.

Selwyn Wyles entered Allsley Park College in his native land when he was fifteen years old, and after completing his course there, became a clerk for a wholesale house in the foreign trade. After two years in that connection, he came to the United States, landing in New York City, and from there then came to the Middle West, arriving at Freeport, Ill., about 1863. For the next six years he was employed by farmers in that vicinity, and then he traveled through the western country until the fall of 1869 when he returned to England. After an extensive trip all over Europe, he returned to the United States in 1871, accompanied by his brother Tracy. They went to Prince Edwards County, Va., and bought a plantation of 512 acres of land, and remained on it for three years, when Mr. Wyles sold his interest to his brother, and came back to Illinois. Soon thereafter he bought a tract of land in Sonora Township, Hancock County, where he farmed from 1874 to 1905, then rented his farm and moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was superintendent of a canning factory at that point for three years. In 1909 he moved to Nauvoo and built a fine modern pressed block residence on the site of a former Mormon house, overlooking Lake Cooper, and he calls his home Lake View. It is one of the most beautifully located residences in this part of the state.

On October 1, 1874, Mr. Wyles was married

to Sallie Ohler, born at Barberville, Ky., a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Adams) Ohler, natives of Kentucky, who in 1857 moved near to Montrose, Iowa, and in the fall of that year came to Hancock County. Mr. and Mrs. Wyles have had the following children: Thomas, who lives in Montebello Township; Susan, A., who is Mrs. J. E. Reeder, her husband during the Great War being in the medical branch of the service of the United States army; and Madison, who is a traveling salesman, resides at Bushnell, Ill. Mrs. Wyles attended private schools in Iowa. Mr. Wyles belongs to the Christian Church, of Keokuk, Iowa. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as assessor, road commissioner and school director, being a man in whom many put full trust, and none without ample warrant.

YATES, Mrs. Martha A. (Van Horn), one of the highly esteemed residents of Hamilton, is the widow of William T. Yates, formerly a prosperous farmer of Rock Creek Township. Mrs. Yates was born in Ohio, December 11, 1843, a daughter of William and Catherine (Painter) Van Horn, the former of whom was born November 18, 1809, and died August 31, 1896, and the latter of whom was born August 16, 1812, and died in March, 1895. Their children were as follows: Joseph M., who lives at Lewiston, Mont.; Lavina, who is Mrs. Alason Walters, lives at Skedee, Okla.; Mary E., who is the widow of William Skerd, lives at Kiowa, Kas. In 1852, William Van Horn brought his family to Hancock County, buying a farm of 160 acres in Carthage Township, but later sold it and bought one of eighty acres on the prairie in Pilot Grove Township. Selling this second farm, he moved to Clark County, Mo., where he bought eighty acres. His health failing him, he sold his farm, moved to Athens, Mo., where he died.

Mrs. Yates was married to William T. Yates, on August 31, 1866. He was a son of Thomas and Matilda Yates, of Kentucky. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Yates moved on a farm of eighty acres near Ferris, in Rock Creek Township, where Mr. Yates carried on general farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred July 5, 1904. After his demise, Mrs. Yates moved to Hamilton, where she has since resided with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Yates had eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Ida M., who is Mrs. John Casey, is a widow living at Hamilton; Viola R., who is Mrs. Albert Fecht, is a widow living at Carthage; Kate, who is Mrs. Howard Dodge, lives at Hamilton; Frank E., is a railroad man, living at Chicago; Roy B., who lives at Hamilton; and Ora A., who lives with her mother. Mrs. Yates attended the common schools of Hancock County. She and her children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Van Horn and Yates families are very well known ones in Hancock County, and their members are rightly numbered among the most representative of its people.

YANSON, August, who is conducting a first class tailoring business at La Harpe, is an experienced man in his line, and one who holds the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He was born in Sweden, February 28, 1862, and his parents died in the land of his birth.

After he had learned the trade of a tailor from his father, who was also engaged in that line, when twenty years old August Yanson came to the United States, landing at Westport, Conn., where he spent three months, and then went to New Jersey, and was engaged at several places in that state, working at his trade and also in a dyeing and cleaning establishment. Five years later, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and for a year was in that city, working at his trade. He then went to Newark, N. J., and was in that city from 1887 until 1899, although for three seasons he did work at Philadelphia, Pa. In the spring of 1899 he came to La Harpe, and for some years worked as a cutter and fitter, and then went into a general tailoring business he has since carried on. Mr. Yanson also does cleaning and general repairing, and all of his work is first class in every respect. At present he is the only tailor at La Harpe.

On December 31, 1897, Mr. Yanson was married to Olga Marie Thornstrom, born in Sweden, who came to the United States in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Yanson became the parents of the following children: Eric A., who died in infancy; Oscar J.; Theodore Victor; Emil R. and Olga Irene, who are living; and Robert L., who died in infancy. The family residence at La Harpe, which was bought by Mr. Yanson in 1907, is located in the center of the village, and is a very comfortable and desirable home. Mr. Yanson belongs to La Harpe Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M. A skilled man in his special line, he has built up a fine trade, and deserves the prosperity which has attended him.

YEAGER, James P., now deceased, was formerly one of the enterprising agriculturalists of La Harpe Township. He was born August 1, 1845, a son of James and Nancy (Hayden) Yeager, natives of Washington County, Ky. In 1835 they came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk, Iowa, from whence they traveled overland to Fountain Green Township. Here they entered 160 acres of land from the government, which was in the timber. The father built a log hut, and began clearing the land and making improvements. He added to his farm until he had 240 acres in two pieces, eighty acres on section 8, and 160 acres on section 17.

James P. Yeager attended the district schools, and was reared on the homestead. After his father's death he took possession of the farm, and his mother lived with him for the next ten years. Later, James P. Yeager bought out the other heirs, with the exception of twenty-three acres, and continued to farm it until his death, October 8, 1908.

James P. Yeager was married to Alice Daily, born in Fulton County, Ill., September 23, 1862, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Farmer) Daily, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager had the following children: Clarence, who died when fifteen years of age; Ada Otelia, who died aged nine months; James Howard, who died at the age of two and one-quarter years; Marie, who is Mrs. Fred Shirey, of Pilot Grove Township; Earl, who conducted the home until he became a soldier in the United States army in the Great War; and Karl, Roy and Merlin, who are at home. Mr. Yeager was a Democrat and held numerous township offices.

After Mr. Yeager's death, Mrs. Yeager bought from the heirs the remaining twenty-three acres of the old Yeager homestead. She has put in $15,000 in improvements, and has been marvelously successful in her operations. She is very modern in her ideas, and conducts her farm according to scientific methods. All of her machinery is of the latest design, and she does everything to aid her sons in their farm work. Her daughter was finely educated and taught school for three terms after she was graduated, prior to her marriage. The sons are very fine young men, interested in their work, and they have an automobile which they bought from their earnings from the farm. Mrs. Yeager attended the local district schools. She is a Catholic, and her children have been brought up in the faith of her church. It would be difficult to find a more representative family than the Yeagers, or one which is doing more to advance agriculture in this section.

YEMM, Rev. Joe, pastor of the Union Church at La Harpe, and one of the most popular ministers of the Gospel in this part of the county, is held in affectionate esteem by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, July 28, 1881, one of the six children of his parents, Richard and Esther (Cooper) Yemm.

Rev. Joe Yemm attended the English public schools, and began studying theology in England, but completed his ministerial training in the United States, where he was ordained September 15, 1912, as a clergyman of the Methodist Protestant Church. His first station was at Ursa, Adams County, Ill., in 1909, where he remained until in September, 1910, when he was called to Ferris, Ill., to assume charge of the Methodist Protestant Church there. In September, 1913, he came to La Harpe, and on August 8, 1915, he effected a union of the Methodist Protestant and the Congregational churches, under the name of the Union Church, and has conducted its affairs ever since, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The church has at present 210 members, and is in a flourishing condition. Reverend Yemm belongs to the Odd Fellows. To inspire confidence, and reap the benefit from his connection with it, the Adams County Mutual Insurance Company has him as one of its members.

Mr. Yemm was married to Miss Minnie Sheets, and they have two children, namely: Joseph D., who was born December 19, 1907; and Warren A., who was born October 20, 1914. Since coming to the United States in 1904, when he located at Seymour, Wayne County, Iowa, Mr. Yemm has gone far. He moved to Fulton County, Ill., in December, 1904, and has since made Illinois his home, and in 1912 took out his citizenship papers at Carthage, and since then has given his political support to the candidates of the Republican party.

YOUNG, John G., M. D., who is engaged in active medical practice at Sutler, Ill., was born at Bristol, Quebec, Canada, January 1, 1871, a son of William and Janet (Telfer) Young, natives of Scotland, who were married in Canada. The father was a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon. His death occurred January 18, 1917. The mother survives and lives in Canada.

John G. Young attended Queens University at Kingston, Canada, and the high school at Altamont, Canada. He immediately thereafter engaged in a practice in South Dakota, but only remained for six months, when he became a student of the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1895, and came to Hickory Ridge, Hancock County, and remained there fourteen years in the practice of his profession, and then came to Sutler.

On August 3, 1904, Dr. Young was married to Mae Wells, born in Walker Township, whose parents are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Young have one son, William. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. During the Great War, Dr. Young enlisted June 3, 1918, in the medical corps in the Motor Transport Service and was located at Fort Sheridan for five weeks, being then transferred to Chicago and November 16, 1918, to Base Hospital No. 28 at Fort Sheridan. Later he was returned to Chicago, and received his discharge April 3, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He passed his examinations at Springfield, Ill. Dr. Young has been active along other lines. He organized the first telephone system between Carthage and Basco, West Point, Stillwell, Loraine, Breckenridge, Tioga, Lima, Starr, Mallard, Warsaw and Hamilton, and conducted it for years before he sold to O. F. Berry & Co., of Carthage. He also owned the first automobile in this section of the country. At one time he owned a sanitarium at Hamilton, which was destroyed by fire, and he also conducted a drug store for a brief period at Breckenridge, Ill. A carefully trained professional man, Dr. Young has returned to his private practice after having faithfully done his duty in the army, and few men are held in higher esteem in the county than he.

YOUNG, Lorenzo, now deceased, but formerly a wealthy landowner and farmer of Sonora Township, was born in Baden, Germany, August 26, 1832, a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Bartz) Young, farming people in Germany. To avoid the compulsory military service law then in force in his native land, Lorenzo Young came to the United States, landing in New York City, from whence he went first to Buffalo, N. Y., and then to Milwaukee, Wis., and from there to Chicago, Ill., and spent a month working on a railroad. He was then employed by the Illinois Central Railroad, and was sent to Cairo, Ill., where he spent eighteen months, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was confined to a hospital in St. Louis, Mo., for three months. After leaving the hospital, he returned to Chicago and obtained employment with a lumber company, leaving it to go on a farm in McLean County, Ill., where he remained for three years. He had saved money during all this time, and invested his capital in three eighty-acre tracts in McLean County, and another eighty-acre tract for feeding cattle.

During the summer of 1862 Mr. Young enlisted for service during the Civil War, at Lincoln, Ill., in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In the campaign along the Yazoo River, he was wounded in the forehead by a bursting shell, but was only laid up for a few days. He had a creditable military record, and was honorably discharged. Disposing of his land, Mr. Young then took a six months' trip traveling through Kansas and other western states, and upon his return to Illinois, spent some time at Ferris. He then bought 160 acres of prairie land on section 36, Sonora Township, and began at once to develop a farm, adding to his land until he owned in all 485 acres in Sonora, Rock Creek and Montebello townships. Mr. Young improved all of his property and made everything thoroughly modern.

On June 18, 1868, Mr. Young was married to Catherine Young, born July 16, 1846, in Bavaria, Germany, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keefer) Young, and granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Zimmer) Young, who died in Germany, and Peter and Eva (Agnew) Keefer, who also died in Germany. After the death of Jacob Young, his widow, with her family, joined a brother, Jacob Keefer, and came to Keokuk, Iowa, by way of New York. Mrs. Lorenzo Young lived with a sister, Eva Troutbetter, at Keokuk, Iowa, until her marriage. Mrs. Jacob Young died at the home of Mrs. Troutbetter in June, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Young had the following children: Elizabeth, who was born January 28, 1870, is Mrs. Edgar Boltin, of Sonora Township; Louis, who was born April 19, 1872, is at home with his mother; Carrie, who was born November 1, 1874, is also at home with her mother; Mary, who was born February 28, 1876, is the widow Mrs. B. M. Boltin of Sonora Township; Lena, who was born October 12, 1877, is Mrs. Millard Schenck, of Sonora Township; and George B., who was born November 27, 1879, lives in Rock Creek Township, married Maud Bush, and has a son, Glenn, who was born January 28, 1912. Lorenzo Young died September 18, 1908, and in his passing Hancock County lost one of its best and most representative men.

ZERN, Gideon A., one of the substantial business men of La Harpe, and vice president and a member of the directorate of the La Harpe Loan and Building Association, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1854, a son of George W. and Sarah (Crevister) Zern, natives of New Jersey and Ohio or Indiana, respectively. They were married in Indiana, and George W. Zern was in a coopering business at Terre Haute for a time, but left there in 1857 and came to Hancock County, settling on a farm near Elvaston, after a brief stay of ten months at Keokuk, Iowa. After several changes, when they lived in Wythe, Montebello and Prairie townships, they spent their last years at Elvaston, Ill., where he died in 1873, having been born in 1806; and she died in 1899, having been born in 1822. Their children were as follows: John J.; George W., who lives at Foxboro, Wis.; Gideon A.; Charles F., who lives at La Harpe, Ill.; Stephen A. Douglas, who lives in Dallas Township; and Susan E., who is a widow of W. L. Bainter, lives at La Harpe, Ill.

Gideon A. Zern attended the district schools, and remained with his mother until her death, and worked at anything he could find to do. In 1882 he and his brother Charles began farming at Bear Creek, Carthage Township, and also near Burnside, but in 1892 Mr. Zern located at La Harpe, where he has since resided. In September, 1909, he opened a pocket billiard business, which is the only one of its kind in town, and he has since conducted it very profitably. He has never married. In politics a Democrat, he has served as assessor of Pilot Grove Township for two years. His fraternal relations are with La Harpe Lodge No. 175, A. F. & A. M.; La Harpe Chapter No. 134, R. A. M.; Englevere Commandery No. 75, K. T., of Carthage, Ill.; Mohomad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Peoria; and the Eastern Star of La Harpe. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge, and has held other offices in the Masonic order. Mr. Zern has been connected with the La Harpe Loan and Building Association officially since its organization, and is now its vice president and a member of the board of directors. A man of excellent business judgment, he has carried on his several enterprises very successfully and has earned the place he now occupies in public esteem and confidence.

ZERN, Stephen A. D., a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Dallas Township, is one of the native sons of Hancock County having been

born in Montebello Township, November 22, 1861. His parents, George W. and Sarah (Creviston) Zern, were natives of New Jersey and Indiana, respectively. They were married in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was working as a cooper, and in 1857 they moved to Keokuk, Iowa, but in 1858 crossed back into Illinois and spent a short time in Wythe Township, from whence they moved to Montebello Township, and there the father was engaged in farming for many years. Later he bought a home at Elvaston, Ill., and they moved there, the father dying December 16, 1873, and the mother April 22, 1899. Their children were as follows: Andrew, who died in infancy; John J., who lives in the Soldiers Home at Quincy, Ill.; George W., who lives at Foxboro, Wis.; Gideon A., who lives in La Harpe; Charles F., who also lives in La Harpe; Stephen A.; and Susan E., who is Mrs. William L. Bainter, of La Harpe.

Until the fall of 1882, Stephen A. D. Zern remained with his parents, but then began working with his brother, George W., as a telegraph operator at Glassford, Ill. On June 1, 1883, he went to Fairburg, Ill., as a telegraph operator, and was also express agent for the T. P. & W. R. Railroad for two years, when he was sent to Burnside, Ill., and remained there for a few months, when he was sent to Farmdale, Ill. In 1885 he moved to a farm in the vicinity of Burnside, later buying forty acres of land. In 1908 he bought 100 acres in Dallas Township, on which he has since been engaged in general farming and stockraising.

In April, 1885, Mr. Zern was married to Lizzie H. Hull, born in Pontoosic Township, a daughter of William H. and Susan (Thrush) Hull, natives of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Zern have had the following children born to them: Cecil, who is employed by a railroad company; Arlie H., who lives at Dallas City, Ill.; Vane C., who lives in Pontoosic Township; Lisle G., twin of Vane C., who is deceased; Carl M., Laon and Widney T., all of whom are serving their country as soldiers in the Great War; and Thelma G. and Lugarda M., who are at home. Mr. Zern is a Democrat, and served as assessor of Pilot Grove Township for one term, and in the same office in Dallas Township, for the same length of time. He belongs to Colusa Camp No. 3601, M. W. A., which he has served as venerable counsel; and to La Harpe Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ZIMMER, Adolph G., one of the substantial men of Warsaw, has been engaged with gratifying success in growing grapes and making wine for a number of years. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 23, 1861, a son of Adam and Louisa (Simon) Zimmer. He attended the common and Latin schools of Germany, and in 1884 came to the United States, and after spending a short period at Basco, Hancock County, in January, 1885, he located on his present farm, which was the old Honsicker place. Here he was employed until 1893, when he went to Chicago and worked for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for five years. Returning to Hancock County, he rented the Honsicker farm in partnership with his brother, Adam, until 1905, when he bought the place, which comprises about six acres in a vineyard, apples, cherries, pears and plums.

In February, 1893, Mr. Zimmer was married to Katherine Mahler, born in Hanover, Germany, whose parents died in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer became the parents of the following children: Eugenia, who lives at Keokuk, Iowa; Kunigunde, who is Mrs. Arlo Haneline of Blandensville, Ill.; Hans, who also lives at Blandensville, Ill.; and Kurt, Elvira and Wilna, who are all at home. Upon his arrival in this country, Mr. Zimmer took out citizen's papers, and he espouses the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Prior to his marriage in 1893, Mr. Zimmer was married (first) to Katherine Hedderich, a native of Germany. By his first marriage he had a daughter, who is living with her mother's people at Chicago.

ZIMMERMAN, William, one of the honored residents of Carthage, is now living retired, although in former years he was interested in several business concerns at different points, and made of his undertaking unqualified successes. He was born at Pekin, Ill., December 5, 1865, a son of Peter and Magdaline (Stagle) Zimmerman, natives of Ohio and Tazewell County, Ill., respectively. The maternal grandparents, Christian Stagle and his wife, were natives of Switzerland and France, respectively. The parents were married at Chenoa, Ill., after which they settled in Tazewell County, and lived there for some years, later going to McLean County, Ill., where both died.

William Zimmerman attended the common schools of Woodford County, Ill. He was married December 12, 1888, to Leah Schlabach, born in Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Gerber) Schlabach, natives of Germany. Mr. Zimmerman soon after marriage moved to western Missouri, where he spent three years and was engaged there in farming. Coming back to Illinois, he was interested in a hardware and implement business at Roanoke for eleven years, but sold it and for the next four years conducted a plumbing and steam fitting business at McCall, Ill. He then went to Burnside and carried on the same business for ten years, which in 1917 he sold and moved to Carthage, buying a beautiful bungalow, one of the finest residences on West Main Street. Since 1905 he has owned some valuable rice interests at Carlisle, Lonoke County, Ark., where he spent much of his time until the spring of 1919, but then finally retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have the following children: Pearl, who is Mrs. Fred P. Hull, of Burnside, Ill.; Josephine, who is Mrs. W. H. Bower, Jr., of Carthage, Ill.; Ada, who is Mrs. Edward S. Martin, of Carthage; and Faye, who is at home. Mr. Zimmerman belongs to the Mennonite faith. He is a Republican but has never

taken a very active part in politics. The Odd Fellows hold his membership, and he has passed all the chairs in his order. Strictly honorable in all of his dealing, Mr. Zimmerman has fairly earned his reputation as a man of strict probity, and his business successes have come about through his keen sagacity and good judgment. Since coming to Carthage he has taken an intelligent interest in the development of the city, and is recognized as a very desirable addition to it.

ZINN, William Glenn, one of the substantial business men of West Point, is now conducting a garage and supplying electric light for the municipality. He was born near Stillville, Ill., June 26, 1872, a son of William H. and Florence (Crawford) Zinn, he born in West Virginia, and she near Warsaw, Ill. Samuel Zinn, the paternal grandfather, came to Hancock County in 1850, locating in St. Albans Township, where he died at the age of ninety years. Prior to marrying Florence Crawford, William H. Zinn was married to a Miss Short, and they had two daughters, namely: Alice, who is Mrs. E. O. Jackson, of Stillville, Ill.; and Retta, who is Mrs. C. E. Brennan, of Siloam, Iowa. By his second marriage he had children as follows: Nellie, who is Mrs. E. U. Overman, a widow, residing at Red Cloud, Nebr., has a daughter, Elizabeth, who is attending college, her other child Charles having died at the age of six years; Harry, who lives in St. Albans Township, married Emma Hanson; and William and Robert.

William Glenn Zinn attended the public schools and Carthage College, remaining at home until his marriage, September 24, 1891, when he was united with Myra C. Corbin, born at Liberty, Adams County, Ill., a daughter of Thomas and Carrie (Grubb) Corbin, natives of Adams County, Ill. After his marriage Mr. Zinn moved to the farm of Mrs. Ruth Jones, which comprised 175 acres of land northeast of Stillville, and was there for two years, as a renter, and then bought the farm and farmed it until August, 1906, at which time he hired a man to conduct it, and moved to West Point, and until 1917 was in the grain, elevator, hay, feed and coal business, but sold those interests and is now confining himself to conducting his garage and supplying West Point with electricity, which plant was installed by him in 1908. He built a fine new tile building for this plant, and his equipment is of the latest model.

Mr. and Mrs. Zinn have the following children: Gladys, who is Mrs. T. A. Wishon, of Lyle, Minn.; and Nellie, who is Mrs. Edward J. Hedrick, of Craig, Col. A Republican, Mr. Zinn served as mayor of West Point for one year. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to West Point Lodge No. 844, I. O. O. F., Edgieva Lodge, Rebekahs, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

ZINN, William H., a retired farmer and highly respected resident of Stillman, was at one time well known as a farmer of Hancock County. He was born in West Virginia, July 19, 1838, a son of Samuel G. and Mary A. (Dawson) Zinn, born in Preston County, Va. The paternal grandfather, John Zinn, was born in Pennsylvania. In 1852 Samuel G. Zinn brought his family by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Quincy, Ill., and thence overland by team to St. Albans Township, where he bought land. He died October 17, 1893, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife died in April, 1894. Their children were as follows: Elijah, who lives in Adams County, Ill.; Mary N. Selby, who lives in Golden, Ill.; Belle, who is Mrs. C. S. McKown, of Athens, Ill.; William H.; and Elizabeth A., who is deceased.

William H. Zinn attended the common schools and lived with his parents until 1859 when he went to Allen County, Kans., but six months later returned home and subsequently bought an improved farm of forty acres in St. Albans Township, adding to his hoomestead until he had 240 acres of fine land, all improved, on which were two residences and all the necessary farm buildings. Here he carried on general farming and stockraising until 1906 when he rented his farm to his son.

In March, 1862, Mr. Zinn was married to Martha E. (Short) Holt, born in West Virginia, a daughter of James and Sarah (Harris) Short, and widow of a Mr. Holt. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn had the following children: Alice, who is Mrs. Everett Jackson, of Stillwell, Ill.; and Henrietta, who is Mrs. Charles E. Breneman, of Sloan, Iowa. Mrs. Zinn died in March, 1865. On October 31, 1869, Mr. Zinn was married (second) to Florence Crawford, born in Walker Township, February 4, 1844, a daughter of Harrison and Manervia A. (Stockton) Crawford, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Crawford died February 8, 1850, leaving his widow with six children to struggle along as best she might. She spent the last twelve years of her life with Mr. and Mrs. Zinn, dying in 1912, aged ninety years. One of Mrs. Zinn's sisters, Emma, who is Mrs. A. P. Aten, survives her, Mr. Aten being a retired minister of the Christian Church. By his second marriage Mr. Zinn had children as follows: Nellie, who is the widow of E. U. Oberman, of Red Cloud, Nebr.; William Glenn, who lives at West Point, Ill.; and Harry Crawford, who conducts his father's homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church which he serves as steward, trustee and Sunday School superintendent. He is a Republican and served for five terms as supervisor of St. Albans Township. Mr. Zinn belongs to Stillwell Camp, M. W. A. All of his life he has endeavored to live up to his standards of good citizenship and Christian manhood, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

CHAPTER XLVII

ADDITIONAL MISCELLANEOUS CHAPTER

COUNTY OFFICIALS—ADDITIONAL LIST OF LAWYERS—TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT—PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—FIRST CARTHAGE CEMETERY—FIRST CARTHAGE MEAT MARKET—A NARROW ESCAPE—BOWEN CAMP NO. 210 W. O. W.—COLUSA CAMP NO. 3601 M. W. A.—UNCLE MAC CHAPTER NO. 81 O. E. S. OF BOWEN—REBEKAH LODGE NO. 731 OF DALLAS CITY—DALLAS CITY LODGE NO. 989 I. O. O. F.—NAUVOO COURT OF HONOR NO. 131—REBEKAH LODGE NO. 177 OF HAMILTON—AUGUSTA CHAPTER NO. 72 R. A. M.—DALLAS CITY COURT OF HONOR NO. 186—REBEKAH LODGE NO. 409 OF WEBSTER—I. O. O. F. LODGE NO. 1000 OF WEBSTER—FERN CAMP NO. 1533 ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF DALLAS CITY—GOULTY CAMP NO. 5824 ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF HAMILTON—COLUSA CAMP NO. 2011 ROYAL NEIGHBORS—FOUNTAIN GREEN CAMP NO. 2360 M. W. A.—FOUNTAIN GREEN CAMP NO. 388 ROYAL NEIGHBORS—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CARTHAGE—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT COLUSA—PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF HANCOCK COUNTY—TOBIAS BUTLER POST OF BOWEN—COREY POST NO. 616 OF WEST POINT—ARTHUR W. MARSH POST NO. 343 OF WARSAW—NAUVOO POST 207 G. A. R.—RUSSELL POST G. A. R. OF HAMILTON—ENLISTED MEN—DECEASED SOLDIERS—NO DESERTERS CHARGED AGAINST HANCOCK COUNTY DURING WORLD WAR—SIDE LIGHTS—JULIAN BART—RETALIATION OR RECIPROCITY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Clerks of County Commissioners' Court: 1829-37, Wesley Williams; 1837-38, Sidney H. Little (presented bond in August and resigned April 5, '38); 1838-43, Samuel Marshall (appointed April 5, 1838 and elected August 6, 1838; re-elected August 5, 1839); 1843-49, George W. Thatcher; 1849, William W. Steele.

County Clerks: 1853, William W. Steele; 1853-57, Claiborne Winston; 1857-65, Francis M. Corby; 1865-69, Robert W. McClaughry; 1869-77, George J. Rogers; 1877-86, John R. Newton; 1886-94, John F. Scott; 1894-98, Elzey McClure; 1898-1910, James W. Westfall; 1910-14, Frank Thornber; 1914, William E. Miller.

Probate Judges: 1830-37, Wesley Williams; 1837-39, Elam S. Freeman; 1839-40, Malcolm McGregor; 1840-43, Ebenezer Rand; 1843-49, David Greenleaf.

County Judges: 1849-54, Melgar Couchman; 1854-61, John M. Ferris; 1861-65, Dennis Smith; 1865-69, Thomas C. Sharp; 1869-86, John B. Risse; 1886-90, John W. Marsh; 1890-94, John D. Miller; 1894-98, David E. Mack; 1898-1902, Chellis E. Hooker (died in office and William C. Hooker elected on September 9, 1901, to fill out term); 1902-06, John W. Williams; 1906-10, Charles A. James; 1910-14, J. Arthur Baird; 1914-18, E. W. Dunham; 1918, Warren H. Orr.

County Treasurers: 1829-30, Isaac R. Campbell; 1830-34, George Y. Cutler; 1834-37, Walter Bagby; 1837-38, Edward F. Chittenden; 1838-39, Sylvester Thompson; 1839-45, John P. Haggard; 1845-46, Ethel B. Rose; 1846 (March-September) Benjamin Avise; 1846-47, James W. Brattle; 1847-49, William G. Yetter; 1849-53, Adolphus Cherrill; 1853-59, William A. Patterson; 1859-61, Charles H. Mellen; 1861-63, Benjamin Warren; 1863-65, George W. Miller; 1865-67, John Gibbs; 1867-73, James M. Browning; 1873-77, Peter Frey; 1877-79, Joseph Hartman; 1879-82, James Corbin; 1882-86, Joab Green, Jr.; 1886-90, James S. Wright; 1890-94, John W. Bertschi; 1894-98, Robert Aitchison; 1898-1901, Wesley H. Huston; 1901-02, Thomas F. Dunn; 1902-06, Rudolph Anton; 1906-10, Thomas J. Kirby; 1910-14, Charles S. Tyler; 1914-18, John H. McCallister; 1918, Fred Salm, Jr.

Surveyors: 1829-37, John Johnson (Johnston) (Johnstone); 1837-39, James W. Brattle; 1839-51, John Wilson Williams; 1851-53, John G. Fonda; 1853-59, Warren Miller; 1859-61, Matthew Faldenmeyer; 1861-63, Jacob Rich; 1863-65, Joshua C. Berry; 1865-67, Samuel Mourning; 1867-71, Henry D. Fonda; 1871-75, John J. Worley; 1875-78, John G. Fonda; 1878-84, John I. Spence; 1884-90, Stephen A. Stearns; 1890-1900, John H. Horney; 1900-04, Joseph R. Crabill; 1904-08, Herbert S. Salisbury; 1908, John H. Horney.

Masters in Chancery: 1843, John C. Bennett; 1843-47, Onias C. Skinner; 1847-49, George W. Thatcher; 1849-51, Joseph Sibley; 1851-53, John W. Marsh; 1853-62, David Mack; October, 1862-75, William C. Hooker; October, 1875-85, Charles J. Scofield; 1885-92, George Edmunds; 1892-99, William C. Hooker; 1899-1903, Melvin P. Berry; 1903, David E. Mack.

LIST OF LAWYERS NOT INCLUDED IN FORMER LIST

Other lawyers who have practiced law in Han-

cock county for a longer or shorter period not herein before mentioned are Gilbert J. Vanzile, Alva A. Kelley, George A. Bruegger, Fred W. Pitney, Charles A. James, James F. Gibson, George V. Helfrich, Seymour L. McCrory, Rolla Babcock, Charles H. Garnett, John H. Rauck, and Leland McArthur.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT

Terms of Circuit Court in Hancock County—Dates, places, names of judges presiding, and of principal officers.

In the following list, the name of the judge given is the judge who presided at the opening of the term, and whose name appears in the convening order of court. Part of any such term may have been held by another judge. One judge may have opened the term as a matter of convenience, and another judge have held the remainder of the term. Especially is this true of the June term since the election of judges has been held on the first Monday of June. The practice has been for the outgoing judge to open the term and adjourn to such future date as would give time for the incoming judge to be commissioned, whereupon the latter would preside at the remainder of the June term. While Judge Scofield was on the Appellate bench from 1893 to 1897, he was detained at Mt. Vernon at the commencement of the March term, and Judge Oscar P. Bonney of Quincy presided at the opening of the March term, and adjourned the court to such future day as would enable Judge Scofield to return home from the term of the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon.

Oct. 27, 1829—At the house of James White at the head of the lower or Des Moines Rapids; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff.

June 21, 1830—At the house of James White at the head of the lower or Des Moines Rapids; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; George Logan, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 25, 1830—At the house of James White at the head of the lower or Des Moines Rapids; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

June 6, 1831—At the house of James White at the head of the lower or Des Moines Rapids; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Archibald Williams, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 17, 1831—House of Hazen Bedell; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

June 4, 1832—House lately occupied by Hazen Bedell; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

Oct. 15, 1832—Court house in Montebello; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

June 3, 1833—Court house in Carthage—Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

April 8, 1834—Court house in Carthage—Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Thomas Ford, states attorney.

Aug. 27, 1834—Court house in Carthage—Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; O. H. Browning, states attorney pro tem.

April 28, 1835—Court house in Carthage—Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; William A. Richardson, states attorney.

Sept. 28, 1835—Court house in Carthage; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; William A. Richardson, states attorney.

April 25, 1836—Court house in Carthage; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; William A. Richardson, states attorney.

Sept. 26, 1836—Court house in Carthage; Richard M. Young, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff; Peter Lott, states attorney pro tem.

April 24, 1837—Court house in Carthage; James H. Ralston, judge.

Sept. 25, 1837—Court house in Carthage; James H. Ralston, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk.

Sept. 25, 1838—Court house in Carthage; James H. Ralston, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; Edson Whitney, sheriff.

April 22, 1839—Court house in Carthage; James H. Ralston, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; George W. Thatcher, coroner.

Sept. 23, 1839—Court house in Carthage;

Peter Lott, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; E. G. Haggard, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

April 27, 1840—Court house in Carthage; Peter Lott, judge; Wesley Williams, clerk; E. G. Haggard, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

Sept. 28, 1840—Court house in Carthage; Peter Lott, judge.

May 3, 1841—Court house in Carthage; Stephen A. Douglas, judge; S. Otho Williams, clerk pro tem.; Wm. D. Abernethy, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1841—Court house in Carthage; Stephen A. Douglas, judge; S. Otho Williams, clerk pro tem.; Wm. D. Abernethy, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

May 2, 1842—Court house in Carthage; Stephen A. Douglas, judge; William Elliott, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1842—Court house in Carthage; Stephen A. Douglas, judge; William Elliott, states attorney.

May 15, 1843—Court house in Carthage; Stephen A. Douglas, judge; J. B. Backenstos, clerk; William Backenstos, sheriff; James H. Ralston, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 16, 1843—Court house in Carthage; Jesse B. Thomas, judge; J. B. Backenstos, clerk; William Backenstos, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

May 20, 1844—Court house in Carthage; Jesse B. Thomas, judge; J. B. Backenstos, clerk; William Backenstos, sheriff; E. A. Thompson, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 21, 1844—Court house in Carthage; Jesse B. Thomas, judge; J. B. Backenstos, clerk; Miner R. Deming, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

May 19, 1845—Court house in Carthage; Richard M. Young (by exchange with Jesse B. Thomas), judge; David E. Head, clerk; Miner R. Deming, sheriff; James H. Ralston, states attorney pro tem.

June 24, 1845—Court house in Carthage; Richard M. Young (by exchange with Jesse B. Thomas), judge; David E. Head, clerk; George W. Stigall, coroner; James H. Ralston, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 20, 1845—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; J. B. Backenstos, sheriff; Mason Brayman, states attorney pro tem.

May 18, 1846—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; J. B. Backenstos, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

Oct. 19, 1846—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; Henry Stephens, states attorney pro tem.

April 12, 1847—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

Sept. 10, 1847—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

April 17, 1848—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; William Elliott, states attorney.

Sept. 15, 1848—Court house in Carthage; Norman H. Purple, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; R. S. Blackwell, states attorney pro tem.

April 17, 1849—Court house in Carthage; William A. Minshall, judge; David E. Head, clerk; John R. Williams, coroner and acting sheriff; Robert S. Blackwell, states attorney.

Sept. 14, 1849—Court house in Carthage; William A. Minshall, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Melgar Couchman, sheriff; Robert S. Blackwell, states attorney.

April 15, 1850—Court house in Carthage; William A. Minshall, judge; David E. Head, clerk; John Carlin, sheriff; Robert S. Blackwell, states attorney.

Sept. 16, 1850—Court house in Carthage; William A. Minshall, judge; David E. Head, clerk; John Carlin, sheriff; Robert S. Blackwell, states attorney.

June 2, 1851—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; William A. Patterson, sheriff; William C. Wagley, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 6, 1851—Court house in Carthage; David M. Woodson (by exchange with Onias C. Skinner), judge; David E. Head, clerk; William A. Patterson, sheriff; James H. Stewart, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1852—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; William A. Patterson, sheriff; James H. Stewart, states attorney.

June 7, 1852—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head,

clerk; William A. Patterson, sheriff; James H. Stewart, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1852—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; William A. Patterson, sheriff; James Stewart, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1853—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

June 6, 1853—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1853—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 6, 1854—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

June 5, 1854—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 2. 1854—Court house in Carthage; Pinkney H. Walker (by exchange with O. C. Skinner), judge; David E. Head, clerk; Benjamin J. Welch, sheriff; George Edmunds, Jr., states attorney pro tem.

Mar. 5, 1855—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

June 5, 1855—Court house in Carthage; Onias C. Skinner, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1855—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 3, 1856—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; George Edmunds, Jr., states attorney pro tem.

June 2, 1856—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 6, 1856—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; David E. Head, clerk; Squire R. Davis, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 2, 1857—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 25, 1857—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Wesley H. Manier, states attorney pro tem.

Oct. 5. 1857—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1858—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 31, 1858—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1858—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Benjamin Y. N. Clarkson, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1859—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 30, 1859—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1859—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 5, 1860—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 28, 1860—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1860—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; William R. Hamilton, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 4, 1861—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton S. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 27, 1861—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton S. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 7, 1861—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton S. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 3, 1862—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton S. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 26, 1862—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton S. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 6, 1862—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Melancton C. Carey, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 2, 1863—Court court in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 25, 1863—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 5, 1863—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1864—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

May 30, 1864—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1864—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Squire R. Davis, clerk; Robert Inghram, sheriff; Calvin A. Warren, states attorney.

Mar. 6, 1865—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Silbley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

May 29, 1865—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 2, 1865—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 5, 1866—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

May 28, 1866—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1866—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; William C. Cason, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 4, 1867—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 4, 1867—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 7, 1867—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 2, 1868—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 1, 1868—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 5, 1868—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; Jeptha S. Dillon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1869—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

June 7, 1869—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1869—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1870—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

June 6, 1870—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1870—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; David W. Browning, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Mar. 6, 1871—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

June 5, 1871—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Oct. 2, 1871—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Mar. 4, 1872—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

June 3, 1872—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Oct. 7, 1872—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Melancton S. Carey, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; William G. Ewing, states attorney.

Mar. 3, 1873—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 3, 1873—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 6, 1873—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 2, 1874—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 1, 1874—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 5, 1874—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; John D. Stevens, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1875—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 7, 1875—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1875—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 6, 1876—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

June 5, 1876—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Oct. 2, 1876—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; Bryant F. Peterson, states attorney.

Mar. 5, 1877—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 4, 1877—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1877—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 4, 1878—Court house in Carthage; Chauncey L. Higbee, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 3, 1878—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 7, 1878—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; Cornelius T. Cannon, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 3, 1879—Court house in Carthage; S. P. Shope, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 2, 1879—Court house in Carthage; Joseph Sibley, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 6, 1879—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1880—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 7, 1880—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1880—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; Andrew J. Davis, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1881—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 6, 1881—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1881—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Special Term, Dec. 6, 1881—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 6, 1882—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 5, 1882—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 2, 1882—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; William P. Damron, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 5, 1883—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 4, 1883—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1883—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 3, 1884—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

June 2, 1884—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Oct. 6, 1884—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; William E. Mason, states attorney.

Mar. 2, 1885—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

June 2, 1885—Court house in Carthage; John H. Williams, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Oct. 5, 1885—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Mar. 1, 1886—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

June 7, 1886—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Oct. 4, 1886—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Jamison H. Wetzel, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Mar. 7, 1887—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

June 6, 1887—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Oct. 3, 1887—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Mar. 5, 1888—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

June 4, 1888—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Oct. 1, 1888—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; James Mayor, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, states attorney.

Mar. 4, 1889—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

June 3, 1889—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Oct. 7, 1889—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Mar. 3, 1890—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

June 2, 1890—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Oct. 6, 1890—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Martin V. Riley, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Mar. 2, 1891—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

June 1, 1891—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Oct. 5, 1891—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Mar. 7, 1892—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

June 6, 1892—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Oct. 3, 1892—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Frank Halbower, state's attorney.

Mar. 6, 1893—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

June 5, 1893—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Oct. 2, 1893—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Mar. 5, 1894—Court house in Carthage; Oscar P. Bonney, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

June 4, 1894—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Oct. 1, 1894—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Mar. 4, 1895—Court house in Carthage; Oscar P. Bonney, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

June 3, 1895—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Oct. 7, 1895—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Mar. 2, 1896—Court house in Carthage; Oscar P. Bonney, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

June 1, 1896—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Oct. 5, 1896—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; Thomas F. Dunn, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; William H. Hartzell, state's attorney.

Mar. 1, 1897—Court house in Carthage; Oscar P. Bonney, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

June 7, 1897—Court house in Carthage; Charles J. Scofield, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Oct. 18, 1897—Court house in Carthage; G. W. Thompson, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Mar. 21, 1898—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

June 6, 1898—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Oct. 17, 1898—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Charles Wiesemann, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Mar. 20, 1899—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

June 5, 1899—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Oct. 16, 1899—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Mar. 19, 1900—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

June 4, 1900—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Oct. 15, 1900—Court house in Carthage; G. W. Thompson, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Sterling P. Lemmon, state's attorney.

Mar. 18, 1901—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Mar. 18, 1901—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

June 3, 1901—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Oct. 21, 1901—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Mar. 17, 1902—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

June 2, 1902—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Oct. 20, 1902—Court house in Carthage; George W. Thompson, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; Addison F. Helms, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Mar. 16, 1903—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

June 1, 1903—Court house in Carthage; John J. Glenn, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett state's attorney.

Oct. 19, 1903—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Mar. 21, 1904—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

June 6, 1904—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Oct. 17, 1904—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; William M. Gordon, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; Charles H. Garnett, state's attorney.

Mar. 20, 1905—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

June 6, 1905—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Oct. 16, 1905—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Mar. 19, 1906—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

June 4, 1906—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Oct. 15, 1906—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; James N. Morris, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Mar. 18, 1907—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

June 3, 1907—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Oct. 21, 1907—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Mar. 16, 1908—Court house in Carthage; George W. Thompson, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

June 1, 1908—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Oct. 19, 1908—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Edward A. Wilcox, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; George V. Helfrich, state's attorney.

Mar. 15, 1909—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 8, 1909—Court house in Carthage; John A. Gray, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 15, 1909—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

July 26, 1909—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Sept. 4, 1909—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 18, 1909—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 21, 1910—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 6, 1910—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 17, 1910—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Carl Bertschi, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 20, 1911—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 5, 1911—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 16, 1911—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 18, 1912—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 3, 1912—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 21, 1912—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 17, 1913—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 2, 1913—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 20, 1913—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 16, 1914—Court house in Carthage; George W. Thompson, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 2, 1914—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 19, 1914—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Elmer E. McAdams, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 15, 1915—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 7, 1915—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 15, 1915—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 20, 1916—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

June 5, 1916—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Oct. 16, 1916—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; Ernest O. Reaugh, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Clyde P. Johnson, state's attorney.

Mar. 19, 1917—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

June 4, 1917—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Oct. 15, 1917—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Mar. 18, 1918—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

June 3, 1918—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Oct. 21, 1918—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; Marion R. Mosley, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Mar. 17, 1919—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

June 2, 1919—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; John F. Scott, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Oct. 20, 1919—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; J. Frank Scott, clerk pro tem.; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Mar. 15, 1920—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; J. Frank Scott, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

June 7, 1920—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; J. Frank Scott, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Oct. 18, 1920—Court house in Carthage; Robert J. Grier, judge; J. Frank Scott, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Earl W. Wood, state's attorney.

Mar. 21, 1921—Court house in Carthage; Harry M. Waggoner, judge; T. Bluford Stewart, clerk; J. Norman Bennett, sheriff; Lee Siebenborn state's attorney.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF HANCOCK COUNTY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME

1832

Andrew Jackson, Dem., 39.

Henry Clay, Nat. Rep., 42.

(Martin Van Buren was elected vice-president. Associated with Henry Clay was John Sergeant, candidate for vice-president. Other tickets were John Floyd and Henry Lee, Ind. ticket, and William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker, Anti-Mason or Know-Nothing ticket.)

1836

Martin Van Buren, Dem. 260.

William Henry Harrison, Whig, 340.

(No. vice-president having been chosen by the people, Col. Richard M. Johnson was elected by the Senate. Gen. Harrison's running-mate was Francis Granger. Votes were cast for White and Tyler, and Webster and Smith, and the electoral vote of North Carolina was cast for W. P. Mangum.)

1840

William Henry Harrison, Whig, 1352.

Martin Van Buren, Dem., 624.

(John Tyler was elected vice-president. Richard M. Johnson was the candidate for vice-president with Martin Van Buren. Another ticket, Lib., was composed of James G. Birney and L. W. Tazewell.)

1844

James K. Polk, Dem., 2,399.

Henry Clay, Whig, 747.

(Large vote due to the Mormon population. George M. Dallas was elected vice-president. The candidate for vice-president with Henry Clay was T. Frelinghuysen. Another ticket, Lib., was James G. Birney and Thomas Morris.)

1848

Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, Whig, 1,087.

Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, Dem., 1,074.

Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams, Free Soil, 67.

1852

Franklin Pierce and William R. King, Dem., 1,466.

Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, Whig, 1,286.

John P. Hale and George W. Julian, Fed. Dem. or Free Soil, 34.

(Some votes were cast for Daniel Webster, but none in Hancock County.)

1856

James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge, Dem., 2,011.

John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, Rep., 1,120.

Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donelson, Amer., 998.

1860

Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, Rep., 2,674.

Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, Union or Northern Dem., 3,063.

John Bell and Edward Everett, Amer. or Whig, 121.

John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, Southern Dem., 31.

1864

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Rep., 2,654.

George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, Dem., 2,929.

1868

Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, Rep., 3,596.

Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Dem., 3,687.

1872

Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, Rep., 3,141.

Horace Greely and B. Gratz Brown, Lib. Dem., 3,328.

Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams, Dem. or Ind., 59.

(There were other tickets in the field, among them the temperance or prohibition ticket composed of James Black and John Russell.)

1876

Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, Rep., 3,496.

Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem., 4,207.

(There were other tickets as Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary, Greenback; Green Clay Smith and G. T. Stewart, Pro., and James B. Walker and D. Kirkpatrick, Amer.)

1880

James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, Rep., 3,609.

Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English, Dem., 3,957.

(Other tickets were James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers, Greenback, Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson, Pro., and John W. Phelps and S. C. Pomeroy, Amer.)

1884

Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem., 3,875.

James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, Rep., 3,272.

John P. St. John and William Daniel, Pro., 94.

Benjamin F. Butler and A. M. West, People's, 147.

1888

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, Rep., 3,569.

Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman, Dem., 3,911.

(Other tickets were Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, Pro., Alson J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham, U. L., R. H. Cowdry and W. H. Wakefield, N'd. L., and James L. Curtis and James B. Greer, Amer.)

1892

Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem., 4,132.

Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, Rep., 3,393.

(Among other tickets in the field were James B. Weaver and James G. Field, People's, and John Bidwell and James R. Cranfill, Pro.)

1896

William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, Rep., 4,250.

(William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, Dem., and

(William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson, People's, Bryan's total vote, 4,575.

(Other tickets were John M. Palmer and Sim. B. Buckner, Nat. Dem., Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson, Pro., Charles H. Matchett and Matthew McGuire, So. L., and Charles E. Bentley and J. H. Southgate, Nat.)

1900

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Rep., 3,907.

William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem. 4,657.

(There were numerous other tickets in the field, among them James G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf, Pro.)

1904

Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, Rep., 3,887.

Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, Dem., 3,456.

(Other tickets in the field were Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford, Soc., and Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll, Pro.)

1908

William H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Rep., 3,781.

William J. Bryan and John W. Kern, Dem., 4,260.

Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins, Pro., 225.

Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford, Soc., 38.

(There were 10 votes cast for other candidates.)

1912

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., 3,692.

William H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Rep., 1,577.

Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson, Prog., 1,937.

(There were other tickets in the field, among them the prohibition ticket. The La Follette ticket received 186 votes.

1916

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., 7,711.

Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks, Rep., 6,472.

(There were votes cast in Hancock County for other tickets.)

1920

Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, Rep., 7,579.

James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem., 5,125.

Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman, Soc., 64.

Aaron S. Watkins and D. Leigh Colvin, Pro., 173.

Parley P. Christensen and Max S. Hays, Farmer-Labor, 32.

Robert C. Macauley and Richard C. Barnum, Single Tax, 1.

William W. Cox and August Gillhaus, Soc. Labor, 4.

FIRST CARTHAGE CEMETERY

The First Carthage Cemetery, purchased for the town by the County Commissioners' Court.

Carthage was laid out and platted in 1833. A new survey was made at a later date, and this survey was sanctioned by legislative act in 1838. But the existence of the town, now city, as the county-seat, dates from 1833. Promptly thereafter, the County Commissioners' Court purchased land for a "public burying ground" for the county-seat.

On December 5, 1834, the County Commissioners' Court passed the following order:

December 5, 1834—Ordered that the sum of $20.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Michael Record for two acres of land for a burying ground as selected by E. S. Freeman and Wesley Williams, and the treasurer will pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated as soon as the said Michael Record shall execute a deed for said tract of land.

On April 25, 1835, the purchase of the "burying ground" was perfected by deed now of record in the Recorder's Office, which deed is as follows:—

"This Indenture made and entered into this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Michael Rickard of Hancock County in the State of Illinois of the one part and Wesley Williams and Elam S. Freeman trustees for and on behalf of the citizens of the town of Carthage in said County of Hancock in the aforesaid State of Illinois Witnesseth that the said Michael Rickard for and in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars to him in hand paid by the County Commissioners' Court of said County hereby sells, conveys and confirms unto the said town of Carthage for the use of the citizens thereof or such and all such as may at any time hereafter become citizens of said town, two acres of land being a part of the south west quarter of section No. Thirteen in township No. five north of Range seven west and beginning at a stake a little south west of the grave of Col. Freeman's infant from which a white oak marked W. bears South 6½ degrees east a little upwards of eleven feet, thence east to the east line of said Quarter section and lying north for quantity so as to include two acres and no more. And it is expressly understood by these presents that the said Williams and Freeman are to acquire no individual interest in the aforesaid premises, and are to hold the same in trust for the use of the citizens of said town as a public burying ground, and so soon as the said town of Carthage becomes incorporated and trustees are elected then the title to the aforesaid tract of land to vest in them and their successors forever for the use above specified and no other. In testimony hereof the said Michael Rickard hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year herein first written. Michael Rickard (Seal)."

An interesting article concerning this cemetery was published in The Carthage Republican in the issue dated December 4, 1918. We take the liberty of preserving this article in this volume:

"The earliest Carthage cemetery is little known to the average citizen and we have not been able to ascertain how or by what name this old 'burying ground' was designated.

"It is located in W. O. Kunkel's feed lot or pasture just north of the fair grounds and would be difficult to locate as there remain now but two grave stones bearing inscriptions. Carthage was surveyed for a county seat in the thirties and the dates of death on the two stones are 1841, so one will realize that very likely this high knoll in what was then a heavy timber was selected by the earliest residents of this town and vicinity for the burial of their dead.

"Citizens have stated that in their childhood when they were wont to roam the heavy woods which then came within a block of the public square, they came onto this little city of the dead and found twelve or fourteen graves, two with elaborate stones setting forth the virtues of the deceased, the others having but rough-hewn sand stones to mark them.

"The location of this cemetery has given rise to much speculation, for in relation to our present system of roads it is remote from any beaten path. It will be remembered that in that early period of our local history no system of roads had been established over the county, and trails led directly from any town in the county to the county seat. The old road to Nauvoo ran directly northwest from Carthage. The first house on the outskirts of Carthage on the Nauvoo-Carthage road was the Louis Stevenson cabin on the site of the pres-

ent residence on the fair ground, so that the old Nauvoo road did not run by this cemetery. But from a topographical standpoint it lies of easy access from the Nauvoo road on the west, as it curves into Carthage from the old camp meeting ground, and could be approached over level ground from the east from Carthage.

"One of the two stones remaining, is that of Ellis Hughes. The stone is a broad flat marble slab, very handsomely carved, and had been originally supported by six short pillars and probably a coping. This stone is said to have been shipped from Virginia and that fact and the inscription on the stone would lead one to consider that the deceased was of some consequence in his family and very possibly in the community. The inscription is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of
Ellis Hughes
who departed this life March 23, 1841
aged 33 years, and two months
He was a most devoted son, and an
affectionate brother and a faith-
ful friend.

Ye weep, and it is well;
For tears hold earth's partings.
Yesterday
Song was upon the lips of this pale
clay
And sunshine seemed to dwell
Where'er he moved—the welcome
and the blest.

"'Hic transit gloria mundi.' With all this elaboration of effort to make a perpetual shrine and memorial of this grave we have found no one who can tell us of this Hughes family, a number of whom are buried here, or anything of this young man who went to his grave so mourned and honored.

"The other stone marked the grave of Nancy Pool, wife of the first Methodist minister located in Carthage. The inscription reads:

Nancy Pool
Consort of Rev. Isaac Pool
Born near Lynchburg, Va., June 3,
1806
Died in Carthage, Illinois, May 16,
1841,
aged 35 years, 1 month and 13 days.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. From henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

"Elliott Conklin and family lived on the small five acre plot of ground now operated by Asa Paris as a truck garden.

"The children of Mr. and Mrs. Conklin roamed the timber on the surrounding hills and this old cemetery was a favorite haunt. They studied the inscriptions on the old tombstones and knew them by heart.

"But there in uncherished desolation lies this old cemetery marked only by two dislodged and broken stones, about which lie a number of sunken unmarked graves. It rests on a close cropped knoll where cattle wander at will and visited only by the roaming small boy or the curious hunter."

FIRST CARTHAGE MEAT SHOP

A letter on this subject, written by a former resident of this county, was published in *The Carthage Republican*, on March 9, 1921. The letter follows:

Our first butcher shop was a round pole cabin about 12x14 feet square and located about half way between the square and the H. G. Ferris home, long before James Winston built the Ferris house. A man named Lobb operated it. His meat block was an oak board about twelve inches wide, which rested on two nail kegs and his meat saw was a rather coarse-toothed wood saw.

Once upon a time when in a hurry, he turned his block over while sawing up a large hindquarter of beef. It was before we had floors covered with sawdust, but often covered with mud, as we had no walks at all. So that day the floor was almost sloppy with mud. I can almost see how Mr. Lobb looked, but he soon thought of his ever-ready helpmate, Adeline, his wife. He yelled "Adeline," who occupied another cabin nearby. She asked what he wanted, and he said, "A broom, rag and a bucket of water," and soon Adeline was present with the things asked for and a lovely smile on her face, saying, "Dear, how did this happen?" He told the story of the accident, and she said, "It is too bad, dear, but I'll fix it all right," which she did without a harsh word.

Sixty years ago the corner lot across the street northwest from the Winston or Ferris house above mentioned was used for slaughtering purposes. There was a barn on the lot where the butchering was done. The yard outside was decorated with the skulls and horns and some of the other bones of the superannuated cows, retired from the milk business, which furnished meat in that day for the Carthaginians.

A NARROW ESCAPE

In 1869-70 the Board of Supervisors of Hancock County, in connection with some agitation of the question of the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, announced by resolution that *Barkis was willin'*. Nauvoo and Warsaw each announced its willingness to receive the National Capital and cede the necessary territory for that purpose.

On December 13, 1869, the Board of Supervisors of Hancock County passed a resolution on this subject, and this resolution was duly certified by Robert W. McClaughry, then clerk of the County Court and of the Board of Supervisors, to the Hon. David Ellis, representative from Hancock County in the Constitutional Convention. This resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The people of the Mississippi valley, and of the west generally, are of the opinion that the National Capital ought to be, and soon will be, removed from its present location to the banks of the Mississippi river;

"Whereas, also, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors of Hancock county, Illinois, Nauvoo, in said county, is the most *central, healthy* and *beautiful* place for the location of the National Capital within the United States, and,

"Whereas, It is believed that before such removal will be made, jurisdiction must be ceded by the State in which such Capital shall be located to the United States, over a sufficient district of country, for the use of such Capital; therefore

"Resolved, That our Representative in the convention to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois, be and is hereby requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of an Ordinance by said Convention to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State of Illinois, ceding to the United States of America, jurisdiction over fractional townships 6 and 7 north, in ranges 8 and 9, west of the fourth principal meridian, and so much thereof as may be desired by the United States, upon the condition that the National Capital of the United States shall be removed from its present locality at Washington in the District of Columbia to Nauvoo, in the district so to be ceded to the United States.

"Resolved, That this order be certified by the clerk of this county to Hon. David Ellis, Representative in said Convention from said County of Hancock."

The Convention was asked to adopt the following:

"Be it ordained by the people of the state of Illinois, in convention assembled, the jurisdiction be, and hereby is, ceded by the state of Illinois to the United States of America over fractional townships 6 and 7 north, in ranges 8 and 9 west of the 4th principal meridian, and situated in Hancock county, or so much thereof as the United States may desire, to be used by the United States as and for the location of the capital of the United States. This cession of jurisdiction to take effect and be in force from and after the passage of an act of Congress providing for the removal of the said national capital to the district hereby ceded."

On the same day the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors:

"Whereas, measures are about being taken to remove our National Capital, and it being understood that the same will be located at some point in the Mississippi Valley, and Nauvoo and its vicinity possessing all the Natural advantages necessary; and whereas, Nauvoo being prominent in the place proposed as our future Capital—Be it resolved, that a Committee of five, viz., Messrs. M. M. Morrill and John Bauer of Nauvoo, G. Edmunds, Jr., Esq., of Sonora, and Messrs. W. H. Manier and W. C. Hooker of Carthage, are hereby appointed to present and urge the claims of Hancock County in the premises, and to confer with the committee appointed by Congress in the matter;—that said Committee report to this Board their action, and also such recommendations as shall be deemed advisable for consideration. It is ordered that said committee shall serve without charge as against the County."

Thereupon Warsaw, by its city clerk, John R. Simmons, wired the following message to the Hon. David Ellis:

"The city council today adopted resolutions requesting the constitutional convention to cede jurisdiction over the city of Warsaw and four townships to the United States, for the national capital. Particulars will be forwarded at the earliest hour. Please present this to the convention."

Afterwards the Warsaw resolutions were filed, and the Convention was requested to submit to the people of the state an ordinance "ceding jurisdiction to the United States of the territory embracing the city of Warsaw and the townships of Wilcox, Wythe, Walker and Rocky Run, in the county of Hancock, upon condition that the national capital of the United States be located in said territory."

Benjamin F. Marsh, afterwards congressman from the district including Hancock County for many terms, Dr. Charles Hay, father of John Hay, J. E. Johnson, L. Mussetter, L. K. Wilcox, William English, and E. E. Lane, all prominent citizens of Hancock County, where appointed a committee to present the memorial.

The Convention adopted the report of the committee on federal relations, requesting the representatives of Illinois in Congress to labor to secure the removal of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley.

Sad to relate, the capital remained at Washington.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, NO. 210, BOWEN

Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 210, was organized August 15, 1911, at Bowen, Illinois, with 15 charter members.

The first officers were W. B. Cecil, Past Council Commander; Louis Ridgeway, Council Commander; R. T. Owen, Advisor Lieutenant; A. E. Randall, Banker; H. R. Farwell, Clerk; Harry Martin, Escort; C. F. Owen, Watchman; R. J. Stamback, Sentry; D. W. Humphrey, Physician; W. B. Cecil, W. C. Rowland, and H. B. Wade, Managers.

The present membership is 22. The present officers are John T. Cox, Council Commander; Frank H. Worrell, Advisor Lieutenant; Max Crossland, Banker; W. C. Rowland, Clerk; E. P. Horney, Escort; Bruce Wells, Sentry.

COLUSA CAMP, NO. 3601, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, COLUSA

Colusa Camp, No. 3601, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized in Colusa on Feb. 19, 1896 with twelve charter members. C. F. Bross was the first Consul, Frank Byers the first Secretary and Eugene Lincoln the first Banker.

Since the organization of this camp three members have died, Thos. J. Rhea, John E. Baily and D. I. Riley.

The present membership is twenty-five, with the following officers: A. D. Zern, Consul; C. E. Peck, Banker; Robert A. Barr, Secretary; A. H. Gardner, Escort. Robert A. Barr has held the office of clerk since 1904.

UNCLE MAC CHAPTER, NO. 81, O. E. S., BOWEN

Uncle Mac Chapter, O. E. S., No. 81, was organized at Bowen, Illinois, Oct. 7, 1885, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were Emma Crossland, W. M.; Chas. Browning, W. P.; S. M. Irwin, A. M.

The present membership is 84, with the following officers: Mrs. Leafie Owen, W. M.; Sidney A. McGill, W. P.; Mrs. Clara Neal, A. M.; Mrs. Bernice Thompson, Cond.; Mrs. Lula Nash, Asst. Cond.; Mrs. Geneva Reid, Sec; Mrs. Anna Nelson, Treas.

The chapter meets on the first Tuesday of each month.

REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 731, DALLAS CITY

Lake City Rebekah Lodge, No. 731, was instituted at Dallas City, Illinois, on March 7, 1912, with fourteen charter members, by Miss E. M. Coulson of La Harpe, assisted by Clara Law and Laura Sellers.

The first officers were Sudie Maynard, Noble Grand; Lena Bennington, Vice Grand; Ola Douch, Rec. Sec.; Mary Marlatt, Financial Secy.; Mary Pennock, Treas.

The present membership is 46. The present officers are Lena Kirkpatrick, Noble Grand; Celia Turner, Vice Grand; Loda Lionberger, Rec. & Fin. Sec.; Hattie Bennington, Treas.

Meetings are held in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

I. O. O. F. LODGE, NO. 989, DALLAS CITY

Dallas City I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 989, was organized Feb. 6. 1911, degrees being conferred by Carman Lodge, Carman, Illinois.

The charter members were A. L. Bennington, O. C. Kirkpatrick, C. A. Kurle, W. D. Winter, C. A. Knappenberger, Charles Bennington, W. A. Feldhausen, B. H. Paul, D. H. Northup. C. E. Rosencrans, H. Oldhaus, E. A. Gebhardt, Ivo Gittings. J. S. Bennington, W. G. Koll.

The first officers were W. D. Winter, N. G.; A. L. Bennington, V. G.; C. A. Kurle, Sec.; W. A. Feldhausen, Treas.; Brother J. Johansen acting as Deputy G. M.

The present officers are Warren Jacobs, N. G.; Stark W. Phelps, V. G.; T. W. Scott, R. Sec.; C. A. Knapp, Fin. Sec.; O. C. Kirkpatrick, Treas.; Jack Shain, Warden.

COURT OF HONOR, NO. 131, NAUVOO

Nauvoo District Court, No. 131, was organized by Deputy Samuel Weller, July 11, 1896.

The first officers were Henry C. Dachroth, Worthy Chancellor; Matilda Bewersdorf, Worthy Vice Chancellor; Mary Jallet, Worthy Recorder; Maud Kendall, Worthy Treasurer; Carrie Dachroth, Worthy Chaplain; John T. Hudson, Worthy Conductor; Lisetta Buckert, Worthy Guard; Chas. Kackley, Worthy Sentinel; Dr. Bortz and Elenora Hudson, Directors. These with the following named persons were the charter members: Mary Childres, Frank Childres, Addie Hummel, Chas. Hummel, Stella Clark, Willard Bell, John Hisey, Alice Datin, Anna Argast and Frank B. Carey.

The present membership is 20, all beneficiary, and the meetings are held the third Thursday of each month, at the homes of members.

The present officers are Elizabeth Reimbold, Worthy Chancellor; John T. Hudson, Worthy Vice Chancellor; Edward Argast, Worthy Past Chancellor; Clara Siegelmeyer, Worthy Conductress; Mina Rheinberger, Worthy Recorder; Katherine Argast, Worthy Chaplain; Anna Argast, Worthy Guard; Wm. Reimbold, Worthy Sentinel.

REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 177, HAMILTON

Genevieve Rebekah Lodge, No. 177, was organized at Hamilton on March 23, 1887, with 19 charter members, eight of whom are still living.

The first officers were F. M. Jackson, Noble Grand; Rebekah Bridges, Vice Grand; Kate Jackson, Sec.; Elizabeth Herold, Treas.; Ellen Emery, R. S. N. G.; Sarah Davis, L. S. N. G.; M. K. Hubbard, L. S. V. G.; M. E. Emery, R. S. V. G.; Emma Waggoner, Warden; Jane Brown, Inside Guard; Wm. Grill, Outside Guard.

The present officers are Birdie Hamrick, Noble Grand; Lydia Parsons, Vice Grand; Pearle Outhier, Rec. Sec.; Laura Johnson, Fin. Sec.; Della Moore, Treas.; Ethel Huggins, Warden; Mildred Pilkington, Cond.; D. Northup, O. G.; Carrie Northup, I. G.; Olive Reece, R. S. N. G.; Emma Kinkade, L. S. N. G.; Flora Williams, R. S. V. G.; Elizabeth Oberlies, L. S. V. G.; Mabel Groves, Chap.

The present membership is 112.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER, NO. 72, R. A. M.

Augusta Chapter, No. 72, R. A. M., was chartered October 7, 1864, with 22 charter members.

The first officers were Henry Gerrish Dearborn, H. P.; James Cooper Bertholf, King; Issachar Alonzo Jones, Scribe.

The present officers are George H. Eastman, J. P.; Fred Wm. Beard, King; Chester R. McCreery, Scribe; Samuel Edward McAfee, Treas.; Charles Horace Mead, Sec'y.; William McFarland, C. of H.; Augustus Finlay Henning, R. A. C.; George H. Slingerland, P. S.; Franklin Perry VanHorn, M. of 3 V.; Sherman W. Allphin, M. of 2nd V.; Elmer L. Thomas, M. of 1st. V.; Wayne Steinbarger, Steward; John Abner Mead, Chaplain; Samuel Lynn McGinnis, Sentinel.

The present membership is 103.

COURT OF HONOR, NO. 186, DALLAS CITY

Dallas City District Court of Honor, No. chartered October 7, 1864, with 22 charter members.

The first officers were Oscar W. Huston, Worthy Chancellor; Georgine Feldhausen, Vice Chancellor; William W. Tull, Past Chancellor; Andrew Kirby, Recorder; Dr. William H. Scott, Treasurer; Lavina Mason, Chaplain; Grace Taylor, Conductress; Woodson Taylor, Guard; Lucien Reed, Sentinel; Lucien Reed, Dr. P. E. Walters, Andrew Kirby, Directors.

The present membership is 20, and the present officers are Mrs. I. E. Lear, Worthy Chancellor; Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, Vice Chancellor;

R. A. Board, Recorder; Mrs. Emma Kurrle, Chaplain; Mrs. Rose Snyder, Conductress; Mrs. Jennie Sutton, Guard; Wilson Snyder, Sentinel; Dr. P. E. Walter, O. G. Schultz, and W. Snyder, Directors.

REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 409, WEBSTER

Webster Rebekah Lodge, No. 409, was organized at Webster, Aug. 30, 1911.

The first officers were Ida Bainter, N. G.; Alice Emmings, V. G.; Rubie D. Hobart, Sec.; Eva Hobart, Treas.; Delia Sowers, War.; Linda Miller, Con.; Earl Lenix, O. G.; Jennie Burrow, I. G.; Ella F. Day, R. S. N. G.; Mary E. Lenix, L. S. N. G.; Lana Lenix, R. S. V. G.; Helen Crow, L. S. V. G.; Olive Reynolds, Chaplain. The Trustees were Mary McCreary, Belle Klackner and Lucy Rings. There were forty-eight charter members.

The present officers are Deloris Emmings, N. G.; Mary B. Bailey, V. G.; Vinnie Lenix, Sec.; Ellen Lenix, Treas.; Iva Lenix, War.; Myrtle Duffy, Con.; John Sowers, O. G.; Lana Lenix, I. G.; Linda Miller, R. S. N. G.; Olive Reynolds, L. S. N. G.; Eva Hobart, R. S. V. G.; Gayle Saylors, L. S. V. G.; Ida Barr, Chaplain. The present trustees are Olive Reynolds, Helen White, Eva Hobart, Ida Barr and Sadie Nelson; Mrytle Duffy, Deputy.

The number of members at the present time is seventy-five.

WEBSTER I. O. O. F. LODGE, NO. 1000, WEBSTER

Webster I. O. O. F. Lodge, No 1000, was organized May 2, 1911, at Webster in the hall over T. Fuller's store. The building was totally destroyed by fire June 4, 1913, all the records, regalia, etc., of the Odd Fellows being lost. Meetings were then held in the school-house until the new hall was completed.

The lodge was organized by W. C. Lovell, W. C. Emmings, S. B. Duffy, Frank McCreary, E. S. Rings, F. M. Reynolds, M. B. Reed and H. T. James, and had about 60 charter members. They now have 90 members.

The first officers were Frank McCreary, N. G.; S. B. Duffy, V. G.; E. S. Rings, Sec.; L. S. Hobart, Treas.; Joseph Hobart, Warden; John Miller, Cond.; Henry James, R. S. N. G.; Doud Furrow, I. G.; Earl Lenix, O. G.; Dr. J. A. Barr, Chaplain.

The present officers are Otto Kleckner, N. G.; C. G. Sowers, V. G.; Joseph E. Lenix, Sec.; Chas. T. Spangler, Treas.; John Miller, Ward; Jos. A. Spangler, Cond.; B. V. Lenix, R. S. N. G.; L. S. Hobart, L. S. N. G.; Frank Walker, R. S. S.; George Shipman, L. S. S.; John Sowers, I. G.; S. B. Lenix, O. G.; Joseph Hobart, Chaplain; E. V. Lenix, Deputy.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS, FERN CAMP, NO. 1533, DALLAS CITY

Fern Camp, No. 1533, Royal Neighbors, was organized April 18, 1899, with a membership of 34 men and women, with Mrs. Irene Lear as Oracle.

Mrs. Lorena Clark is the present Oracle and Mrs. Mira Jacob is the Receiver. Fern Camp has a present membership of 87, which includes a few of the charter members.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS, GOULTY CAMP, NO. 5824, HAMILTON

Goulty Camp, No. 5824, Royal Neighbors of America, was instituted at Hamilton, Illinois, June 29, 1909, with 24 charter members. The first officers were Mary Gardner, Oracle; Minnie Honce, Vice Oracle; Daisy Taylor, Past Oracle; Elizabeth Dennison, Chancellor; Mary Hosford, Recorder; Hattie Leroy, Receiver; Martha Huston, Marshal; Pearl Ball, Ass't. Marshal; Georgia Angel, Inner Sentinel; Phoebe Matice, Outer Sentinel; Ernest Leroy, Ida Mae Ball and Emma Ferguson, Managers; Dr. Gardner, Physician.

The present membership is 26, with the following officers serving: Effie Emery, Oracle; Alice Roth, Vice Oracle; Mary Hosford, Past Oracle; Leah Clark, Chancellor; Estella Dumbauld, Recorder; Charlotte Yates, Receiver; Lydia Parsons, Marshal; Anna Cunningham, Ass't Marshal; Ida Mae Ball, Inner Sentinel; Elizabeth Oberlies, Outer Sentinel; Alice Roth, Leah Clark and Mary Hosford, Managers.

ROYAL NEIGHBOR CAMP, NO. 2011, COLUSA

Royal Neighbor Camp, No. 2011 was organized at Colusa, Illinois, in March, 1900, with 34 charter members. Flora Smith was the first Oracle, Elmira Owings the first Recorder and Jennie Willdrick the first Receiver. The present

membership is 10. Olive Bross is the present Oracle, Jennie Willdrick the present Recorder and Margaret Peck acted as Receiver until her death, this vacancy not yet having been filled.

MODERN WOODMEN, FOUNTAIN GREEN CAMP, NO. 2360, FOUNTAIN GREEN

Fountain Green Camp, No. 2360, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized June 20, 1921, with 14 charter members as follows: B. F. Carey, John A. Champlin, Scott A. Duffy, C. L. Ferris, George W. Hamrick, Lewis Harding, James M. Lenix, Silas R. Leach, Fred A. Mesick, W. H. Rawson, John W. Shepherd, H. M. Shilling, Charles S. Tyler, and Fred R. Taylor. The present membership numbers 81. The present officers are J. W. White, Consul; R. W. Ferris, Banker; George Tyler, Advisor; M. D. Alton, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS, NO. 388, FOUNTAIN GREEN

Camp No. 388, Royal Neighbors, sister lodge to the Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Fountain Green by Mrs. Jennie Barden, State Deputy, on May 8, 1896, with a charter membership of thirty—fifteen beneficiary members and fifteen fraternal members. The meeting was held in the old hall which was long ago torn down. This organization was secured to this community through the combined efforts of Silas R. Leach and Dr. J. A. Barr, who spent much time soliciting the number required for organization.

The first officers were Mrs. Ella Smith, Oracle; Mrs. Laura Brown, Vice Oracle; Mrs. Mary V. Champlin, Past Oracle; Miss Cecelia A. Leach, Recorder; Mrs. Lelia M. Leach, Receiver; Mrs. Harry A. White, Chancellor; Miss Emma Callihan, Marshal; Mrs. Mintie L. Renshaw, Assistant Marshal; Mrs. Julia F. Hamrick, Inner Sentinel; Mrs. Bell Shields, Outer Sentinel; John A. Barr, Physician; Mrs. Margaret Alton, Mrs. Lelia M. Leach, Mrs. Ada Dorothy, Managers.

The present officers are Mrs. Ella F. Day, Oracle; Mrs. Maggie E. James, Vice Oracle; Mrs. Cecelia Combs, Past Oracle; Mrs. Ada Miller, Chancellor; Mrs. Cecelia Leach Jackson, Recorder; Mrs. Mary E. Reed, Receiver; Mrs. Julia F. Hamrick, Marshal; Mrs. Lena J. Blackledge, Assistant Marshal; Mrs. Minnie Geddes, Inner Sentinel; Mrs. Sade Tippet, Outer Sentinel; Mr. M. B. Reed, Mrs. Mollie Walker Barr, Mrs. Margaret Alton, Managers; A. W. Bouseman, Physician.

The present membership is forty-three—seven beneficiary and five social.

The present Oracle, Mrs. Ella P. Day, has held that office for the past twenty-two years, and Mrs. Cecelia Leach Jackson, the present Recorder, has held that office ever since the organization of the lodge.

This society pays all death claims promptly and in full.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CARTHAGE

(Taken from Gregg's History of Hancock, page 689.)

Rev. John Lawton, the Home Missionary of the Congregational Church, settled at the county seat in 1834. The first services held in the old log-cabin court-house. "The first authentic information we have of any Church organization in the town, is that of the Congregational Church, organized in March, 1836. It was supplied by Revs. B. F. Morris, Joseph Mason, James A. Hawley, Wm. E. Catlin and Wm. B. Atkinson, but gradually declined, most of its members going to other denominations."

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT COLUSA

The church had its beginning in the year of 1875 at the Mt. Vernon school-house, one-half mile east and two miles south of Colusa.

The following ministers have had charge of the church since that time: Rev. Jack Stalton, Elder N. A. Walker, Rev. Stanley, Rev. J. B. King, Rev. E. O. Noreil, Rev. Coats, Rev. Volentine, Rev. M. Weigle, Rev. Harry Lindsey, Rev. F. W. Bruso, Rev. V. W. Overton, Rev. J. W. Wilstead, Rev. Marshall, Rev. J. B. Miller, Rev. J. H. Albright, Rev. J. B. King, Rev. H. M. Walker, Rev. W. B. Shinn, Rev. P. F. Hawthorne and the present pastor, Rev. C. A. France. Other ministers serving this congregation were Rev. J. S. Norton, Rev. D. C. Martin, Rev. A. Spurlock, Rev. A. Palmer, Rev. Daniel Ross, Rev. Amos Worman, Rev. D. E. Bear, Rev. Daniel Gates.

After worshiping in the Mt. Vernon school-house for some time the place of worship was changed to the school-house on the corner just one-half mile east of Colusa, known as the Spunky school-house. In the year 1871 a new frame church was built on this same corner during the ministry of Rev. J. B. King and

was dedicated by Elder N. A. Walker in 1872, the following year. It was one of the first country churches built in Hancock county. The church remained here for a period of 29 years at which time it seemed wise to move the church to Colusa.

During the ministry of Rev. J. B. Miller, the trustees, C. F. Bross, R. T. Woolly, Alexander Phillipi, Willis Lincoln and Benjamin Bross, had the church moved to Colusa and it was re-dedicated by Rev. W. M. Bell, D. D., then the general church secretary of home and foreign missions, assisted by Rev. A. Rigney, presiding elder.

The class worshipped for 15 years in this frame church in Colusa until it reached a membership of 85 and an enrollment of 165 in the Sunday School.

In the beginning of the sixteenth year of worship, during the ministry of Rev. W. B. Shinn, and at the first quarterly conference meeting, presided over by Conference Superintendent Rev. V. W. Overton, D. D., a church building committee was elected and authorized to take steps to build a new church.

This committee was composed by C. F. Bross, R. T. Woolly, P. A. Hubbard, U. S. Swigert, T. E. Lincoln, L. M. Myers, Frank Byers, J. N. Vass, with the pastor Rev. P. F. Hawthorne, as chairman ex-officio. U. S. Swigert having moved to Galesburg, Ill., F. W. Smith was elected to fill vacancy.

It was decided by this committee to have a church building day and December 10, 1916, was selected as the day.

On that date Rev. J. M. Phillipi, D. D., editor of The Religious Telescope, and Rev. V. W. Overton were here, and $6,000 was subscribed for the purpose of building a new church.

The following spring of 1917 the building of the present church on the present location began.

The membership of the church at this time was increased from 85 to 109, and the Sunday School enrollment was increased from 165 to 240.

The laying of the corner stone took place Sunday, July 22, 1917.

The new church is located in the southwest part of Colusa on six lots, donated by Frank Byers, a staunch member of the congregation.

The building, 72x40 feet, is constructed of Danville brick, built on concrete foundation, with asbestos roof, making it practically fireproof.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF HANCOCK COUNTY

These are sometimes known as the Old School Baptists. The brief account of these congregations here given has been furnished by Elder L. E. Frazee of Bentley, Illinois. The membership of these congregations, from the beginning to the present time, has been composed of representative families of the county, and it is a matter of regret that a more detailed history of these church organizations is not at hand.

It is said that the first Primitive Baptist Church was organized in the early thirties near the village of Elm Tree, and was called Middle Creek. The first pastor was Elder Thomas H. Owens, who is said to have been the first settler of Carthage township, coming in 1831, and who erected one of the first church houses in Hancock county. This church is still holding regular services, with Elder L. E. Frazee as their pastor.

Providence Church was constituted a few years later and is situated about six miles west of Plymouth. Elder Jacob Castleberry was their first pastor; Elder L. E. Frazee is the present pastor and is holding regular services.

The Primitive Baptist Church at Bentley was organized in May, 1870, with Elder Thomas Jones as their pastor. Elder L. E. Frazee is serving as pastor of this church at the present time.

Friendship Church, located in Durham township, was organized in November, 1880, Elder Ping of Iowa acting as pastor. The present pastor is Elder L. E. Frazee of Bentley.

The above churches comprise Salem Association in Hancock County, and are holding regular services one Sunday in each month, with good attendance.

TOBIAS BUTLER POST, BOWEN

(Furnished by D. P. Worrell)

Tobias Butler Post, G. A. R., was organized March 22, 1884, having 25 charter members. The membership increased for several years, finally reaching 76. By death and removal the camp has been reduced to six members.

COREY POST, NO. 616, WEST POINT

(Furnished by John Hicks, Commander)

Corey Post No. 616, G. A. R., has but seven members at the present date, namely, M. K. Spence, E. E. Short, J. R. Garner, Jas. Major, J. W. Ritchey, J. B. Kelley and John Hicks.

ARTHUR W. MARSH POST NO. 343, WARSAW

(Furnished by D. W. Logal, Commander)

Arthur W. Marsh Post No. 343, G. A. R., was organized at Warsaw, Illinois, on Sept. 27, 1883, installed by John W. January. This Post was named after Arthur W. Marsh, who was killed, Nov. 11, 1863, in battle in Louisiana. He was Captain of Company C of the 118th Illinois Infantry.

The officers at time of organization were: B. F. Marsh, Post Commander; W. S. Grover, Senior Vice Commander; T. B. Hunt, Junior Vice Commander; J. M. Cherry, Adjutant; F. C. Floto, Quartermaster; L. K. Wilcox, Surgeon; L. S. Dennis, Chaplain; Leon Roche, Officer of the Day; Theo. Bell, Officer of the Guard; Alex Mackey, Sergeant Major; Thos. A. Worthen, Quarter Master Sergeant. Of the foregoing, the only one now living is J. M. Cherry. Of the 41 charter members, but three are now members of the Post: D. W. Logal, J. M. Cherry and Henry Auhage.

Commanders of Arthur W. Marsh Post since organization are: B. F. Marsh, W. S. Grover, O. Edwards, T. B. Hunt, J. M. Cherry, D. W. Logal, B. J. Fuller.

Members during organization, 148; present membership, 15. This Post owns a lot in the cemetery where 22 are buried.

NAUVOO POST, NO. 207, G. A R., NAUVOO

(Furnished by Leonard Hudson, Senior Vice Commander)

A charter for Nauvoo Post, No. 207, G. A. R., was granted on March 23, 1883, with the following charter members: Edward Argast, Herman Berger, Alonzo W. Burt, Leonard Hudson, Adams Wolf, Michael Baumert, Sr., George Hamman, Henry Hofeditz, John Jack, Samuel Brown, Jacob Kemler, Lucius Hemmy, Dr. George Schloetzer, George Baumer, George C. Johnston, Max Laubersheimer, John M. Kendall, Dr. B. R. Hamilton, G. M. Koehler, Anton Scheu, John Kraft, George H. Bashford, George Diemer, John Hanner and George Kraft. The post was instituted on April 30, 1883, by S. W. King of La Harpe, Ill., mustering officer. The first set of officers were: Dr. Brooks R. Hamilton, Commander; Edward Argast, Senior Vice Commander; Leonard Hudson, Junior Vice Commander; G. M. Koehler, Chaplain; Dr. George Schloetzer, Surgeon; A. W. Burt, Officer of the Day; Herman Berger, Sr., officer of the Guard; John Tanner, Quartermaster. Michael Baumert, Sr., was appointed adjutant, and Lucius Hemmy, sergeant major. Forty-three veterans at one time or other were members of the post. The post at the present time has a membership of only eight, as follows: Wm. Paul,, L. A. Brown, Herman Berger, Sr., Leonard Hudson, John F. Bennett, Jacob Kemler, Edward Argast, Sr., and Henry Schneider. The post is about to give up its charter as there are so few of us and on account of disability from advanced age but few are able to attend meetings. We expect to turn over our post belongings to the newly organized American Legion Post of this city.

RUSSELL POST, G. A. R., HAMILTON

(Furnished by A. D. Barber)

Russell Post, No. 86, G. A. R., was organized at Elvaston, Illinois, on March 4, 1880. It was given the name of Russell Post in honor of Capt. W. A. Russell of the 10th Missouri Infantry, who was killed at the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Samuel McShurley was the first commander. In 1886 the Post was moved to Hamilton and George Sayller was elected commander. Other commanders were, A. D. Barber, 1887-1890; John Elder, 1890-1891; A. D. Barber, 1891-1894; John A. Price, 1894-1895; D. H. Coffman, 1895-1896; P. C. Fisk, 1896-1897; W. H. Githens, 1897-1898; E. B. Ringland, 1898-1899; W. O. Sanford, 1899-1900; E. A Hazen, 1900-1901; Hiram Ingersoll, 1901-1904; A D. Barber, 1904-1911; H. Ingersoll, 1911-1913; A. D. Barber, 1913-1921, and is still serving.

At one time this Post had 149 members, but now only 10.

HANCOCK COUNTY WORLD WAR ENLISTED MEN

The editor of this volume has diligently sought to ascertain the names of the men from Hancock County who served in the World War *by enlistment*, and not through the Selective Service

System, but has been unable to obtain a complete list of these patriotic citizens, and deems it unadvisable to publish an incomplete list. In an effort to obtain the desired information, the editor wrote to the Adjutant General for a list of these Hancock County enlisted men, offering himself to pay any charges incident to the furnishing of the information, and received a letter from the Adjutant General, P. C. Harris, Washington, as follows:

"In response to your letter in which you request a list of the names of the men from Hancock County, Illinois, who entered the military service of the United States during the World War *by enlistment*, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

"No classification has been made by this office, by counties or other political subdivisions, of the men who entered the military service of the United States, either as volunteers or by operation of the Selective Service law, and to make such a compilation, without which it would be impossible to supply the information requested, would require an examination of the individual record of each of the more than 4,000,000 men who served in the United States Army within the period of that war, a task so enormous and involving an expenditure of time and labor so great as to render an attempt at such classification out of the question, because of the serious interference with the more important current work that would otherwise inevitably result.

"However, the office is now engaged in furnishing to the adjutant general of each State, for historical and statistical purposes, a statement of the military service of every man from that State who served in the Army during the period of the war. Inasmuch as the soldier's home address, if known, will be included among the data furnished in each case, as well as the method of his entry into service, whether by enlistment, or Selective Service, the Adjutant General, State of Illinois, should be in a position, upon the completion of this work, to furnish you with the information desired. The work is being expedited in every possible way, and it is anticipated that it will be completed by July 1, this year."

The publisher informs the editor that the publication of this work cannot be delayed until the list could be obtained in the manner indicated by the Adjutant General.

DECEASED SOLDIERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR

(This list was furnished by Rev. Dr. Jacob Diehl, Commander of Phillip W. Hartzell Post of American Legion at Carthage. The majority of these men were sent to the service under the Selective Service System, but others were volunteers.)

William Elzie Kelley, Carthage; Levi C. Kelley, Carthage; Bayne Franklin Rings, Colchester; Elbert Peck, Colchester; Charley R. Smith, Colchester; John Albert Andrews, Niota; Leo Francis Aleshire, Plymouth; John Lester McGrath, La Harpe; Lewis Grover Pearce, Burnside; Tressler V. Lane, Carthage; Roy Adlai Launer, West Point; Edwin C. Wellner, Nauvoo; Albert Elbe, Warsaw (body returned for burial May 23. Buried in Arlington Cemetery); Phillip William Hartzell, Carthage (died in battle in France, Sept. 16, 1918; body returned for burial in Mount Ridge Cemetery); John A. Glines, Hamilton; Chester Ross Rombaugh, Sutter; Maurice Datin, Nauvoo; Frank Miller, Nauvoo; Oliver Ira Lane, Carthage; Fred C. Haas, Nauvoo; William Stout, Carthage; James Paul Working, Augusta; Charles J. L. McVay, Adrian; William Henry Wieder, Carthage; Harry Phelps, Plymouth; John Morgan, Carthage; Roy Arthur Ikerd, Elvaston; Ralph M. Clark, West Point; William Breen, Jr., Dallas City (Died in France.)

NO DESERTERS CHARGED AGAINST HANCOCK COUNTY IN WORLD WAR

The government has made a searching investigation of draft evasion, either in the matter of registration or otherwise during the recent World unpleasantness, and has given Hancock County an absolutely clear record. There will not be any names of Hancock County boys published by the Government in the list of deserters. There were some of our boys who were subject to the Selective Service System who enlisted without leave, and were necessarily reported, but with extenuating circumstances, and the Government has wisely decided that these boys, who served so faithfully, although not in strict accordance with the Selective Service System, are not to be regarded as draft evaders.

We publish herewith the letter of the Adjutant General addressed to Mr. Philip Dallam, chairman of the former Local Board for Han-

cock County and Mr. Dallam's letter on this subject to the editor, who was a member and secretary of the Local Board.

The letter of the Adjutant General to Mr. Dallam is as follows:

Mr. Philip Dallam,
Chairman, Former Local Board for Hancock County,
% The Warsaw Bulletin,
Warsaw, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence concerning the checking of the list of registrants of your local board who are charged with draft desertion, I have the honor to inform you that check, which has just been completed, has resulted in the removal of the names of all registrants of your local board from the list of draft deserters which will be published.

Under the circumstances, it will not, of course, be necessary to call upon you for any assistance in this connection. I desire, however, to thank you for your kind interest in the matter and to assure you that your offer of cooperation is highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,
P. C. Harris,
The Adjutant General.

The letter of Mr. Dallam to Mr. Scofield is as follows:

Hon. C. J. Scofield,
Carthage, Ill.

Dear Judge:

Perhaps you will recall that when I was in your office in January last I stated that the Adjutant General wrote to me relative to submitting a list of those charged with draft desertion for the purpose of having us check it over, to ascertain what ones of our registrants were properly on the list. I have just received the enclosed letter from him, which was good reading to me and I know it will be to you. To employ the vernacular of the street, it is a gratification to know our district "comes clean."

Sincerely yours,
Philip Dallam.

P. S.—The above was too hastily written. A list was to be submitted, but I never received it, and the Adjutant General's letter explains why. P. D.

SIDELIGHTS

Sidelights on Early State and County History, taken from acts of the Territorial Legislature or of the State General Assembly.

JULIAN BART

On January 9, 1816, the territorial legislature, fourth session at Kaskaskia, passed an act for the relief of Julian Bart, in which the governor was authorized to apply to the auditor for a warrant or warrants for such sum or sums as might from time to time become necessary for the support of the said Julian Bart, and to provide for his removal from St. Louis to Kaskaskia, his place of residence.

The preamble to this act states that Julian Bart was drafted to serve a tour of duty as a military man under a legal requisition of the Government of the United States, during the past summer, and that the said Bart, while in service and obeying the orders of his officer, was most shockingly wounded, having one arm shot off, the other broken in different places, his body lacerated, and his eyesight greatly injured. The preamble stated that Bart was then lying in a most distressing situation in the town of St. Louis, dependent on the bounty of a poor family, who were totally unable to provide the necessary comforts and accommodations for him, and that it would be cruel and unjust to permit him to linger out a miserable existence, rendered so in the service of his country, without the support which it is able to afford him. (Laws of 1815-16, page 39.)

In an act, passed January 9, 1816, requiring the owner of a ferry to keep the banks of the river or watercourse in repair, it was provided that all preachers of the gospel when going to and from preaching should pass, ferry free. (Laws of 1815-16, page 44.)

By act of the legislature of January 11, 1816, an appropriation of $2.00 per day was made to William Bennett for house-room and fire wood "during the present Session." (Laws of 1815-16, page 75.)

RETALIATION OR RECIPROCITY

In the fifth session of the territorial legislature, 1816-17, an act was passed which recited that there was a law in force in the

state or Indiana by which persons who did not reside therein, although qualified according to the laws of their own state or territory, were not permitted to practice in the Indiana courts, and further recited that such restriction was "illiberal, unjust and contrary to those principles of liberality and reciprocity by which each and every state or territory should be governed." It was further enacted by the Illinois territorial legislature that no person residing in the state of Indiana should thereafter be permitted to practice as counsellor or attorney-at-law in any of the courts of this territory. The act further provided that if any person resided in Indiana, who had theretofore obtained license or had been admitted to practice law in any of the courts of this territory, should attempt thereafter to practice in any of the said courts, either by marking his name to any suit on the docket, filing his warrant of attorney therein, or in any way attempting to avail himself of the privileges of attorney of any such court, he should be subject to a fine of $200.00. However, an attorney was permitted to attend any case to its final termination where he had been retained as counsel before the act was passed.

The act went further and imposed a penalty of $500, to be recovered by action of debt, *qui tam*, in any court of competent jurisdiction, upon any court in the territory who should knowingly suffer or permit any person residing in Indiana to practice as counsellor or attorney-at-law in any of the courts of this territory. (The imposition of a penalty upon a court would be an extraordinary provision at the present day, there being nothing like it now except as to the refusal of a judge in a proper case to cause a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued.)

It was provided by the act in question that it should be in force from and after the first day of the following March, and should continue in force until the laws of Indiana referred to should be repealed, and no longer.

This was a clear case of resort to the doctrine of reciprocity which has been applied in later days to the tariff. (Laws of 1816-17, pages 9 and 10.)

An appropriation act for the year 1817 ordered paid to William Morrison for house rent furnished "at the present session," the sum of $1.50 per day, and to Michael Beavienue for wood furnished the legislature, $21.25, and to William Bennet for house rent and fire wood, for two days during the "present session," the sum of $2.00 per day. (Laws of 1816-17, page 53.)

On January 6, 1825, the Fourth General Assembly of Illinois authorized the Secretary of State to advertise, if necessary, three months previous to each regular meeting of the General Assembly, that he would receive proposals for furnishing fire wood for the use of the said assembly, and it was required of him to contract with the person who would furnish it with the greatest certainty and at the cheapest rate. (Laws of 1824, page 59.)

On January 15, 1825, there was passed and went into effect an act providing for the establishment of free schools. This was a lengthy act for that day. It provided that there should be established a common school or schools in each of the counties of this state, which should be open and free to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and provided that persons over the age of twenty-one years could be admitted into such schools, on such terms as the trustees of the school district should prescribe.

It was provided that the County Commissioners' Court should, from time to time, form school districts upon petition for that purpose by a majority of the qualified voters residing within such contemplated district, provided that every such district, when laid off, should contain not less than 15 families.

The provisions of this statute are in a certain sense the foundation of our extensive public school system.

The preamble is worthy of printing in this connection:

"To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them: their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual ener-

gies of the whole." (Laws of 1824-5, Pages 121-8.)

On January 17, 1825, an act was passed to more effectually prevent kidnapping any negro, mulatto, or person of color.

It was enacted that if any person should kidnap, steal, seize, take, and carry away, from and out of this state, or from and out of any one county in this state into any other county, or should make an attempt to do the same, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to subject such person to involuntary slavery or servitude, as to which he or she was not liable, or should cause or procure it to be done, or should aid, abet, or assist any other person in doing it, such person, so offending, should be deemed guilty of felony, and should be punished with stripes, not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred, and should stand in the pillory not less than two nor more than four hours, and should also be fined in the sum of $1000, and should pay the costs of prosecution.

It was further enacted that the same punishment should be imposed upon any person who should hire, persuade, entice, decoy or seduce by false pretences, misrepresentations, or other means, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, not being a slave, to go out of this state, or be taken or removed therefrom, with intent to sell such person and subject him or her to slavery or servitude, or otherwise dispose of him or her, against his or her will.

Accessories were made liable as principals and were to be punished accordingly.

There were other provisions in the act for the protection of persons of color, who were held in temporary servitude under the laws of the late territories of Indiana and Illinois, from being hired out to live or reside in any other state, territory, or foreign country, and from being sold or otherwise disposed of to any citizen or resident of any other state, territory, or foreign country, to reside therein before the expiration of his or her term of servitude. The offender was subject to a penalty of $600.00 or $700.00.

Thus, in 1824, the whipping-post and the pillory were still in favor as a means of punishment for certain offences. (Laws of 1824-5, pages 149-51.)

The Fourth General Assembly, 1824-5, passed a resolution, reciting that the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on Jan. 17, 1824, passed certain resolutions, by way of propositions to the states and to congress, recommending the consideration of a system providing for the gradual emancipation of the people of color held in servitude in the United States, and expressing the opinion that a system of foreign colonization, with correspondent measures, might be adopted, that would, in due time, effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country, without any violation of the national compact, or infringement of the rights of individuals, by the passage of a law by the general government (with the consent of the slave-holding states), which would provide that all children of persons now held in slavery, born after the passage of such law, should be free at the age of twenty-one years, provided they would then consent to be transported to the place of colonization.

The resolution of the Ohio legislature stated that it was expedient that such a system should be predicated on the principle that the evil of slavery was a national one, and that the people of the states of this union ought mutually to participate in the duties and burdens of removing it.

Thereupon, having recited by way of preamble the Ohio resolutions, the General Assembly of the State of Illinois resolved that it was expedient to concur in the plan proposed in the said resolution, and requested the governor to transmit copies of the preamble and resolution to the executives of the several states, with a request that they be laid before the legislatures thereof, and that he transmit copies of the same to our senators and representatives in congress. (Laws of 1824-5, on the page following 185.)

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